

W. L. Watson







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A

Topographical History

OF THE

COUNTY OF LEICESTER,

THE ANCIENT PART COMPILED FROM
PARLIAMENTARY AND OTHER DOCUMENTS,

AND

THE MODERN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY:

BEING THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF THE COUNTIES

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES,

On the same Plan.

BY

THE REV. J. CURTIS,

HEAD MASTER OF THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, AND
PERPETUAL CURATE OF SMISBY.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH:

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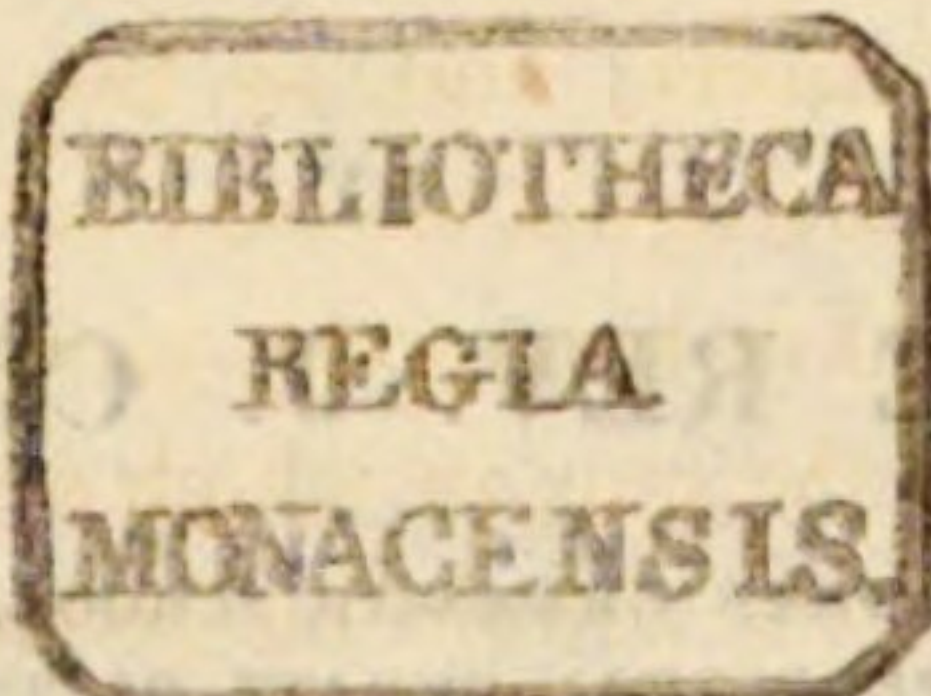
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1821

PREFACE.

WERE the hundred-handed Briareus to propose to himself to write a Topographical History of any one County in the kingdom, were "every hand a Scribe by trade, and every stick a quill," and were the years of Methuselah accorded to him, even in this case time would sooner fail him than the materials for his history. Topography, in the estimation of writers on this subject, comprises a history of whatever was, or is; or perhaps it might be better designated as a Treatise *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*,—and hence arises the confusion, the irregularity, and the want of order in almost all works on the subject, with scarcely any exception. It might be affirmed, without much liability of contradiction, that in the great mass of them, it would be in vain to seek for precisely the same species of information, running uniformly and invariably through all their parts and subdivisions. Thus, in one page Heraldry and Biography form the prominent features; in another division these are thrown aside and their place filled with dissertations upon the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law; and these in their turn give way to Botanical and Mineralogical disquisitions; and, as the work proceeds—as fate or chance directs—they are again revived or lost in oblivion.

There are obviously but two modes in which a Topographical Work ought to be written,—the one, in which every record, both public and private, as far as possible, should be given at length, and every local circumstance and every history of men and things detailed. But such a work, whilst it would be worthy of the Aristocracy of a county to encourage, could only be undertaken under such auspices, and could only be completed under the patronage and fostering care of the Nobility and Gentry of the county at large; yet even in this case, where could talents and assiduity be found competent to execute such a plan in any reasonable space of time? and if accomplished it would, from its costliness, be a dead letter to the majority of readers.

The other mode would be that of giving the principal features of the subdivisions of the county, as regard its present state; and as brief and condensed a view of the ancient records, as would render

those documents intelligible, and be generally necessary to satisfy the casual reader, and yet so much as might excite the curiosity of those more particularly interested, whilst the sources were at the same time pointed out from whence further information might be drawn, if requisite.

The latter plan is the one that has been adopted; and in submitting to the Public the following Topographical History of Leicestershire (the first of a Series of the Counties of England and Wales, on the same plan), it will be necessary to state the limits within which the work has been compressed.—From what has been said it will be readily understood that the most remote idea of being able, or the presumption to attempt, to give within the compass of 200 pages, a detailed History of the Topography of the County of Leicester, containing an area of 800 square miles, was never for a moment entertained. It was considered, moreover, that the disjointed portions of Geology and various other subjects with which Topographical Works are not unfrequently filled, would for the most part be unsatisfactory and out of place in the present one, without depreciating, however, in the slightest degree, their value and importance as separate Works and separate Treatises, especially that of Geology: after merely alluding, therefore, to the existence of the particular description of rocks in the various localities in which they are found, the subject has been further treated of in a distinct article, which will be found in the Introduction.

For the sake of economy, the work has been condensed as much as possible, and printed in a type which would command room for the greatest quantity of matter within the smallest space; thus placing it within the reach of every person desirous of obtaining a knowledge of his own particular district, or of the county in general.

The same description of information will be found in every Parish and Hamlet, and in the same situation; so that there can be no difficulty in seeking what is required in its proper place: and however brief in many cases the notices may be considered, still they are uniform and invariable, and, it is hoped, correct, inasmuch as the whole of the information relating to the present state of every place in the county has been collected on the spot, that no mistake might occur that could by industry be avoided.

The number of the Inhabitants and Houses is derived from the Parliamentary Census of 1821; and the Poor-Rates expenditure is for the year 1824, taken from the Returns printed by order of the House of Commons in 1826.

The number of Acres contained in the parish has in all cases been given, together with a general idea of the nature of the soil: but with respect to the former, it must be confessed that the quantity stated is frequently rather an approximation to the truth, than the truth itself, as the discrepancies in the information, on this point, when obtained from apparently the most competent sources, where no actual admeasurement had been taken, have in some instances amounted to several hundred acres.—The course of the Rivers and Canals, which intersect the different parishes, are also noticed.

It was conceived also to be a matter of considerable importance to give the names of the principal Landed Proprietors, at the same time that it was thought right to restrict the number to three or four; and it is hoped that should the name of a more considerable Proprietor have been omitted, whilst that of a lesser one is mentioned, it will be rightly attributed to the want of better information on a point in which, in almost all cases, considerable difficulties have been experienced.

The letters P. N. T., used to prevent too frequent reference, allude to the value of the Rectory or Vicarage, as stated in Pope Nicholas's Taxatio, A.D. 1291; and the remarks after the date, 1535, are all taken from the Valor Ecclesiasticus of the Diocese of Lincoln, Vol. IV., and from Hodgson's Account of the Augmentation of Small Livings.

The information respecting the Ancient Proprietors of the various parishes, &c., from the Conquest downwards, it is hoped will be considered as valuable as it is authentic; and so far as Leicestershire is concerned, it forms a complete Index of every thing that is to be found relative to this county (as far as the counties are indexed in the margin of the respective records) in the following Works, published by his Majesty's command, under the superintendence of the Record Commissioners.

Domesday Book, 4 Vols.

Inquisitiones Post Mortem, 4 Vols.

Abbreviatio Placitorum.

Nonarum Inquisitiones.

Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum.

Chartæ Miscellanæ.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, 5 Vols.

Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium, 2 Vols.

Rotuli Hundredorum, 2 Vols.

Inquisitiones ad quod damnum.

Pope Nicholas's Taxatio.

With the view of facilitating a reference to the Ancient Records, the method of writing the name of the various places in those documents, will be found in small type under the modern name of each place.

The word "extent," which frequently occurs, signifies extenta, which were surveys and valuations of estates made upon the oath of a Jury.

As the whole of Burton's History of Leicestershire has been incorporated in that of Mr. Nichols, the references are in all cases made to the latter: and to the information collected by Mr. Nichols reference is made in every parish.

It will be necessary also to say a few words respecting the novel feature of noting the Glebe lands, attached to the different Benefices in the county; and this opportunity is taken of candidly stating the motives which induced the insertion of this portion of the matter. It was conceived to be not only a point of considerable importance, but of duty also, to correct a very erroneous impression that has long existed, and still exists in the public mind, as to the value of Ecclesiastical Benefices in general; and that a very essential service would be done to the Established Church by shewing the trifling quantity of land in most cases attached to the benefices,* which (Rectories excepted) comprises the greater part, indeed almost all, the revenues of the Vicarages, Perpetual Curacies,† &c.; and from the accompanying statement of the respective Glebes, and the information collected on the subject, there can be no hesitation in saying that, as a body, the Clergy of the Establishment are incomparably worse paid for their services than any other class of professional men: or to descend still lower in the scale, it might be added, than the mechanic and artizan. And if poverty signifies the inadequacy of means to maintain the station in society in which Providence has placed them, then the most genuine pauper of the parish will be found, in many cases, to be the Incumbent. Nor is the scanty pittance which the great body of the Clergy of the Established Church receive, any thing

* It was not found possible, although it would have been highly desirable, to ascertain the quantity of original Glebe distinct from the land which has been allotted in inclosures, or otherwise, in lieu of tithes; or from that which has been purchased by grants from Queen Anne's Bounty for the augmentation of small Livings, which had more or less been despoiled of their original revenues at the Reformation.

† There are undoubtedly many Vicarages and Perpetual Curacies to which no land whatever is attached, such, for instance, as those in large towns, but the money payments, the Vicarial tithes, dues, &c., are in general so trifling in all cases as not to militate against the general truth of the statement, that Land, whether original Glebe, or allotted subsequently, forms the chief source of income of the benefices throughout England.

like a statement of their means of subsistence, since there is a long catalogue of drawbacks by which even this little is sensibly diminished. From their station, at the head of their parishes, they are looked up to as the never-failing resource in sickness, in old age, in poverty and distress; and the very liberality of their education forms (it might almost be said unfortunately for them) an additional excitement of their sympathies. Very honorable instances might be adduced of many of the Clergy of this county, and also of the other counties of England, who spend half their incomes, and in some cases the whole of it, in administering relief to the distress to which they are invited to be eye witnesses, and to which call their duty compels them to attend.

It is impossible to return adequate thanks to the numerous friends who have so kindly assisted in furnishing materials for the History of their respective districts; at the same time it should be stated, that all the authenticity, and consequent value of the work, are solely attributable to the liberality with which they imparted the information sought.

His Grace the Duke of Rutland, not merely gave permission that Belvoir Castle should be minutely surveyed and examined, but also condescended to correct the proof sheet, of the only authentic description of it, that has yet appeared in print since its re-erection.

The descriptions of Bradgate, Castle Donington, Coleorton, Gopsal, and Staunton Harold, are also rendered authentic from having undergone the revision of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the Marquis of Hastings, Sir G. H. W. Beaumont, Bart., Earl Howe, and Earl Ferrers, their respective owners.

Three Loughborough botanists, Mr. Thomas Hands, Joseph Paget, Esq. and Mr. William Parkinson, contributed the article Botany in the Introduction.

John Caley, Esq., of the Augmentation Office, has afforded many valuable suggestions and much important information.

The History of the town of Leicester is indebted to John Stockdale Hardy, Esq. for much valuable information; and Mr. George Bown, not only contributed a very considerable share of the information respecting Leicester, its manufactures, and history, but throughout the whole work his knowledge of local facts has been freely resorted to, and at all times liberally communicated.

William Martin, Esq. of Stewards Hay, corrected the whole of the proof sheets of the district which forms the peculiar of Groby.

Edward Mammatt, Esq. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Mr. Holland, of Loughborough, furnished much useful and practical information respecting the limestone districts, and indeed of the Geology of the county in general.

Mr. John Mee Mathew, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, contributed a considerable portion of the histories of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Belvoir, and Market Bosworth.

Mr. William Dewes, Mr. John Eames and Mr. Nicholas Ingle, also of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, rendered infinite service by their communications of numerous facts, as well as by their diligence in the discovery of errors.

There are several others whose names it is forbidden to mention, to whom the Public are indebted for their valuable and interesting communications, and to whom, in conjunction with those already named, this sincere tribute of thanks is respectfully offered.

Grateful for the patronage which the work has hitherto received, the Subscribers and the Public may rest assured that no expence or labour has been spared in order to do honor to that patronage. It will, undoubtedly, however, be found to contain many inaccuracies which were out of the reach of discovery; but any corrections which may be transmitted to Messrs. Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster Row, London, or W. Hextall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, free of expence, will be carefully incorporated in a future Edition.

It only remains to be added, that if indefatigable industry could have discovered or remedied those inaccuracies, they would not have sullied the work, a proof sheet of almost every Parish and Hamlet having been sent to those who were deemed most competent to detect and correct them. Unwearied diligence is all the merit to which any claim is laid; and should this attempt to compress a greater mass of Topographical information into a smaller compass than was ever before effected, be found satisfactory, the object of the author will have been fully realized.

J. C.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH,
July 26th, 1831.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the earlier periods of the History of Leicestershire, it formed part of that district called by the Britons, (according to the language of their conquerors) Corani, or Coritani, including within its compass the Counties of Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Rutland, and Nottingham; and with reference to their division of England into Provinces, it was a member of that district which was named by its Roman conquerors Flavia Cæsariensis. Subsequent to the evacuation of the Island by the Romans, it formed part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, founded by Crida, about 530, which was the largest, and probably, the most powerful of all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, both in wealth and population, comprehending within its limits all the central counties of England, viz. Derby, Chester, Stafford, Salop, Nottingham, Lincoln, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Northampton, Gloucester, Oxford, Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Rutland, Leicester, and part of Herts; being bounded by, and in different parts of its boundaries extending to, and touching upon the other six kingdoms of the Heptarchy, and on its western frontier upon Wales. The kingdom of Mercia was divided into northern and southern districts, and the inhabitants of Leicestershire being locally situated between these two divisions, were called *Mediterraneæ*, or Middle (mid land) Angles. It became frequently, in common with the other counties of England, the spoil of the Danes in their predatory excursions, who landing on the eastern coast spread devastation and rapine, and left desolation and a wilderness behind them, from the sea westward. The Crown of Mercia, however, together with those of the other kingdoms of the Heptarchy, subsequently devolved upon Egbert, King of Wessex, (who bore the official title of Bretwalda, or Wielder of the Britons,) about the year 827. The division of England into Shires* and Counties, as it at present exists, appears to have been established by the Saxons as early as 800, and probably, long before, although Alfred, who reigned about 875, is popularly said to have divided England into Counties;† yet, however he may lay claim to the just and deserved merit of rendering these local divisions subservient to the ends of justice, by making each district in some measure responsible for the conduct and behaviour of those whose domicile was within the decennary or tything, the hundred, or the county, he cannot

* Shire is a Saxon word, signifying a Division; but a County Comitatus of the same import is plainly derived from Comes, the Count of the Franks, that is, the Ealdorman (as the Saxons called him, and changed by the Danes into Eorels, signifying the same thing) of the Shire, to whom the Civil Government of it was entrusted. This he usually exercised by his Deputy, still called in Latin, Vicecomes, and in English, Sheriff, Shrieve, or Shirereeve, signifying the Officer of the Shire upon whom, in process of time, the civil administration of it totally devolved, being nominated by the King, and invested with a judicial and ministerial power, and taking precedence of every Nobleman in the county, during the time of his office, although they were formerly chosen by the inhabitants of the county; but by the Statute in the 9th of Edward II. (1315) it was enacted, that the Sheriff should thenceforth be assigned by the Chancellor, Treasurer, and the Judges; and by subsequent Statutes, 14th Edward III. chap. 7, 23rd Henry VI. chap. 8, and 21st Henry VIII. chap. 20, the Chancellor, Treasurer, President of the King's Council, Chief Justices and Chief Baron, are to make this election, in the Exchequer, on the morrow of All Soul's, now altered to St. Martin.

† "That he might render the execution of justice strict and regular, Alfred divided all England into counties; these counties he subdivided into hundreds; and the hundreds into tythings." Wm. of Malms. Lib. ii. cap. 4. Ingulf, p. 28. Bromton, p. 818. Chron. St. Petri. Burgo. p. 22. "Every householder was answerable for the behaviour of his family and his slaves, and even of his guests, if they lived above three days in his house." Laws, St. Edw. cap. 27. "Ten neighbouring householders were formed into one corporation, who, under the name of tything, decennary, or fribourg, were answerable for each other's conduct, and over whom one person, called a tythingman, headbourg, or borsholder, was appointed to preside. Every man was punished as an outlaw, who did not register himself in some tything; and no man could change his habitation, without a warrant and certificate from the borsholder of the tything, to which he formerly belonged." Ingulf, p. 28. "When any person in any tything, or decennary, was guilty of a crime, the borsholder was summoned to answer for him; and if he was not willing to be surety for his appearance and his clearing himself, the criminal was committed to prison, and there detained till his trial. If he fled, either before or after finding sureties, the borsholder and decennary became liable to enquiry, and were exposed to penalties of law." W. Malms. Lib. ii. cap. 4. "Thirty-one days were allowed them for producing the criminal; and if that time elapsed without their being able to find him, the borsholder, with two other members of the decennary, was

The division, however, of the hundred, has been variously accounted for by our antiquaries and historians. In the *Dialogus de Scaccario*, it is said, “*Hundredus vero ex hydarum aliquot centenariis, sed non determinatis, quidam enim ex pluribus quidam ex paucioribus Hidis constat.*”* The irregularity of the size of territory, with respect to the density of population contained within the Hundred, led to endeavours to obviate the inconvenience, and in the reign of Henry VIII. a remedy was attempted to be applied by legislative enactment, by ordering Divisions, called also Limits, or Circuits,† which still exist, more or less manifestly in most of the counties of England. These divisions appear to have been formed by a junction of small hundreds, or a partition of large ones, (as in the case of Goscote and Guthlaxton hundreds, in this county), as convenience required in each particular case, and are recognized in subsequent Acts of Parliament.‡

The still further subdivision of the hundreds into Parishes,§ &c. was made much earlier than the other divisions already enumerated. Parishes were first ordained in England by Honorius, 5th Archbishop of Canterbury, about 636; prior to which period the Clergy lived in common,—every Clerk receiving his dividend out of the common stock for his maintenance. Judge Blackstone says that the boundaries of parishes were first ascertained by those of a manor, or manors, because it very seldom happens that a manor extends itself over more than one parish, though there are often many manors in one parish.¶ The Lords, he adds, as Christianity spread, began to build Churches upon their own demesnes, or wastes, in order to accommodate their tenants in one or two adjoining lordships, and that they might have divine service regularly performed therein, obliged all their tenants to appropriate their tithes to the maintenance of the one officiating minister, instead of leaving them at liberty to distribute them among the clergy of the diocese in general; and this tract of land, the tithes of which were so appropriated, formed a distinct parish, which accounts for the frequent intermixture of parishes one with another. For, if a Lord had a parcel of land detached from the main of his estate, but not sufficient to form a parish of itself, it was natural for him to endow his newly-erected church with the tithes of such lands. Hence the parochial division of England appears to have been nearly the same as now established, in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, compiled in the reign of Edward I., A. D. 1288—1292.

In the towns there is considerable variation, personal tithes having been much more productive before the Reformation in 1535 than afterwards, and consequently a greater number of Clergymen maintained in populous places.¶ Thus the 10 parishes which Leicester had, are now consolidated into six: the city of London, within and without the walls, which now reckons 108 parishes, forming no more than 72 Ecclesiastical Benefices, had at that time 140 parishes. Norwich, in like manner, is reduced from 70 parishes to 37, and other ancient cities in proportion,—a sufficient indication that the number of parishes in towns was formerly suffered to increase in proportion to the population; and also, that personal tithes and dues must always have been in a great degree voluntary. It appears from Pope Nicholas’s *Taxatio* that the profits accruing from one and the same parish were not confined to one spiritual person, nor to one religious house or community. Under such circumstances it is not probable that town parishes were anciently limited, either in number or extent, but the conflicting right of tithe owners, and the perambulations ordained by the Canon Law, must have established the boundaries of country parishes much earlier. In later times the boundary of every parish has been settled with precision, and rendered almost immutable; and this has arisen from a similar cause to the one just enumerated, viz. the conflicting rights to maintain the respective poor of each parish, whose

* Madox’s *Hist. Excheq.* 4th Edit. vol. i. p. 399. In a very ancient Leiger book of Peterborough Abbey, preserved in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, is an enumeration of the Hundreds of Northamptonshire, and their contents, referring to the time of King Edward the Confessor, in which every Hundred is made to consist of 100 Hides, the hide paying geld being particularly distinguished from those in the occupation of the King, and the waste or uncultivated land.

† 22nd Henry VIII. cap. 12. A. D. 1531.

‡ 43rd Elizabeth, and 12th & 13th Charles II.

§ The word is derived from *παροικία*, compounded of *παρ*, near, and *οικ*, house; and the name, *Parochia*, according to Du Cange, was anciently given to the whole territory of a Bishop, because the primitive Christians not daring to assemble openly in cities, were forced to meet secretly in neighbouring houses. In the ancient Church there was one large edifice in each city for the people to meet in, and this they called *Parochia*, Parish. But the signification was afterwards enlarged, and by a Parish was meant the extent of the jurisdiction of a bishop. Du Pin says that Country Parishes had not their origin before the fourth Century, but those of Cities are more ancient. The City of Alexandria is said to have been the first that was divided into Parishes.

¶ Commentaries, vol. i. p. 112.

¶ In 1362 Archbishop Islip appointed that the stipend of a Priest should be 6s. 8d. per annum, which Walsingham says caused a great many of them to rob.

claims on a parish are regulated by their legal settlement in it; and the assessment, or poor-rate, being in consequence levied according to the property of the inhabitants: thus a double motive for ascertaining the boundary of a parish continually subsists, and has frequently been a subject of litigation since the poor-laws became burdensome. When this began to take place, the parishes of the Northern Counties were found to be much too large for the due administration of the poor-laws, which must always be founded upon a personal knowledge of the situation and character of every one applying for relief, and is therefore a subject to which no general rule can with propriety be applied. The inconvenience which was felt in the Northern Counties from this cause will be easily explained by stating, that 30 or 40 square miles is there no unusual area of a parish; and, generally speaking, parishes in the North average at seven or eight times the area of those in the Southern Counties. Hence in the 13th year of Charles II., soon after the restoration, a law was passed permitting townships and villages though not entire parishes, severally and distinctly to maintain their own poor; assigning as a reason for this innovation, "That the Inhabitants of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, the Bishoprick of Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and many other Counties in England and Wales, by reason of the largeness of the parishes within the same, have not, and cannot reap the benefit of the act of Parliament (43rd Elizabeth) for the relief of the poor." Notwithstanding this, it is not very easily determinable with precision what a parish is. It has been asserted that a Parochial Chapel is that which hath the privilege of administering the Sacraments, especially those of Baptism, and the office of Burial, "for the liberties of Baptism and Sepulture are the true distinct parochial rights, and if any new Oratory had acquired and enjoyed this immunity, then it differed not from a Parish Church. And till the year 1300, in all trials of Rights of particular Churches, if it could be proved that any Chapel had a custom for free Baptism and Burial, such place was adjudged to be a Parochial Church."¹ Yet, however true this might have been until the date of Pope Nicholas's Taxatio, in the present sense of the word parish, it is evidently fallacious, inasmuch as almost every chapel of ease would thereby constitute a separate parish.

The Parishes in Leicestershire, including those Curacies which have been augmented under the laws which direct the distribution of Queen Anne's Bounty, and have therefore become perpetual and virtually parochial, amount to 216.

HUNDREDS.

FRAMLAND HUNDRED.

Franelund. Franlund. Franelun.

This hundred is in the north-east part of the county. The following parishes, hamlets, &c. are contained within it:

Ab-Kettleby.	Edmundthorpe.	Saltby.
Holt.	Garthorpe.	Bescaby.
Holwell.	Goadby Marwood.	Saxby.
Barkston.	Harby.	Scalford.
Belvoir, Extra Parochial.	Hareston.	Goldsmith's Grange.
Bottesford.	Howes.	Somerby.
Easthorpe.	Kirby Belers.	Sproxton.
Normanton.	Knipton.	Stapleford.
Branston.	Melton Mowbray.	Stathern.
Broughton, Nether.	Burton Lazars.	Stonesby.
Buckminster.	Eye-Kettleby.	Thorpe Arnold.
Sewstern.	Freeby.	Brentingby.
Clawson, Long.	Sysonby.	Waltham.
Coston.	Welby.	Withcote.
Croxton Kyriel.	Muston.	Wymondham.
Dalby, Little.	Overton, Cold.	Wyverby.
Eastwell.	Plungar.	
Eaton.	Redmile.	

In 1306 Alice de la Hyde held suit of court; and in 1315 the hundred was granted by the Parliament at York to Roger Beler and his heirs, for his services, at a fee farm rent of 5*l.* per ann.² In 1318 Roger Beler had a grant of it.³ In 1326 Roger Beler and Alice, his wife, held it; and in 1327 the custody of the hundred was committed to Alice, wife of Roger Beler, with palfrey-silver of beaver, working silver,

¹ Digge Par. Cons. part I. ch. 12. ² Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 223, and Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 242, 246.

³ Inq. ad quod dam. 257.

The division, however, of the hundred, has been variously accounted for by our antiquaries and historians. In the *Dialogus de Scaccario*, it is said, “*Hundredus vero ex hydarum aliquot centenariis, sed non determinatis, quidam enim ex pluribus quidam ex paucioribus Hidis constat.*”* The irregularity of the size of territory, with respect to the density of population contained within the Hundred, led to endeavours to obviate the inconvenience, and in the reign of Henry VIII. a remedy was attempted to be applied by legislative enactment, by ordering Divisions, called also Limits, or Circuits,† which still exist, more or less manifestly in most of the counties of England. These divisions appear to have been formed by a junction of small hundreds, or a partition of large ones, (as in the case of Goscote and Guthlaxton hundreds, in this county), as convenience required in each particular case, and are recognized in subsequent Acts of Parliament.‡

The still further subdivision of the hundreds into Parishes,§ &c. was made much earlier than the other divisions already enumerated. Parishes were first ordained in England by Honorius, 5th Archbishop of Canterbury, about 636; prior to which period the Clergy lived in common,—every Clerk receiving his dividend out of the common stock for his maintenance. Judge Blackstone says that the boundaries of parishes were first ascertained by those of a manor, or manors, because it very seldom happens that a manor extends itself over more than one parish, though there are often many manors in one parish.|| The Lords, he adds, as Christianity spread, began to build Churches upon their own demesnes, or wastes, in order to accommodate their tenants in one or two adjoining lordships, and that they might have divine service regularly performed therein, obliged all their tenants to appropriate their tithes to the maintenance of the one officiating minister, instead of leaving them at liberty to distribute them among the clergy of the diocese in general; and this tract of land, the tithes of which were so appropriated, formed a distinct parish, which accounts for the frequent intermixture of parishes one with another. For, if a Lord had a parcel of land detached from the main of his estate, but not sufficient to form a parish of itself, it was natural for him to endow his newly-erected church with the tithes of such lands. Hence the parochial division of England appears to have been nearly the same as now established, in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, compiled in the reign of Edward I., A. D. 1288—1292.

In the towns there is considerable variation, personal tithes having been much more productive before the Reformation in 1535 than afterwards, and consequently a greater number of Clergymen maintained in populous places.¶ Thus the 10 parishes which Leicester had, are now consolidated into six: the city of London, within and without the walls, which now reckons 108 parishes, forming no more than 72 Ecclesiastical Benefices, had at that time 140 parishes. Norwich, in like manner, is reduced from 70 parishes to 37, and other ancient cities in proportion,—a sufficient indication that the number of parishes in towns was formerly suffered to increase in proportion to the population; and also, that personal tithes and dues must always have been in a great degree voluntary. It appears from Pope Nicholas’s *Taxatio* that the profits accruing from one and the same parish were not confined to one spiritual person, nor to one religious house or community. Under such circumstances it is not probable that town parishes were anciently limited, either in number or extent, but the conflicting right of tithe owners, and the perambulations ordained by the Canon Law, must have established the boundaries of country parishes much earlier. In later times the boundary of every parish has been settled with precision, and rendered almost immutable; and this has arisen from a similar cause to the one just enumerated, viz. the conflicting rights to maintain the respective poor of each parish, whose

* Madox’s *Hist. Excheq.* 4th Edit. vol. i. p. 399. In a very ancient Leiger book of Peterborough Abbey, preserved in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, is an enumeration of the Hundreds of Northamptonshire, and their contents, referring to the time of King Edward the Confessor, in which every Hundred is made to consist of 100 Hides, the hide paying geld being particularly distinguished from those in the occupation of the King, and the waste or uncultivated land.

† 22nd Henry VIII. cap. 12. A. D. 1531.

‡ 43rd Elizabeth, and 12th & 13th Charles II.

§ The word is derived from *παροικια*, compounded of *παρ*, near, and *οικ*, house; and the name, *Parochia*, according to Du Cange, was anciently given to the whole territory of a Bishop, because the primitive Christians not daring to assemble openly in cities, were forced to meet secretly in neighbouring houses. In the ancient Church there was one large edifice in each city for the people to meet in, and this they called *Parochia*, Parish. But the signification was afterwards enlarged, and by a Parish was meant the extent of the jurisdiction of a bishop. Du Pin says that Country Parishes had not their origin before the fourth Century, but those of Cities are more ancient. The City of Alexandria is said to have been the first that was divided into Parishes.

|| Commentaries, vol. i. p. 112.

¶ In 1362 Archbishop Islip appointed that the stipend of a Priest should be 6s. 8d. per annum, which Walsingham says caused a great many of them to rob.

claims on a parish are regulated by their legal settlement in it; and the assessment, or poor-rate, being in consequence levied according to the property of the inhabitants: thus a double motive for ascertaining the boundary of a parish continually subsists, and has frequently been a subject of litigation since the poor-laws became burdensome. When this began to take place, the parishes of the Northern Counties were found to be much too large for the due administration of the poor-laws, which must always be founded upon a personal knowledge of the situation and character of every one applying for relief, and is therefore a subject to which no general rule can with propriety be applied. The inconvenience which was felt in the Northern Counties from this cause will be easily explained by stating, that 30 or 40 square miles is there no unusual area of a parish; and, generally speaking, parishes in the North average at seven or eight times the area of those in the Southern Counties. Hence in the 13th year of Charles II., soon after the restoration, a law was passed permitting townships and villages though not entire parishes, severally and distinctly to maintain their own poor; assigning as a reason for this innovation, "That the Inhabitants of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, the Bishoprick of Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and many other Counties in England and Wales, by reason of the largeness of the parishes within the same, have not, and cannot reap the benefit of the act of Parliament (43rd Elizabeth) for the relief of the poor." Notwithstanding this, it is not very easily determinable with precision what a parish is. It has been asserted that a Parochial Chapel is that which hath the privilege of administering the Sacraments, especially those of Baptism, and the office of Burial, "for the liberties of Baptism and Sepulture are the true distinct parochial rights, and if any new Oratory had acquired and enjoyed this immunity, then it differed not from a Parish Church. And till the year 1300, in all trials of Rights of particular Churches, if it could be proved that any Chapel had a custom for free Baptism and Burial, such place was adjudged to be a Parochial Church."¹ Yet, however true this might have been until the date of Pope Nicholas's Taxatio, in the present sense of the word parish, it is evidently fallacious, inasmuch as almost every chapel of ease would thereby constitute a separate parish.

The Parishes in Leicestershire, including those Curacies which have been augmented under the laws which direct the distribution of Queen Anne's Bounty, and have therefore become perpetual and virtually parochial, amount to 216.

HUNDREDS.

FRAMLAND HUNDRED.

Franeland. Franelund. Franelun.

This hundred is in the north-east part of the county. The following parishes, hamlets, &c. are contained within it:

Ab-Kettleby.	Edmundthorpe.	Saltby.
Holt.	Garthorpe.	Bescaby.
Holwell.	Goadby Marwood.	Saxby.
Barkston.	Harby.	Scalford.
Belvoir, Extra Parochial.	Hareston.	Goldsmith's Grange.
Bottesford.	Howes.	Somerby.
Easthorpe.	Kirby Belers.	Sproxton.
Normanton.	Knipton.	Stapleford.
Branston.	Melton Mowbray.	Stathern.
Broughton, Nether.	Burton Lazars.	Stonesby.
Buckminster.	Eye-Kettleby.	Thorpe Arnold.
Sewstern.	Freeby.	Brentingby.
Clawson, Long.	Sysonby.	Waltham.
Coston.	Welby.	Withcote.
Croxton Kyriel.	Muston.	Wymondham.
Dalby, Little.	Overton, Cold.	Wyverby.
Eastwell.	Plungar.	
Eaton.	Redmile.	

In 1306 Alice de la Hyde held suit of court; and in 1315 the hundred was granted by the Parliament at York to Roger Beler and his heirs, for his services, at a fee farm rent of 5*l.* per ann.² In 1318 Roger Beler had a grant of it.³ In 1326 Roger Beler and Alice, his wife, held it; and in 1327 the custody of the hundred was committed to Alice, wife of Roger Beler, with palfrey-silver of beaver, working silver,

¹ Digge Par. Cons. part I. ch. 12. ² Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 223, and Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 242, 246.

³ Inq. ad quod dam. 257.

sheriffs toth, and frank pledge, during the minority of the heir.¹ In 1363 Andrew Luttrell held the hundred for Croxton Abbey.² In 1380 Roger Beler and Margaret, his wife, held it.³ In 1391 Maria, wife of Roger Beler, formerly married to John St. Clere, held it;⁴ and in the same year Robert Swillington and Margaret, his wife, held it.⁵ In 1418 Margaret Aylesford, late wife of Robert Swillington, held it.⁶ In 1420 Robert Swillington held it with the rents and profits.⁷ In 1428 Margaret, daughter of Roger Swillington, held it as parcel of the honor of Somerby.⁸ In 1471 Henry VI. gave it to George, Duke of Clarence, and in 1478 Edward IV. gave it to Sir William Hastings, Lord Hastings.⁹ In 1483 William Hastings held it as a member of the honor of Peverel;¹⁰ and his descendant, the Marquis of Hastings, receives various ancient rents, of palfrey-silver, sheriffs toth, and frank pledge.⁹

GARTREE HUNDRED.

Geretreu. Gertree. Geretrewes.

Situated in the south and east quarters of the county. About 100 years since the County Courts were held in Gartree Bush. It contains the following parishes, hamlets, &c.:

Baggrave.	Glooston.	Owston.
Billesdon.	Gumley.	Mardefield, North.
Goadby.	Hallaton.	Newbold Saucey.
Rollestone.	Holyoke, part of.	Pickwell.
Bosworth, Husbands	Horninghold.	Leesthorpe.
Bowden Magna.	Houghton-on-the-Hill.	Saddington.
Harborough, Market.	Kibworth Beauchamp.	Scraptoft.
St. Mary-in-Arden.	Kibworth Harcourt.	Shankton.
Brighthurst.	Smeeton Westerby.	Hardwick.
Drayton.	Knossington.	Slawston.
Easton, Great.	Langton, East.	Othorpe.
Prestgrave.	Langton, Thorpe.	Staunton Wyville.
Burrow.	Langton, Tur.	Stockerston.
Burton Overy.	Langton, West.	Theddingworth.
Carlton Curliu.	Laughton.	Thorpe Lubbenham, Ex. P.
Ilstone.	Lubbenham.	Thurnby.
Cranoë.	Medbourne.	Bushby.
Evington.	Blaston.	Stoughton.
Fleckney.	Bradley.	Tugby, part of.
Foxton.	Holt.	Keythorpe.
Galby.	Mowsley.	Welham.
Frisby.	Norton, King's.	Wistow.
Glenn, Great.	Stretton Parva.	Newton Harcourt.
Stretton Magna.	Noseley.	

In 1255 the King held the hundred.¹¹ In 1276 William Boyville held it, when it was valued at 12*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, and the King had assigned it to his mother.¹² In 1311 it was committed to Peter Waltham.¹³ In 1314 the custody of it was given to John Braydeston, for 10*l.* per ann.¹⁴ In 1315 at the request of Isabella, the Queen, the custody of it was committed John Sadyngton, her valet.¹⁵ In 1325 William Mousley held it.¹⁶ In 1330 the bailiwick of the hundred was granted to John Denton for his life, on paying 6*s.* per ann.¹⁷

EAST GOSCOTE HUNDRED.

Gosencote. Gosecote.

Situated in the north-east part of the county. East Goscote, with West Goscote, originally formed but one hundred, but in 1346 it was divided into East and West. It contains the following parishes, hamlets, &c.:

Allexton.	Barrow-upon-Soar, part of.	Barkby.
Asfordby.	Alderman's Haw.	Hamilton.
Ashby Folville.	Mapplewell.	Belgrave, part of
Barsby.	Mountsorrel.	Burstall.
Newbold Folville.	Quorndon.	Thurmaston.
Beeby.	Woodhouse.	Brookesby.

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 329, and Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 6.
2 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 263.
3 Vol. III. 29.
4 132.
5 139.
6 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 35.
7 50.
8 127.
9 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 8.
10 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 415.
11 Vol. I. 28.
13 Rot. Hund. 237.
12 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 185, 189.
14 218, 238.
15 243.
16 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 326.
17 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 38, 89.

Cossington.	Norton, East.	Saxelby.
Croxton, South.	Prestwoud.	Shouldby.
Dalby, Great.	Burton-on-the-Woulds.	Segrave.
Dalby-on-Woulds, Ext. Pa.	Cotes.	Sileby.
Frisby-on-the-Wreke.	Hoton.	Skeffington.
Grimston.	Queniborough.	Syston.
Hoby.	Rakedale.	Thrussington.
Humberstone.	Willoughes.	Tilton, part of.
Hungerton, part of.	Ratcliff-on-the-Wreke.	Halstead.
Ingarsby.	Rearsby.	Mardefield, South.
Quenby.	Rotherby.	Whadborough.
Laund, Ext. Par.	Rothley, part of.	Twyford.
Loddington.	Caldwell & Wykeham.	Thorpe Satchville.
Loseby.	Keyham.	Walton-on-the-Woulds.
Newton, Cold.	Wartnaby.	Wimeswoud.

In 1227 Stephen Segrave held the hundred.¹ In 1294 Nicholas Segrave held it.² In 1326 Robert Overton held the bailiwick and hundred,³ and it was committed to the custody of Robert Stodham upon John Segrave's death;⁴ and subsequently to Alianora le Despencer.⁵ In 1327 Robert Overton paid a fine of 20s. for pardon, in acquiring the hundred and bailiwick of Goscote, which belonged to John Segrave.⁶ In 1353 John Segrave and Margaret, his wife, held the hundred.⁷ In 1372 Walter Manny and Margaret, his wife, held it.⁸ In 1376 Ralph Basset held it.⁹ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held it; and afterwards Margaret, his daughter, married to John Segrave.¹⁰ In 1424 Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel, held it.¹¹ In 1432 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, held it.¹² On the division of the property of the Mowbrays, in 1488, the hundred came to William, Earl of Nottingham, and Earl Marshall, afterwards created Marquis of Berkeley. In 1660 George, Earl of Berkeley, conveyed it to the Earl of Stamford, who in 1667 sold it to Ralph Dison, who sold it to William Wells, and in 1731 Ralph Wells sold it to Joseph Danvers, Esq. in whose family it continues.¹³

WEST GOSCOTE HUNDRED,

Is situate in the north-west part of the county, the river Soar dividing it from East Goscote. It contains the following parishes, hamlets, &c.:

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Diseworth.	Langley, Ext. Par.
Alton Grange.	Gaddesby.	Newtown Linford.
Blackfordby.	Garendon, Ext. Par.	Holgate.
Boothorpe.	Gilroe, Ext. Par.	Osgathorpe.
Kilwardby.	Gracedieu, Ext. Par.	Packington, part of.
Woodcote.	Merrill Grange.	Sribston.
Beaumanor, Ext. Par.	Hathern.	Quorndon.
Belton.	Kegworth.	Ravenstone, part of.
Bradgate Park, Ext. Par.	Isley Walton.	Rothley Temple, Ext. Par.
Breedon.	Leicester.	Seale.
Andreskirk.	Abbey, Ext. Par.	Sheepshead.
Griffydam.	Bishop's Fee, Ext. Pa.	Sweepstone.
Lount.	Black Friars, Ext. Par.	Newton Burgoland.
Newbold.	Castle View, Ext. Par.	Snarestone, part of.
Staunton Harold.	Newark, Ext. Par.	Swithland.
Tonge.	South Fields, Ext. Pa.	Thurcaston.
Wilson.	White Friars, Ext. Pa.	Anstey.
Worthington.	Bromkinsthorpe.	Cropston.
Charley, Ext. Par.	Knighton.	Uiverscroft, Ext. Par.
Charnwood Forest.	Lockington.	Wanlip.
Beaumont Park.	Hemington.	Wartoft, Ext. Par.
Haliwell Haw.	Loughborough.	Whatton, Long.
Castle Donington.	Burleigh.	Whitwick.
Coleorton.	Thorpe, Knight.	Swanington.
Dishley.	Woodthorpe and	Thringstone.
Thorpe Acre.	Searlesthorpe.	

¹ Calend. Rot. Char. 44.

² Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 129.

³ 331.

⁴ Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 291.

⁵ Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 296.

⁶ Vol. II. 14.

⁷ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 183.

⁸ 319.

¹³ Nichols's Leicestershire, Vol. III. 2.

⁹ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 352.

¹⁰ Vol. III. 206, 271.

¹¹ Vol. IV. 84.

¹² 127.

GUTHLAXTON HUNDRED.

Guthlaciston.

Situated in the southern quarter of the county, and formerly included the hundred of Sparkenhoe, which was separated from it in 1346. In 1376 Ralph Basset held the hundred.¹ It contains the following parishes, hamlets, &c.:

Arnesby.	Claybrook.	Knaptoft, part of.
Ashby Magna.	Bittesby.	Shearsby.
Ashby Parva.	Claybrook, Little.	Leire.
Aylestone, part of.	Ullesthorpe.	Lutterworth.
Glenn, Little.	Wibtoft.	Misterton.
Bitteswell.	Wigston Parva.	Poultney.
Blaby.	Dunton Basset.	Walcote.
Countesthorpe.	Foston.	Oadby.
Broughton Astley.	Frowlesworth.	Peatling Magna.
Sutton-in-the-Elms.	Gilmorton.	Peatling Parva.
Thorpe, Prime.	Kilby.	Shawell.
Bruntingthorpe.	Kilworth, North.	Stanford, part of.
Catthorpe.	Kilworth, South.	Swinford.
Cosby.	Kimcote.	Wigston Magna.
Thorpe Parva.	Cotes Deville.	Willoughby Waterless.
Cottesbach.	Walton, part of.	Whetstone.

SPARKENHOE HUNDRED,

Is situate in the west-south-west part of the county. In 1346, when the hundred of Guthlaxton was subdivided by Edward III. this part of it, viz. Sparkenhoe, was assessed at 34*l.* per ann. and was then said to contain 17 knights' fees.² It contains the following parishes, hamlets, &c.:

Appleby Magna, part of.	Heather.	Weston.
Appleby Parva.	Higham.	Peckleton.
Aston Flamville.	Lindley.	Tooley Park.
Burbach.	Hinckley.	Ratby.
Sketchley.	Dadlington.	Bocheston.
Smockington.	Hyde.	Groby.
Bardon Park, Ext. Par.	Stoke Golding.	Newtown Unthank.
Barwell.	Wykin.	Old Hays.
Potters Marston.	Ibstock.	Whittington Grange.
Stapleton.	Battle Flat. [Heath.	Sapcote.
Basset House, Ext. Par.	Donington-on-the-	Shackerstone.
Bean Hills, Ext. Par.	Hugglescote.	Odstone.
Beaumont Leys, Ext. Par.	Kirkby Mallory.	Sharnford.
Bosworth, Market.	Shilton, Earl.	Sheepy Magna.
Anebein.	Kirby Frith, Ext. Par.	Mythe.
Barleston.	Leicester Forest, Ext. Par.	Pinwell Grange.
Carlton.	Leicester Frith, Ext. Par.	Ratcliff Culey.
Coton.	Lubbesthorpe.	Sheepy Parva.
Naneby.	Markfield.	Sibson.
Osbaston.	Nailstone.	Upton.
Shenton.	Barton-in-the-Beans.	Wellsborough.
Sutton Cheney.	Normanton-on-the-	Stoney Stanton.
Cadeby.	Narborough. [Heath.	Temple Hall, Ext. Par.
Congerstone.	Huncote.	Thornton.
Croft.	Newbold Verdun.	Bagworth.
Desford.	Brascote.	Horsepool Grange.
Barron Park.	Newhouse Grange, Ext. P.	Merry Lees.
Drayton, Fenny.	New Parks, Ext. Par.	Stanton-under-Bardon.
Elmesthorpe.	Norton-juxta-Twycross.	Thurlaston.
Enderby.	Bilston.	Brackenholme.
Glenfield.	Orton-on-the-Hill.	New Hall.
Braunston.	Lea Grange.	Normanton Turville.
Kirby Muxloe.	Morebarne.	Witherley.
Gopsal, Ext. Par.	Twycross.	Atterton.

The High Sheriff of Leicestershire pays annually to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington 10*l.* for license to come into this hundred to execute any part of his office.³

¹ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 352. | ² Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 425.

Extra Parochial places are usually found to have been the site of religious houses or of ancient castles, the owners of which did not permit any interference with their authority within their own limits: and in rude times the existence of such exemptions from the general government of the kingdom is not surprising. An Extra Parochial place enjoys a virtual exemption from maintaining the poor, because there is no overseer on whom a magistrate's order can be served; from the militia laws, because there is no constable to make returns; from repairing the highways, because there is no surveyor: besides all which the inhabitants have the chance of escaping from direct taxation of every kind. For in the language of the ancient law of England such places were not "*Geldable nor Shireground*," *non sub districtione curiæ Vicecomitis*: and as the Sheriff was the receiver-general in his county, till about the time of the Revolution, Extra Parochial places were neither taxable nor within the ordinary pale of civil jurisdiction, and the inhabitants are still virtually exempt from many civil duties and offices, served, not without inconvenience, by others for the benefit of the community at large.

ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISION.

The places marked * are Peculiars, and those † have been rendered Parochial Chapels since the compilation of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*,—1535.

The parishes in the Ecclesiastical Division of the county form part of the Diocese of Lincoln, and are all included within the Archdeaconry of Leicester,† which is divided into Rural Deaneries,§ viz.

DEANERY OF CHRISTIANITY.||

All Saints, Leicester.	* St. Margaret's, Leicester.	St. Mary's, Leicester.
St. Leonard's, do.	St. Martin's, do.	St. Nicholas's, do.

DEANERY OF FRAMLAND.

Ab-Kettleby.	Dalby, Little.	Knipton.	Stapleford.
Barkston.	Eastwell.	Melton Mowbray.	Stathern.
Bottesford.	Eaton.	Muston.	Stonesby.
Branston.	Edmundthorpe.	Overton, Cold.	Sysonby.
Broughton, Nether.	Freeby.	Redmile.	Thorpe Arnold.
Buckminster.	Garthorpe.	Saltby.	Waltham.
Burrow.	Goadby Marwood.	Saxby.	Welby.
Burton Lazars.	Harby.	Scalford.	Withcote.
Clawson, Long.	Hareston.	Sproxtun.	Wymondham.
Coston.	Howes.	Somerby.	Wyverby.
Croxton Kyriel.	Kirby Belers.		

DEANERY OF GARTREE.

Billesdon.	Galby.	Knossington.	Saddington.
Blaston, St. Giles.	Glenn Magna.	Langton, East.	Scraptoft.
†———St. Michael.	Glooston.	Langton, Thorpe.	Shankton.
Bosworth, Husbands	† Goadby.	Langton, Tur.	Slawston.
Bowden Magna.	Gumley.	Laughton.	Staunton Wyville.
Bringham.	Hallaton.	Lubbenham.	Stockerston.
Burton Overy.	Harborough, Market	Medbourne.	Stretton Magna.
Carlton Curlieu.	Holt.	† Mowsley.	Stretton Parva.
Crane.	Horninghold.	Newton Harcourt.	† Stoughton.
Easton, Great.	Houghton-on-the-	Norton, King's.	Theddingworth.
* Evington.	Hill.	Owston.	Thurnby.
Fleckney.	Ilstone.	Pickwell.	Welham.
Foxton.	Kibworth.	Rollestone.	Wistow.

† Archdeacon: this dignity consists only of the perquisites of the office, and pays to the Bishop for exercising Ecclesiastical jurisdiction 22*l.* per ann. In 1535 the value of the Archdeaconry was in Procurat and Synod 103*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, Pensions 8*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, Induction of Benefices 2*l.*, Wills 1*l.* 10*s.*; out of which was paid to the Bishop of Lincoln, as a pension, 39*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the clear annual value was 80*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*—*Valor. Eccle.* Vol. IV. The amount of the first fruits is 87*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* per ann.—*Nichols's Leic.* Vol. I.

§ No emolument is attached to the office.

|| *Valor. Eccle.* Vol. IV, 145.

DEANERY OF GOSCOTE.

Allextan.	Dalby, Great.	Rakedale.	Syston.
Asfordby.	Dalby on the Woulds	Ratcliff on the	Tilton.
Ashby Folville.	Frisby on the Wreke	Wreke.	Thrussington.
Barkby.	Hoby.	Rearsby.	Tugby.
Beeby.	Humberstone.	Rotherby.	Twynford.
Belgrave.	Hungerton.	Sileby.	Walton on the
Brookesby.	Loddington.	Saxelby.	Woulds.
Cossington.	Loseby.	Segrave.	Wimeswould.
Croxton, South.	Queniborough.	Skeffington.	

DEANERY OF ACKLEY.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Diseworth.	Osgathorpe.	Swithland.
Barrow upon Soar.	Hathern.	Packington.	Thurcaston.
Belton.	Kegworth.	*Rothley.	Wanlip.
Breedon.	Langley.	Seale	Whetton, Long.
Castle Donington.	Lockington.	Sheepshead.	Whitwick.
Coleorton.	Loughborough.	Sweepstone.	

DEANERY OF GUTHLAXTON.

Arnesby.	Cosby.	Glenfield.	Peatling Parva.
Ashby Magna.	Cottesbach.	Kilworth, North.	*Ratby.
Ashby Parva.	Croft.	Kilworth, South.	Sapcote.
Aston Flamville.	Desford.	Kimcote.	Sharnford.
Aylestone.	Dunton Basset.	Knaptoft.	Shawell.
Bitteswell.	Elmesthorpe.	Leire.	Stoney Stanton.
Blaby.	Enderby cum Whet-	Lutterworth.	Swinford.
Broughton Astley.	stone.	Misterton.	Thurlaston.
Bruntingthorpe.	Foston.	Narborough.	Wigston Magna.
Catthorpe.	Frowlesworth.	Oadby.	Willoughby Water-
Claybrook.	Gilmorton.	Peatling Magna.	less.

DEANERY OF SPARKENHOE.

Appleby Magna.	Heather.	Nailstone.	Sheepy Magna.
Barwell.	Higham.	Newbold Verdun.	Shackerstone.
Bosworth, Market.	Hinckley.	Norton juxta Twy-	Snibston.
Cadeby.	Ibstock.	cross.	Thornton.
Congerstone.	Kirkby Mallory.	Orton on the Hill.	Wetherley.
Drayton, Fenny.	Markfield.	Peckleton.	

POPULATION, &c.

In Domesday Book, compiled about 1086, the enumeration of the persons attached to the respective manors, villis, and hamlets, is as follows:

Chief proprietors, who were noble	52	Burgesses	371
Knights, Miles, and Thanes, ..	27	Prepositi	9
Ecclesiastics and Priests, (free) .	34	Villans, (semi-servile)	2446
Tenants under them, (free)	101	Bordars, (servile)	1285
Socmen, (free)	1716	Serfs, (servile)	374

Total 6415

It would be utterly impossible to arrive at any thing like a just estimate of the Population of the County in 1086 from this evidence, because no women are noticed, except occasionally. Mr. NICHOLS, however, concluded from the assumption of there being 5 persons upon an average in each family, that the population amounted to 34,000. Nor have we any means of ascertaining the numbers of the population with any accuracy, until the year 1700, when it amounted to 80,000; in 1750 to 95,000; in 1801 to 134,400; in 1811 to 155,100, (being an increase of 15 per cent.); in 1821 to 174,571, (being an increase of 15 per cent.); and at present, upon the same ratio of increase, it would, and probably does, contain 204,815.

PARISH REGISTER ABSTRACT.

The annual proportion of Baptisms are as 1 to 36, of Marriages as 1 to 133, and of Burials as 1 to 59. The following Abstract is collected from the registers of 213 Parish Churches and 46 Chapels, and from 2 registers of Dissenters. Annual average number of un-entered Baptisms, 310;—Burials, 152;—Marriages, 3.

HUNDRED OF FRAMLAND.

YEAR.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	
1811	207	233	440	129	134	263	99
1812	198	222	420	103	101	204	83
1813	230	191	421	94	99	193	85
1814	226	223	449	120	108	228	68
1815	234	233	467	91	121	212	90
1816	226	240	466	128	124	252	102
1817	264	230	494	119	115	234	118
1818	222	213	435	131	124	255	106
1819	252	225	477	117	132	249	96
1820	257	229	486	129	121	250	111

HUNDRED OF GARTREE.

YEAR.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	
1811	183	203	386	135	142	277	96
1812	200	171	371	148	130	278	99
1813	204	179	383	161	107	268	84
1814	178	193	371	122	141	263	87
1815	209	193	402	137	138	275	122
1816	188	195	383	154	149	303	104
1817	197	195	392	131	132	263	91
1818	181	195	371	121	125	246	117
1819	192	191	383	130	116	246	114
1820	210	199	409	160	122	282	115

HUNDRED OF EAST GOSCOTE.

1811	263	250	513	147	132	279	116
1812	245	265	510	155	157	312	110
1813	236	232	468	127	119	246	109
1814	255	258	513	134	155	289	97
1815	259	275	534	134	148	282	140
1816	287	274	561	159	178	337	115
1817	256	262	518	158	150	308	122
1818	251	238	489	134	161	295	131
1819	283	238	521	138	170	308	103
1820	240	228	468	148	135	283	113

HUNDRED OF WEST GOSCOTE.

1811	461	432	893	364	362	726	287
1812	482	423	905	325	318	643	307
1813	537	504	1041	275	253	528	284
1814	558	504	1062	311	311	622	316
1815	646	630	1276	306	318	624	348
1816	535	563	1098	326	296	622	318
1817	584	542	1126	306	317	623	314
1818	538	571	1109	376	332	708	325
1819	541	460	1001	361	347	708	296
1820	463	483	946	266	285	551	319

HUNDRED OF GUTHLAXTON.

1811	259	245	504	153	179	332	117
1812	283	263	546	173	154	327	143
1813	242	239	481	142	128	270	122
1814	238	265	503	171	171	342	146
1815	288	292	580	148	152	301	181
1816	293	267	560	159	168	327	167
1817	272	257	529	186	169	355	149
1818	277	292	569	132	136	268	128
1819	250	273	523	161	180	341	139
1820	281	253	534	152	126	278	160

HUNDRED OF SPARKENHOE.

1811	421	416	837	278	284	562	257
1812	404	434	838	253	272	525	237
1813	476	440	916	237	208	445	224
1814	462	452	914	280	293	573	279
1815	496	501	997	289	243	532	292
1816	484	464	948	298	279	577	260
1817	485	460	945	268	289	557	235
1818	514	467	981	263	278	541	241
1819	485	417	902	250	249	499	237
1820	486	463	941	267	266	533	245

BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.

1811	426	384	810	308	238	546	257
1812	463	280	743	261	239	500	245
1813	393	359	752	369	263	532	264
1814	388	373	761	274	294	568	305
1815	447	475	922	278	304	582	379
1816	513	461	974	317	288	605	329
1817	447	410	857	373	320	693	317
1818	470	456	926	317	289	606	333
1819	472	364	836	304	279	583	354
1820	482	431	913	333	353	686	367

SUMMARY OF THE COUNTY.

YEAR.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	
1811	2,220	2,163	4,383	1,514	1,471	2,985	1,229
1812	2,275	2,058	4,333	1,418	1,371	2,789	1,224
1813	2,318	2,144	4,462	1,305	1,177	2,482	1,172
1814	2,305	2,268	4,573	1,412	1,473	2,885	1,298
1815	2,579	2,599	5,178	1,383	1,425	2,808	1,552
1816	2,526	2,464	4,990	1,541	1,482	3,023	1,395
1817	2,505	2,356	4,861	1,541	1,492	3,033	1,346
1818	2,453	2,432	4,885	1,474	1,445	2,919	1,381
1819	2,475	2,168	4,643	1,461	1,473	2,934	1,339
1820	2,419	2,286	4,705	1,455	1,408	2,863	1,430
TOTAL	24,075	22,938	47,013	14,504	14,217	28,721	13,366

INTRODUCTION.

HOUSES, FAMILIES, AND PERSONS, IN LEICESTERSHIRE, IN 1821.

	HOUSES, &c.		OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	HOUSES.	FAMILIES.	Families chiefly occupied in AGRICULTURE.	Families chiefly in TRADE and MANUFACTURES	Other Families not comprised in those two classes.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Hundred of								
FRAMLAND,	2,963	3,106	1,907	819	380	7,662	7,652	15,314
GARTREE,	3,434	3,559	1,599	1,396	564	7,826	8,180	16,006
EAST GOSCOTE, ...	3,570	3,747	1,994	1,340	413	8,754	8,747	17,501
WEST GOSCOTE, ..	8,286	8,564	2,702	4,970	892	20,205	20,583	40,788
GUTHLAXTON,	4,354	4,402	1,630	2,409	363	10,194	10,334	20,528
SPARKENHOE,	6,807	7,039	2,976	3,640	423	17,187	17,122	34,309
Borough of								
LEICESTER,	6,627	6,389	220	5,723	446	14,562	15,563	30,125
Totals	36,041	36,806	13,028	20,297	3,481	86,390	88,181	174,571

AGES OF PERSONS.

	MALES.													Total.
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 up.	
Hundred of														
FRAMLAND,...	1,101	959	892	707	1,194	796	698	525	407	221	58	3	.	7,561
GARTREE, ...	971	1,009	878	754	1,143	801	746	630	472	258	57	4	.	7,723
E. GOSCOTE, ..	1,257	1,144	1,011	851	1,268	952	842	651	486	220	62	4	.	8,748
W. GOSCOTE, ..	3,204	2,717	2,238	1,924	3,039	2,341	1,803	1,408	943	456	127	7	.	20,207
GUTHLAXTON	1,588	1,384	1,088	997	1,515	1,164	913	674	488	257	71	1	.	10,140
SPARKENHOE	2,338	2,261	1,968	1,814	2,616	1,918	1,592	1,064	810	414	117	1	.	16,913
Borough of														
LEICESTER, ..	2,201	1,752	1,609	1,576	2,427	1,700	1,501	974	540	235	43	3	1	14,562
Totals ..	12,660	11,226	9,684	8,623	13,202	9,672	8,095	5,926	4,146	2,061	535	23	1	85,854
Hundred of														
FRAMLAND,...	1,091	978	798	744	1,242	879	709	504	422	201	73	4	.	7,645
GARTREE, ...	1,108	982	881	788	1,256	974	830	608	459	228	52	5	.	8,171
E. GOSCOTE, ..	1,207	1,186	989	821	1,383	987	831	630	457	216	35	5	1	8,748
W. GOSCOTE, ..	3,029	2,810	2,087	2,093	3,460	2,487	1,782	1,301	896	514	133	8	.	20,600
GUTHLAXTON	1,562	1,333	1,053	1,024	1,708	1,216	837	657	516	233	70	3	1	10,213
SPARKENHOE	2,551	2,243	1,885	1,699	2,722	1,957	1,613	1,035	855	386	111	5	.	17,062
Borough of														
LEICESTER, ..	2,123	1,800	1,565	1,667	2,977	1,942	1,496	938	612	286	57	10	.	15,473
Totals ..	12,671	11,332	9,258	8,836	14,748	10,442	8,098	5,673	4,217	2,064	531	40	2	87,912

The ages of 173,766 persons only, out of 174,571, were returned in 1821.

EXPENDITURE IN POOR-RATES.

The sums expended on the Poor in the county, on an average of three years ending Easter 1750, was 7549*l.*—1776, 23,581*l.*—1785, 29,209*l.*—1803, 79,911*l.*—1815 106,427*l.*—1818, 133,675*l.*—1821, 149,889*l.*—1824, 102,041*l.* The amount of Property assessed in 1815, 902,217*l.*

Year, ending Mar. 24th.	Total sum levied.		Expenditure in Poor-rates.		Other Expenditure.		Total Expenditure.	
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
1822	.....		124,244	7	.....		.....	
1823	110,306	3*	96,397	0	.....		.....	
1824	103,267	13	85,481	0	17,978	5	103,459	5
1826	112,607	16†	.....		.....		.....	
1827	138,983	0	117,962	0	20,942	0	138,904	0
1828	132,693	0	110,501	0	22,664	0	133,165	0

The proportion which the expenditure upon the poor in 1824 bore to the population of 1821, was as 178,100 population to 85,481*l.*, being 10*s.* per head.

* Levied on Land, 91,200*l.* 1*s.* Dwelling Houses, 18,415*l.* 2*s.* Mills, Factories, &c., 378*l.* 6*s.* Manorial Profits, 312*l.* 14*s.*

† Levied on Land, 93,881*l.* 14*s.* Dwelling Houses, 17,634*l.* 5*s.* Mills, Factories, &c., 781*l.* 12*s.* Manorial Profits, 310*l.* 5*s.*

SHERIFFS,

For the Counties of Leicester and Warwick, down to the 9th of Elizabeth, (the two counties having been under one charge from the reign of Henry II. until that period), and the list for this county continued to the present time.

HENRY II.		
1158 Geoffrey Clinton.	1227 William de Stuteville and William Ascellis.	1343-44 John Walleis.
1159-60 Robert Fitz Hugh.	1228 William Ascellis.	1345-65 Thos. Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.
1161 William de Bellocampo and Robert Fitz Hardulph.	1229 Stephen de Segrave and William Edmonds.	1366-68 Thomas Beauchamp.
1162 Bertram de Bulmer and Ralph Basset.	1230-31 William Edmonds.	1369 John Peach.
1163 Ralph Basset.	1232 Stephen de Segrave and John de Ripariis.	1370 William Catesby.
1164 William Basset for Ralph his Brother.	1233 Ralph Bray.	1371 Richard Harthull.
1165 Robert Fitz Geoffrey and William Basset.	1234 Ralph Fitz Nichols and Ralph Brewedon.	1372 Roger Hillary.
1166 William Basset.	1235 Ralph and William de Erleg.	1373 John Boyville.
1167 Randolph Glanville and William Basset.	1236-37 William de Lucy.	1374 John Burdett.
1168-70 William Basset.	1238 Hugh Pollier and Philip Ascet.	1375 William Breton.
1171-80 Bertram de Verdun.	1239-46 Hugh Pollier.	1376 Richard Harthull.
1181 Randolph de Glanville and Bertram de Verdun.	1247-48 Baldwin Paunton.	RICHARD II.
1182 Randolph de Glanville, Bertram de Verdun, Arnulph de Barton, and Adam Aldelega.	1249-51 Philip Marmion.	1377 Roger Perwich.
1183 Randolph de Glanville, Adam de Audeley, Bertram de Verdun, and Arnulph de Barton.	1252-55 William Maunsel.	1378 Sir John Bermingham.
1184 Arnulph de Barton.	1256 Alan Swinford.	1379 William Flamville.
1185 Randolph de Glanville and Bertram de Verdun.	1257-58 Anketil Martinvale.	1380 Thomas Raleigh.
1186 Randolph de Glanville and Michael Beler.	1259-70 William Bagot.	1381 Thomas Bermingham.
1187-88 Michael Beler.	1271 William Mortheyne and W. Bagot.	1382-83 William Bagot.
RICHARD I.	EDWARD I.	1384 John Bermingham.
1189 Michael Beler.	1272-74 William Mortimer.	1385 Sir John Calveleigh.
1190 Hugh, Bishop of Coventry.	1275-77 William Hamelyn.	1386 John Parker.
1191 Hugh Bardolph and Hugh Clarke.	1278 Thomas de Hasele and Robert Verdun.	1387 Richard Ashby.
1192 Hugh, Bishop of Coventry, Gilbert de Segrave, and Reginald Basset.	1279-83 Robert Verdun and Osbert Bereford.	1388 William Flamville.
1193 Reginald Basset.	1284-85 Robert Verdun, Osbert Bereford and Thomas Farendon.	1389 Adomar Lichfield.
1194 Reginald Basset and Gilbert Segrave.	1286 Thomas Farendon and Fulk Lucy.	1390 Robert Harrington.
1195 Reginald Basset, William Aubein, and Gilbert Segrave.	1287 Fulk Lucy.	1391 John Mallory.
1196 Reginald Basset.	1288-89 William Bonville.	1392 Thomas Wodeford.
1197 Reginald Basset, William Aubein, and Gilbert Segrave.	1290-91 Stephen Rabaz.	1393 Thomas Ondeby.
1198 Robert de Harcourt.	1292 Stephen Rabaz and William de Castello.	1394 Robert Vere.
JOHN.	1293-97 William de Castello.	1395 Henry Neville.
1199 Reginald Basset.	1298-99 John Broughton.	1396 Robert Gonshill.
1200 Robert Harcourt.	1300-1 Philip Gayton.	1397 John Eynesford.
1201 Robert Harcourt and Godfrey de Lega.	1302-4 John Deane and Richard Herchus.	1398 Adomar Lichfield.
1202 William de Cantelupe and Robert de Poyer.	1305-6 Richard Whitnere.	HENRY IV.
1203 Robert de Poyer.	EDWARD II.	1399 Sir John Berkeley, Knt.
1204-6 Hugh Chaucomber.	1307 John Deane and Geoffrey Segrave.	1400 Sir Henry Neville, Knt.
1207-8 Robert Roppesle.	1308-9 Richard Harthull.	1401 Sir Alured Trussell, Knt.
1209 William de Cantelupe and Robert de Poyer.	1310-11 John Deane.	1402-3 John Blacket.
1210-13 Robert de Poyer.	1312-13 John Olney.	1404 Sir John Berkeley, Knt.
1214 * * * * *	1314-15 William Trussell.	1405 Thomas Lucy.
1215 Robert de Poyer.	1316 Walter Beauchamp.	1406 John Pare.
HENRY III.	1317 Walter Beauchamp and William Neville.	1407 Sir Henry Neville, Knt.
1216 William de Cantelupe.	1318 Ralph Beler.	1408 William Brookesby.
1217-19 Philip de Kinton.	1319 William Neville.	1409 Robert Castell.
1220 William de Cantelupe and William de Luditon.	1320-21 Thomas le Rous.	1410 Bartholomew Brookesby.
1221-22 William de Luditon.	1322 * * * * *	1211 * * * * *
1223 John Russel and John Winterborne.	1323-26 Henry Nottingham, Robert Morin, and Oliver Walleis.	1212 * * * * *
1224-26 Robert Lupus.	EDWARD III.	HENRY V.
	1327 Roger Aylesbury.	1413 Thomas Crew.
	1328 Thomas Blancfort.	1414 Sir Richard Hastings, Knt.
	1329 Robert Burdet.	1415 Sir Thomas Burdett, Knt.
	1330 Robert Burdet and Roger de la Zouch.	1416 John Mallory.
	1331-32 Roger Aylesbury.	1417 William Bishopston.
	1333 Henry Hockley and Roger de la Zouch.	1418 John Salveyn.
	1334-40 Roger de la Zouch.	1419 Bartholomew Brookesby.
	1341 William Peyto.	1420 Thomas Maureward.
	1342 Robert Bereford.	1421 * * * * *
		HENRY VI.
		1422 Sir Richard Hastings, Knt.
		1423 Humphrey Stafford.
		1424 John Mallory.
		1425 Richard Clodesale.
		1426 Sir Richard Hastings, Knt.
		1427 Thomas Stanley.
		1428 William Peyto.
		1429 Nicholas Rugeley.
		1430 Humphrey Stafford.
		1431 Sir William Mountford, Kt.
		1432 Sir Richard Hastings, Knt.
		1433 Thomas Fouleshurst.
		1434 Thomas Erdington.
		1435 William Lucy.
		1436 Sir William Peyto, Knt.
		1437 Robert Ardern.
		1438 Sir Humphrey Stafford, Kt.

HENRY VI. [continued.]

1439 Laurence Berkeley.
 1440 Thomas Ashby.
 1441 William Mountford.
 1442 William Bermingham and Laurence Sherrard.
 1443 Laurence Sherrard.
 1444 Robert Harcourt.
 1445 Sir Thomas Erdington, Kt.
 1446 Thomas Everingham.
 1447 Thomas Porter and William Purefoy.
 1448 William Purefoy.
 1449 William Lucy.
 1450 William Mountford.
 1451 Sir Robert Motum, Knt.
 1452 Sir Wm. Bermingham, Kt.
 1453 Sir Edward Hastings, Knt.
 1454 Thomas Berkeley.
 1455 William Hastings.
 1456 Thomas Walsh.
 1457 Thomas Maston.
 1458 Henry Filongley.
 1459 Sir Edward Mountford, Kt.
 1460 * * * * *

EDWARD IV.

1461 Thomas Ferrers.
 1462-63 John Greville.
 1464 Sir William Harcourt, Knt.
 1465 John Hugford.
 1466 Thomas Throgmorton.
 1467 Ralph Wodeford.
 1468 Sir Edward Raleigh, Knt.
 1469 Sir Thomas Ferrers, Knt.
 1470 Sir John Greville, Knt.
 1471 Sir Simon Mountford, Knt.
 1472 William Moton.
 1473 John Hugford.
 1474 Sir John Greville.
 1475 William Lucy.
 1476 Sir William Trussell, Knt.
 1477 John Branfitz.
 1478 Sir John Greville, Knt.
 1479 Thomas Pulteney.
 1480 Richard Broughton.
 1481 Thomas Cocksey.
 1482 Everard Fielding.

EDWARD V.

1483 Thomas Entwysell.

RICHARD III.

1483 Humphrey Beaufort.
 1484 Richard Broughton.
 — Robert Throgmorton.

HENRY VII.

1485 John Digby.
 1486 Henry Lisle.
 1487 Robert Throgmorton.
 1488 Sir William Lucy, Knt.
 1489 Thomas Brereton.
 1490 John Villiers.
 1491 Robert Throgmorton.
 1492 Sir Thomas Poultny, Knt.
 1493 Sir Ralph Shirley, Bart.
 1494 John Villiers.
 1495 Sir Edward Raleigh, Knt.
 1496 William Brookesby.
 1497 Thomas Neville.
 1498 Sir Richard Pudsey, Knt.
 1499 John Villiers.
 1500 Thomas Haselrigge.
 1501 Edward Belknap.
 1502 Nicholas Mallory.
 1503 Henry Lisle.
 1504 Nicholas Brome.
 1505 Sir Henry Willoughby, Kt.
 1506 Sir Edward Raleigh, Knt.
 1507 Thomas Trussell.
 1508 William Skeffington.

HENRY VIII.

1509 Simon Digby.
 1510 Sir John Aston, Knt.
 1511 Maurice Berkeley.
 1512 William Turpin.
 1513 Sir Edward Ferrers, Knt.

1514 Sir John Digby, Knt.
 1515 Sir Wm. Skeffington, Knt.
 1516 Sir Maurice Berkeley, Kt.
 1517 Simon Digby.
 1518 Sir Edward Digby, Knt.
 1519 Sir Henry Willoughby, Kt.
 1520 Everard Digby.
 1521 Sir Wm. Skeffington, Knt.
 1522 William Browne.
 1523 Edward Conway.
 1524 Sir Thomas Lucy, Knt.
 1525 Sir Henry Willoughby, Kt.
 1526 Sir Geo. Throgmorton, Kt.
 1527 Sir Thomas Poultny, Kt.
 1528 Roger Ratcliffe.
 1529 Richard Verney.
 1530 Christopher Villiers.
 1531 Sir John Villiers, Knt.
 1532 John Harrington.
 1533 John Audley.
 1534 Reginald Digby.
 1535 William Broughton.
 1536 Walter Smith.
 1537 Sir John Villiers, Knt.
 1538 Thomas Neville.
 1539 John Digby.
 1540 Richard Catesby.
 1541 Roger Wigston.
 1542 Sir Fulk Greville, Knt.
 1543 Sir Geo. Throgmorton, Kt.
 1544 Reginald Digby.
 1545 Sir Richard Catesby, Knt.
 1546 Francis Pulteney and William Lee.

EDWARD VI.

1547 Sir Fulk Greville, Knt.
 1548 Sir Ambrose Cave, Knt.
 1549 Sir Richard Manny, Knt.
 1550 Sir Edward Greville, Knt.
 1551 William Wigston.
 1552 Sir Thomas Neville, Knt.

MARY.

1553 Sir Rob. Throgmorton, Kt.

PHILIP and MARY.

1554 Sir Thomas Hastings, Knt.
 1555 Sir Edward Greville, Knt.
 1556 Francis Shirley.
 1557 Sir Francis Wigston, Knt.
 1558 Brian Cave.

ELIZABETH.

1559 Thomas Lucy.
 1560 William Skeffington.
 1561 Sir Thomas Neville, Knt.
 1562 Sir Richard Verney, Knt.
 1563 John Fisher.
 1564 William Devereux.
 1565 Sir George Turpin, Knt.
 1566 Francis Smith.

For Leicestershire only.

1567 George Sherrard.
 1568 Henry Poole.
 1569 Brian Cave.
 1570 Sir James Harrington, Kt.
 1571 Sir George Hastings, Knt.
 1572 Francis Hastings.
 1573 Edward Leigh.
 1574 Sir George Turpin, Knt.
 1575 Roger Villiers.
 1576 Thomas Skeffington.
 1577 Nicholas Beaumont.
 1578 Thomas Ashby.
 1579 Thomas Cave.
 1580 Francis Hastings.
 1581 George Purefoy.
 1582 Brian Cave.
 1583 Andrew Noel.
 1584 Henry Turville.
 1585 William Turpin.
 1586 Anthony Faunt.
 1587 William Cave.
 1588 Thomas Skeffington.
 1589 Edward Turville.
 1590 George Purefoy.
 1591 George Villiers.

1592 Thomas Cave.
 1593 William Turpin.
 1594 Henry Beaumont.
 1595 William Cave.
 1596 Henry Cave.
 1597 William Skipwith.
 1598 William Digby.
 1599 Thomas Skeffington.
 1600 Roger Smith.
 1601 George Ashby.
 1602 Thomas Humphreys.
 JAMES I.
 1603 Sir William Faunt.
 1604 William Noel.
 1605 Sir Basil Brooke, Knt.
 1606 Sir Thomas Neville, Knt.
 1607 Sir Henry Hastings, Knt.
 1608 William Villiers.
 1609 John Plumbe.
 1610 Sir Thomas Beaumont, Kt.
 1611 Sir Brian Cave, Knt.
 1612 Sir Thomas Haselrigge, Kt.
 1613 Thomas Staveley.
 1614 Sir Wolstan Dixie, Knt.
 1615 Sir William Faunt, Knt.
 1616 Sir William Halford, Knt.
 1617 Edward Hartopp.
 1618 William Jervis and Sir William Roberts.
 1619 John Cave.
 1620 Sir Alexander Cave, Knt.
 1621 Richard Halford.
 1622 George Bennet.
 1623 Sir John Bale, Knt.
 1624 Sir Henry Shirley, Knt.

CHARLES I.

1625 Sir Thomas Hartopp, Knt.
 1626 Nathaniel Lacy.
 1627 George Ashby.
 1628 Sir Erasmus de la Fontaine.
 1629 William Wollaston.
 1630 John Bainbridge.
 1631 Gregory Brookesby.
 1632 John St. John.
 1633 Sir Thomas Burton, Bart.
 1634 Francis Saunders.
 1635 John Poulteney.
 1636 Sir Henry Skipwith, Bart.
 1637 Sir Richard Roberts, Knt.
 1638 John Whatton.
 1639 William Halford.
 1640 John Pate.
 1641 Archdale Palmer.
 1642 Hon. Henry Hastings, 2nd son of the Earl of Huntingdon, appointed by the King; and Peter Temple by the Parliament.

1643 Sir John Pate, Bart., appointed by the King; and Arthur Staveley by the Parliament.
 1644 John Stafford.
 1645 William Hewitt.
 1646 George Perkins.
 1647 George Pochin.
 1648 William Bainbridge.

INTERREGNUM.

1649 Arthur Staveley.
 1650 William Noel.
 1651 Sir Thomas Cave, Knt.
 1652 Mark Hyland, who was discharged; and in his room Abel Burton, who was also discharged; and in his room William Quarles.
 1653 John Prettyman.
 1654 * * * * *
 1655 * * * * *
 1656 William Bradgate.
 1657 Richard Bennet.
 1658 George Faunt.
 1659 * * * * *
 1660 Richard Roberts.

CHARLES II.		1717 Sir Clobery Noel, Bart.	1777 Robert Abney.
1661 Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart.		1718 Thomas Smith.	1778 William Hurst.
1662 Sir Thomas Halford, Bart.		1719 John Bakewell, Sen.	1779 Charles Morris.
1663 Thomas Caldecote.		1720 William Hewitt.	1780 Sir Thomas Cave, Bart.;
1664 * * * * *		1721 Jos. Danvers.	on his death (in June)
1665 * * * * *		1722 Thomas Hartopp.	Thos. Babington for the
1666 Sir Edward Smith, Bart.		1723 Francis Edwards.	remainder of the year.
1667 George Ashby.		1724 Richard Smith.	1781 Edmund Cradock Hartopp.
1668 Thomas Boothby.		1725 John Bletsoe.	1782 Sir John Palmer, Bart.
1669 Sir Thos. Beaumont, Bart.		1726 Edward Dawson.	1783 Charles Lorraine Smith.
1670 Thomas Pochin.		1727 Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart.	1784 Sir Chs. Grave Hudson, Bt.
1671 Sir John Hartopp, Bart.	GEORGE II.		1785 William Vann.
1672 Sir William Wael, Knt.	1728 George Moore.		1786 William Herrick.
1673 William Wollaston.	1729 John Symonds.		1787 John Goodacre.
1674 William Franck.	1730 William Wells.		1788 John Clarke.
1675 William Boothby.	1731 Richard Green.		1789 Josias Cockshutt.
1676 William Cole.	1732 William Bainbridge.		1790 Edward Wigley Hartopp.
1677 Walter Ruding.	1733 Warin Ashby.		1791 John Frewin.
1678 Thomas Babington.	1734 Edmund Cradock.		1792 Richard Spooner Jaques.
1679 Rowland Browne.	1735 Robert Wilson.		1793 John Noon.
1680 Saint John Bennet.	1736 Charles Bosville.		1794 George Moore.
1681 Jeremiah Dove.	1737 Timothy St. Nicholas.		1795 Edward Muxloe, and on his
1682 Richard Roberts.	1738 John Payne.		death P. A. J. Keck for
1683 John Wilson.	1739 John Turner.		the remainder of the year.
1684 Samuel Cotton.	1740 William Newland.		1796 James Richards.
1685 Thomas Wilson.	1741 Peter Wyche,		1797 Samuel Bracebridge Abney
JAMES II.	1742 John Wright.		1798 René Payne.
1686 Thomas Wilson.	1743 James Wilson.		1799 Henry Greene.
1687 Sir Thos. Haselrigge, Bart.	1744 John Ayre.		1800 Edward Manners.
1688 William Palmer.	1745 Thomas Marriott.		1801 Thomas March Phillipps.
WILLIAM and MARY.	1746 Edmund Morris.		1802 John Pares.
1689 George Ashby.	1747 J. Grundy, Wigston Parva.		1803 James Vann.
1690 William Whaley.	1748 James Winstanley.		1804 Henry Otway.
1691 George Moreton.	1749 Philip Bainbridge.		1805 George Payne.
1692 Matthew Symonds.	1750 Thomas Babington.		1806 Frederick Wm. Wollaston.
1693 John Bennet.	1751 Samuel Phillipps.		1807 Edward Dawson.
1694 John Wilkins.	1752 Thomas Boothby,		1808 John Finch Simpson.
WILLIAM III.	1753 William Herrick.		1809 Sir William Manners, Bart.
1695 George Pochin.	1754 John Edwin.		1810 Hon. Thomas Bowes.
1696 Richard Cheslyn.	1755 Sir John Danvers, Bart.		1811 Richard Norman.
1697 Isaac Wollaston.	1756 William Pochin.		1812 Richard Cheslyn.
1698 Nathaniel Gold.	1757 J. Grundy, Newhall Park.		1813 Robert Haymes.
1699 John Bainbridge.	1758 Shuckburgh Ashby.		1814 Jacob Henry Franks.
1700 Thomas Skeffington.	1759 Edward Palmer.		1815 Edward Farnham.
1701 George Hewitt.	1760 Sir William Halford, Bart.		1816 Charles William Pochin.
1702 Thomas Charnell.	GEORGE III.		1817 Clement Winstanley.
ANNE.	1761 Sir George Beaumont, Bt.		1818 Sir George Robinson, Bart.
1703 James Armestone.	1762 Calverley Bewicke.		1819 Thomas Sansome.
1704 Sir Edward Wigley, Knt.	1763 Edward William Hartopp.		GEORGE IV.
1705 Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart.	1764 John Weston.		1820 John Clarke.
1706 Charles Morris.	1765 Ambrose Saunders.		1821 George Moore.
1707 Clifton Packe.	1766 Charles James Packe.		1822 Charles James Packe.
1708 Thomas Boothby.	1767 Joseph Cradock.		1823 Sir William Walker, Knt.
1709 William Hartopp.	1768 Edward Dawson.		1824 Charles Godfrey Mundy.
1710 George Burton.	1769 Sir Charles Halford, Bart.		1825 Charles March Phillipps.
1711 Thomas Pochin.	1770 Charles Haselrigge.		1826 Thomas Westley Oldham.
1712 Henry Tate.	1771 Lebbeus Humfrey.		1827 Otho Manners.
1713 Thomas Gresley.	1772 John Peach Hungerford.		1828 George Pochin.
1714 Francis Mundy.	1773 William Shalcross Mason.		1829 Joshua Grundy.
GEORGE I.	1774 Clement Winstanley.		1830 Sir G. H. W. Beaumont, Bt.
1715 Sir John Mears, Knt.	1775 John Simpson.		WILLIAM IV.
1716 Sir R. Haselrigge, Bart.	1776 Robert Haymes.		1831 J. G. D. Butler Danvers.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY.

EDWARD I.		
1294 Robert de Wyville .. John Aungerville.	1314 William Trussell John Houby.	
1296 Robert Meynill William Burdet.	— Robert Waverill..... Ralph Sacheville.	
1297 John de Aunger Robert Poutrell.	1315 Ralph Folville..... Richard Egbaston.	
1299 John de Mandeville.. John de Folville.	1316 The same The same.	
1300 John Aungerville The same.	1318 Robert Folville..... John Olney.	
1301 Robert Poutrell The same.	— Henry Nottingham .. Robert de Gaddesby.	
1304 The same John Aungerville.	1321 Hugh de Prestwoud, Richard Egbaston.	
1305 * * * * *	1322 Robert de Gaddesby, William Flamville.	
1306 William Marmion ... Richard de Perers.	1323 Ralph de Sacheville, Nicholas Payne.	
EDWARD II.		
1307 John Aungerville William Marmion.	1324 Robert Burdett..... Roger le Zouch.	
1308 Henry Erdington.... Richard Egbaston.	1325 Ralph Beler Roger Belane.	
1310 Richard de Perers... John de Bakepuiz.	EDWARD III.	
1311 The same The same.	1327 Roger de Belgrave .. Robert de Saddington	
1312 John Folville..... Alan Talbot.	1328 Robert Burdett..... William Moton.	
— The same John Aungerville.	— Ralph Sacheville Jordan de Garthorpe.	
1313 William Brabazon .. Henry Nottingham.	— The same Robert de Waltham.	
	— Robert Burdett..... Robert de Saddington	
	— John Talbot..... Simon Pakeman.	

EDWARD III. [continued.]

- 1329 Ralph Sacheville Jordan de Garthorpe.
 1330 Robert Burdett Richard Egbaston.
 — The same William Moton.
 1331 Roger le Zouch William Staunton.
 1332 Philip le Folville Alan Talbot.
 — Ralph Sacheville Richard Egbaston.
 — Alan Talbot John de Knyghton.
 1334 Richard Egbaston ... Hugh Turville.
 — John Knyghton Simon Pakeman.
 1335 William Moton William Bredon.
 1336 Hugh Turville The same.
 1337 The same William Moton.
 — Roger le Zouch The same.
 1338 Hugh Turville Roger Belgrave.
 — William Moton Nicholas Charnels.
 — Ralph Folville John Elvey.
 1339 William Moton Robert Waltham.
 1340 Richard Egbaston ... * * * * *
 — John Boyville, Thomas de Whellesborough.
 — Ralph Sacheville William Keythorpe.
 — William Neville Ralph Mallory.
 1341 John Waleys Nicholas Charnels.
 1342 William Moton * * * * *
 — Ralph Sacheville Nicholas Payne.
 1343 Thomas Charnels John Hackluyt.
 — Robert Burdett Roger le Zouch.
 1345 Simon Pakeman Robert Kegworth.
 1346 The same John Waleys.
 1347 Robert de Gaddesby, Roger Waleys.
 1349 John Paynell John le Leure.
 1351 William Bredon Geoffrey de Villiers.
 — Robert de Wyleby ... * * * * *
 1352 Thomas Malesours ... * * * * *
 1353 The same John Paynell.
 1354 The same Nicholas Charnels.
 1356 John Paynell Thomas Malesours.
 — Matthew Folville ... The same.
 1359 Thomas Chaworth ... John Charnels.
 — Philip Neville John Talbot.
 1361 William Flamville ... The same.
 1362 Robert Herle Roger de Beler.
 1363 Ralph Hastings Simon Pakeman.
 1364 William Flamville ... The same.
 1367 John Talbot The same.
 1368 The same Thomas Oneby.
 1370 William Flamville ... Thomas Walsh.
 — The same * * * * *
 1371 John Berkeley William de Burgh.
 1372 John Talbot Robert Digby.
 1375 James Beler William Flamville.
 — The same The same.
 1376 The same The same.

RICHARD II.

- 1377 John Beler William Flamville.
 1378 Edmund de Appleby, Thomas de Erdington.
 — Thomas Walsh Roger Perwich.
 1379 John Fauconer John Burdett.
 1380 Thomas Walsh Laurence Hauberk.
 1381 William Flamville ... Thomas Walsh.
 1382 John Neville Roger Perwich.
 — Thomas Walsh John Fauconer.
 1383 James Beler Robert de Langham.
 — Edmund de Appleby, William de Flamville.
 1384 Thomas Walsh John Fauconer.
 1385 John Calverley The same.
 1386 William Flamville ... Thomas Walsh.
 1387 The same The same.
 1388 The same Richard Perwich.
 1389 Thomas Walsh Thomas Burdett.
 1390 Robert de Langham ... Thomas Walsh.
 1391 William Flamville ... The same.
 1392 Hugh Shirley Robert Harrington.
 1393 Thomas Walsh The same.
 1394 The same Nicholas Coleman.
 1396 The same Edmund Bugge.
 1397 John Calverley Henry Neville.

HENRY IV.

- 1399 Thomas Maureward .. Thomas Mandeville.
 1400 John Neville Thomas Derby.
 1403 Henry Neville John Berkeley.
 1404 Edmund Bugge William Brookesby.
 1405 John Berkeley Robert Vere.
 1408 John Neville Henry Neville.

- 1409 John Blacket Robert Sherrard.
 1410 The same Bartholomew Brookesby.
 1411 John Berkeley Thomas Maureward.

HENRY V.

- 1413 James Beler William Belgrave.
 1414 John Blacket Thomas Ashby.
 — John Beler Richard Hotoft.
 1420 Ralph Shirley James Beler.
 — John Blacket Robert Sherrard.
 1421 William Trussell Laurence Berkeley.

HENRY VI.

- 1422 Robert Moton Bartholo. Brookesby.
 1423 Thomas Foulhurst .. John Boyville.
 1424 Bartholo. Brookesby. Baldwin Bugge.
 1425 John Boyville The same.
 1426 The same Bartholo. Brookesby.
 1429 Everard Digby The same.
 1430 Laurence Berkeley .. Thomas Foulhurst.
 1434 John Boyville John Beler.
 1436 Richard Hotoft Thomas Asteley.
 1441 Thomas Palmer Richard Neel.
 1446 Richard Hotoft Thomas Staunton.
 1448 Thomas Everingham. Thomas Palmer.
 1450 Richard Hotoft William Feldyng.
 1451 John Beler Robert Staunton.
 1453 Thomas Everingham. John Boyville.
 1455 Laurence Hastings .. Thomas Palmer.
 1460 William Feldyng John Whatton.

The Writs and Returns from 1 Edward IV. to 1 Edward VI. are all lost throughout England, except 7, 12, and 17 of Edward IV.

EDWARD IV.

- 1467 Thomas Palmer Robert Staunton.
 1472 William Trussell Robert Berkeley.
 1477 The same William Moton.

EDWARD VI.

- 1547 Edw. Lord Hastings, Sir Ambrose Cave, Kt.
 1552 The same The same.
 1553 Robert Strelley (*infirmus*), Thos. Hastings.

MARY.

- 1553 Sir Thomas Hastings, Henry Pool.
 PHILIP and MARY.
 1554 Thomas Hastings George Turpin.
 1555 * * * * * William Skeffington.
 1557 George Vincent George Sherrard.

ELIZABETH.

- 1558 George Stokes Francis Cave.
 1563 Nicholas Beaumont .. George Turpin.
 1571 Francis Hastings Adrian Stokes.
 1572 Sir Gervase Turpin .. Edward Trafford.
 1585 Sir George Hastings, Francis Hastings.
 1586 The same The same.
 1588 Henry Beaumont William Turpin.
 1592 Francis Hastings Thomas Skeffington.
 1597 Sir Edward Hastings, Sir Francis Hastings.
 1601 Henry Hastings William Skipwith.

JAMES I.

- 1603 Sir George Villiers .. Sir Thos. Beaumont.
 1614 Sir Thomas Hastings, Sir Thos. Haselrigge.
 1620 Sir George Hastings, Sir Henry Hastings.
 1623 Sir Thos. Haselrigge, The same.

CHARLES I.

- 1625 Ferd., Lord Hastings, Sir Wolstan Dixie.
 — Sir Henry Hastings .. Francis Stareshmore.
 1626 The same The same.
 1628 Ferd., Lord Hastings, Sir Edward Hartopp.
 1640 Sir Arthur Haselrigge, Lord Grey of Ruthin.
 — The same Henry Smith.

INTERREGNUM.

- 1653 Henry Danvers, Edward Smith, and John Pratt.
 1654 Thomas Beaumont, Henry Earl of Stamford (*vice* Beaumont), Thomas, Lord Grey of Groby, and Thomas Pochin.
 1656 Thos. Beaumont, Francis Hacker, William Quarles, and Thomas Pochin.
 1658 Sir Thos. Beaumont, Francis Hacker.

CHARLES II.

- 1660 Thomas Merry Matthew Babington.
 1661 John, Lord Roos Sir George Faunt, Kt.
 1678 The same Bennet, Lord Sherrard.
 1681 Sir John Hartopp ... The same.

JAMES II.

- 1685 Hon. John Verney .. Bennet, Lord Sherrard.

WILLIAM and MARY.		1754 Edward Smith Sir Thomas Palmer.
1688 Sir Thomas Halford, Bennet, Lord Sherrard.		GEORGE III.
1690 Sir Thos. Haselrigge, The same.		1761 Edward Smith Sir Thomas Palmer.
WILLIAM III.		1762 Sir Thomas Cave.... The same.
1695 George Ashby Hon. John Verney.		1765 Sir John Palmer, on the death of his father.
1698 John Wilkins The same.		1768 The same Sir Thomas Cave.
1701 John, Lord Roos... Bennet, Lord Sherrard.		1774 Hon. Thomas Noel .. The same.
ANNE.		1775 John Peach Hungerford, on the Hon. Thos.
1702 Hon. John Verney .. John Wilkins.		Noel becoming Lord Viscount Wentworth.
1705 The same The same.		1780 The same William Pochin.
1707 Thomas Ashby on the death of Verney.		1784 The same The same.
1708 Sir Gilbert Pickering, Sir Jeffrey Palmer.		1790 Sir Thomas Cave The same.
1710 John, Marquis of Granby, The same.		1792 Penn Asheton Curzon, on the death of Sir
1711 Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. on the Marquis of		Thomas Cave.
Granby becoming Duke of Rutland.		1796 William Pochin Penn Asheton Curzon.
1713 Sir Thos. Cave .. Lord Viscount Tamworth.		1797 George Anthony Legh Keck, on the death
GEORGE I.		of P. A. Curzon.
1714 Sir Thomas Cave.... Sir Jeffrey Palmer.		1798 Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart. on the
1720 Lord William Manners, on the death of Sir		death of W. Pochin.
Thomas Cave.		1802 Geo. A. Legh Keck, Sir Edm. C. Hartopp.
1722 The same Edmund Morris.		1806 The same Lord Robert Manners.
GEORGE II.		1807 The same The same.
1727 Lord Wm. Manners, Sir Clobery Noel, Bt.		1812 The same The same.
1733 Ambrose Phillipps, on the death of Noel.		1818 Chs. March Phillipps, The same.
1734 Edward Smith Ambrose Phillipps.		GEORGE IV.
1737 Harry, Lord Grey, on the death of Phillipps.		1820 Geo. A. Legh Keck, Lord Robert Manners.
1739 Heneage, Lord Guernsey, on Lord Grey's		1826 The same The same.
becoming Earl of Stamford.		WILLIAM IV.
1741 Sir Thomas Cave Edward Smith.		1830 Geo. A. Legh Keck, Lord Robert Manners.
1747 Edward Smith Wrightson Mundy.		1831 Chs. March Phillipps, Thomas Paget.

The Political History of Leicestershire, relative to its local contests for Representatives in the House of Commons, lies in a narrow compass. It would now be fruitless to ransack the parliamentary records to a remote period on this subject—there would be nothing to reward the labour. Lapse of time, and the powerful impression of recent events, will probably diminish much of the interest in the incidents of times long past. It may, however, gratify curiosity to state such circumstances as may appear worth rescuing from oblivion within the last two centuries.

In 1620 Sir George Moore reported upon the double return of Knights of the Shire in the choice of Sir George and Sir Henry Hastings, and Sir Thomas Beaumont, when, on reference to the lists, it appears the two former were returned.

In 1626 Sir Henry Hastings petitioned against Sir Thomas Hartopp, High Sheriff of the county, for contemptuous conduct during the late election. The Sheriff was called in, and upon his knees acknowledged his offence, and on craving the pardon of the House, was discharged upon paying the expences of Sir Henry Hastings and the fees of the House.

In 1679 Robert Johnson and others petitioned against the return of John, Lord Roos, and Bennet, Lord Sherrard, by means of many undue and illegal practices on the part of the High Sheriff and other persons of quality in the county. "Resolved—That Lord Roos is not duly elected: That Lord Sherrard is well and duly elected to serve in Parliament for the county."

In 1715 the House taking notice by the Book of Returns, that the Sheriff had not returned any Knights of the Shire to serve for the county, and that he had made a special return why he had not executed the writ, the said special return was read, by which he certified that he was assaulted in the execution of the writ and that the election was prevented by riots; and the House being informed that there had been two petitions left with the Clerk of the House (pursuant to a standing order) relating to the proceedings in the execution of the writ, viz. a petition of George Ashby and Thomas Byrd, and also a petition of Sir George Beaumont, Bart., James Winstanley, William Inge, and Samuel Bracebridge, Esq., on behalf of themselves and several other freeholders, a writ was ordered for a new election.—On the 12th of April, in the same year, William Barsby, Under-Sheriff, was ordered into custody of the Sergeant at Arms for neglecting to return two Knights of the Shire by the 17th of March, that being the day of Parliament assembling. This was the period of the first Scotch Rebellion in favor of the Pretender, son of James II. Party animosity at this juncture was very intense, the Jacobites, or friends of the Stuarts, were both powerful and daring. The Riot Act was passed to provide a summary means of checking their audacity.

In 1720 a contested election took place for the county, on the death of Sir Thomas Cave. The Candidates were Lord William Manners on the Whig interest, that is, in favor of the House of Brunswick, and Francis Mundy, Esq. supported by the

Tory, or Jacobite party. The contest was severe and the parties nearly balanced, as appears by the following statement of the numbers polled.

	MANNERS.	MUNDY.	TOTAL.
Framland	568	36	599
Gartree	378	460	838
East Goscote	411	244	655
West Goscote	265	540	805
Guthlaxton	387	385	772
Sparkenhoe	256	641	897
Borough of Leicester	165	161	326
Out Votes	297	238	535
	2727	2705	5427

The death of Lord Viscount Wentworth, and the succession of the Hon. Thomas Noel, his son, to the peerage, occasioned a vacancy in 1775, which was contested with the utmost strength of both parties. The Candidates were John Peach Hungerford, Esq. of Dingley, on the side of the Tories, and William Pochin, Esq. of Barkby, on the side of the Whigs. This contest lasted from the 12th to the 26th of January, and was conducted on the part of the candidates with every possible courtesy. The Tories regained a triumph though opposed by the joint patrician influence of the Houses of Rutland, Stamford, &c. The enormous expence of this contest at which a voter was polled from Lisbon in Portugal, produced a tacit compromise, Mr. Pochin being returned at the ensuing general election in 1780, and continued member till his death in 1798, and was then succeeded by Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp. The number of voters who polled at this contest in 1775 were as follow :

	HUNGERFORD.	POCHIN.	TOTAL.
Framland	86	610	696
Gartree	598	227	825
East Goscote	212	547	759
West Goscote	519	391	910
Guthlaxton	533	258	791
Sparkenhoe	574	348	922
Borough of Leicester	195	216	411
	2717	2597	5314

The county continued in a state of repose for upwards of 55 years, viz. till the general election in 1830, when a contest took place which lasted from the 11th to the 19th of August. The number of voters who polled for the respective Candidates, George Anthony Legh Keck, Esq. of Stoughton Grange, Lord Robert Manners, and Thomas Paget, Esq. of Humberstone, were as follow :

	KECK.	MANNERS.	PAGET.	TOTAL.
Framland	533	658	86	734
Gartree	428	310	229	601
East Goscote	375	306	301	622
West Goscote	697	609	584	1231
Guthlaxton	397	272	264	574
Sparkenhoe	609	493	332	881
Borough of Leicester	478	352	407	777
	3517	3000	2203	5420

To persons who feel curious and interested in such events, and perhaps even to the general reader, it may be highly gratifying to see the total numbers polled in each of the Hundreds, placed in that juxta position as will enable them instantly to collate the results of these three contests, which have succeeded each other at equal intervals of 55 years, and in which the strength of the respective parties was exerted to the utmost, and in the issue found in the two first instances, so nearly equal.

	1720.	1775.	1830.
Framland	599	696	734
Gartree	838	825	601
East Goscote	655	759	622
West Goscote	805	910	1231
Guthlaxton	772	791	574
Sparkenhoe	897	922	881
Borough of Leicester	326	411	777

It is a singular coincidence to observe, that the numbers polled in opposition to the Rutland interest in the Framland Hundred, at the last two contests, should have been exactly equal, namely, 86. The next striking remark is, that notwithstanding the population of the county has more than doubled within the two extreme dates, the number of Freeholders should continue so nearly equal, and that the material increase is confined to the West Goscote Hundred which includes Loughborough, and the town of Leicester; the former having increased one half, and the latter more than doubled, while the Gartree and Guthlaxton Hundreds, which have little of the manufactory in them, have diminished about one fourth. What effect the new Reform Bill will have time must disclose.

BOUNDARIES.

Leicestershire, in the Midland Circuit, and Diocese of Lincoln, is an inland, and one of the most central counties in the kingdom. It is surrounded by the contiguous shires of Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, Northampton, Warwick, Stafford, and Derby. The boundaries are partly natural and partly arbitrary. The Soar from its junction with the Trent, below Kegworth, nearly to Loughborough, and thence by a small tributary stream to Wimeswould, separates Leicestershire from Nottinghamshire for about 12 miles. From this point, with the exception of about one mile by the river Deven near to Normanton, on to Shire Bush the extreme northern point, a distance of 21 miles, these two counties have no natural boundary. From Shire Bush to Thistleton Gap, on the north-east, a distance of 17 miles, the line continues between Leicestershire and Lincolnshire without any natural limit. From Thistleton Gap to Leicesterford Bridge, nearly five miles, forming the northern boundary of Rutland, it is still arbitrary. From Leicesterford Bridge to the turnpike road from Melton to Oakham, the Northern river Eye (a branch of the Wreke) divides the two counties for three miles; the turnpike road continues the division one mile further: thence to Finchley Bridge, on the turnpike road from Leicester to Uppingham, nearly nine miles, the boundary of the two counties is arbitrary. From this bridge the Southern Eye forms a natural boundary to both counties for seven miles, to its junction with the Welland, at the south-east corner of the county. For about 16 miles the river Welland, up to its source near Husbands Bosworth, divides Leicestershire from Northamptonshire; more than two miles further, to Welford, the boundary is arbitrary. From Welford to Dovebridge near Catthorpe, the southern extremity of the county, the Avon continues to divide the same counties for about nine miles. From Dovebridge to Witherley, near Atherstone, about 18 miles, Leicestershire is separated from Warwickshire by the Roman military road, called Watling Street, and for three miles further by the river Anker. Thence for seven miles to the turnpike road from Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Tamworth, an irregular arbitrary line continues to separate the said counties; two miles further incloses a detached portion of Derbyshire. A corner of Staffordshire now touches the eastern extremity of the county, for about two miles. From this last point to the turnpike road from Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Burton-upon-Trent an arbitrary line of five miles separates it from Derbyshire; this boundary is continued two miles further by the said turnpike road: thence to the Trent at Donington Park, a distance of eight miles, the division of these counties continues arbitrary. The Trent for about six miles, to its junction with the Soar, completes the circumference, making, exclusive of an inclosed portion of Derbyshire, a distance of 157 miles, about one half of which is formed by rivers and roads, and the other half by an artificial boundary. From this survey it appears that Leicestershire touches or borders upon Nottinghamshire 35, Lincolnshire 17, Rutlandshire 25, Northamptonshire 27, Warwickshire 28, Staffordshire 4, and Derbyshire 21 miles.

RIVERS.

From the circumstance of this county being situated in the centre of England, and its elevation above the level of the sea being considerable, it cannot boast of any large Rivers running through it, although it is well watered by smaller streams and rivulets, which contribute essentially to form the rivers of other counties.

The ANKER forms the boundary of the county from the part where it crosses the Watling Street road at Witherley, to Pinwell Grange, where it again enters Warwickshire, and falls into the Tame, at Tamworth, and subsequently into the Trent at Alrewas, in Staffordshire.

The AVON rises at Welford and divides this county from Northamptonshire during its whole course, until it crosses the Watling Street at Dovebridge, near Catthorpe,

into Warwickshire, and from thence it flows into the Severn, which falls into the Irish Sea near Bristol.

The **DEVEN** river, which rises from two sources, one at Eastwell and the other at Croxton Park, and which unite at Knipton, leaves the county near Blackberry Hill, and passing through part of Lincolnshire, enters again at Muston, and finally divides the county, for about a mile, from Nottinghamshire, which it enters, and joins the Trent at Newark.

The **EYE**, which is properly the extreme branch of the Wreke, and which it joins near Melton, has its most distant source near Pickwell, and after crossing the Oakham road divides the county from Rutlandshire, to near Leicesterford Bridge; before it joins the Wreke it receives at its north side two streams, one of which rising near Stonesby falls into it near Wyverby, the other rises near Croxton Park and joins it near Stapleford; and also one on its south side which rises near Little Dalby and falls into it at Brentingby.

The **SOUTHERN EYE** (for there are two rivers of this name in the county,) rises near Tilton, and divides the county from Rutlandshire, from Finchley Bridge during its whole course to its junction with the Welland at Easton.

The **MEASE** has one of its sources in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and the other in Smisby, Derbyshire, and for some distance forms the southern boundary of that isolated portion of Derbyshire in which Measham is situated, and crossing this part of Derbyshire near Stretton-in-the-Field it forms the northern boundary of this part of Derbyshire till it leaves the county near Nether Seale. One of its tributary streams on the west rises at Blackfordby and falls into it at Donisthorpe; another rises on Ashby Woulds and joins it near Stretton; on the east a small rivulet rising at Normanton-on-the-Heath joins it near Measham Field, where it flows into Staffordshire, and finally into the Trent near Whichnor Bridge.

The **SENCE** rises from two branches, one of which commences near Snibston and Ravenstone, and the other at Bardon, these unite at Kelham Bridge and fall into the Anker at Ratcliff Culey. Its tributaries on the east side are one which rises near Anebein Wood and falls into it near Ratcliff Culey; a second, which rising near Barleston falls into it near Congerstone; and a third, rises near Ibstock and enters it at Shackerstone.

The **SMITE** takes its rise at Nether Broughton and Long Clawson, and another of its branches near Howes, when they both soon leave the county and enter Nottinghamshire, and join the Deven near Shelton.

The **SOAR**, called also the Leire, is the largest, and strictly speaking, the only river in the county, taking its rise within it and falling into the Trent as it leaves the county; it has one of its sources near Sharnford, another near Leire and Gilmorton, and a third near Ullesthorpe. One of its tributary branches on the west side rises near Hinckley and Earl Shilton, and falls into the Soar near Narborough; another at Bocheston and Stanton-under-Bardon, which unites with it at Rothley: four branches also take their rise in Charnwood Forest, the first of which rising near Copt Oak falls into the Soar at Quorndon, the second rises near Beacon Hill and passing through Loughborough joins the Soar below that town, the third rises near Charley and the fourth which rises near Whitwick, unite near Sheepshead and fall into the Soar near Dishley: another rises at Swanington and falls into it at Hathern. Of those on its eastern side, one rising near Peatling Parva and Bruntingthorpe, and another near Carlton Curliu and Stretton Parva, unite and fall into it near Blaby; another small stream rises at Stoughton and Thurnby and joins it near the Abbey at Leicester; and another rising at Keyham runs into it at Belgrave. From Loughborough to its junction with the Trent at Sawley, it forms the boundary of the county, dividing it from Nottinghamshire.

The **SWIFT** rises at Kimcote, and crossing the Watling Street at Bensford Bridge, leaves the county and passes into Warwickshire, where it joins the Dove, and finally flows into the Avon, and thence into the Severn.

The river **TRENT**, which stands first in order with respect to its volume of water, first touches Leicestershire at the Park of Castle Donington, and forms the extreme northern boundary of the county for a distance of six or eight miles until it meets the Soar near Hemington; it receives a tributary stream which rising from two heads, viz. Worthington and Coleorton, and uniting below Worthington joins the Trent a little above Donington Park: it finally falls into the German Ocean near Hull, Yorkshire.

The **WELLAND** rises near Theddingworth and divides the county from Northamptonshire during its whole course, till it leaves the county near Easton. One of its tributary streams on the north side rises at Mowsley and falls into it near Weston and Welham; a second rising near Skeffington joins it nearly at the same spot; and a

third rise sat Keythorpe and falls into the Welland near Medbourne: from thence it passes into Northamptonshire, and finally into the German Ocean at the Wash on the Lincolnshire coast.

The WREKE, or WREAK, rises near Holwell and joins the Soar at Cossington. Its tributary streams are one which rises at Saxelby and falls into the Wreke near Rotherby, on its north side; and two others on its south side, one of which rises near Great Dalby and falls into it near Kirby Belers, another rises near Burrow and joins near Queniborough a small stream which rises near Loseby, and both fall into the Wreke at Lewin Bridge in the parish of Syston; and a third which rises at Quenby falls into the Wreke at Syston.

It thus appears that springs arise in various parts of Leicestershire forming brooks, rivulets, and rivers, which finally terminate in the sea by the Humber to the north-east, in the Wash between Norfolk and Lincolnshire to the east, and by the Severn towards the south-west. It may hence be inferred that Leicestershire must be on the highest elevated land, not actually hilly or mountainous, in the kingdom. There are no natural rivers which flow into the Dee or Mersey to the north-west, into the Thames to the south-east, or the English Channel to the south; in all these directions a water conveyance and communication is maintained by artificial Canals.

CANALS AND RAILWAYS.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH CANAL.

34th Geo. III. cap. 93. 9th May, 1794.

This Canal commences at a reservoir on Ashby Woulds, one mile north-west of the Moira Baths, in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It shortly enters a detached portion of Derbyshire, near Donisthorpe; makes a considerable curve, and passing through the village of Measham, re-enters Leicestershire in the parish of Snarestone: passes through Snarestone Tunnel, and on the north side of Gopsal Hall and Park to Shackerstone, where it crosses the river Sence, passing Congerstone in a south-easterly direction about one mile to the west of Market Bosworth; crosses Bosworth Field and by Shenton Hall, thence to Dadlington and near to Stoke Golding to a short cut one mile from Hinckley: further south at Sketchley, it crosses the Watling Street Road and enters Warwickshire; proceeds about five miles further in a south-westerly direction, and at Marston Bridge, in the parish of Bedworth, about three miles south of Nuneaton, joins the Coventry Canal.

This canal is 30 miles in length, and level throughout. The level continues uninterrupted on the Coventry, and part of the Oxford, Canals, to Hill Morton,—an entire length of upwards of 70 miles—the longest canal level in England. The Company are interdicted from abstracting water from Gopsal Park estate, or in any way deteriorating the same, under a penalty of 50,000*l*.

When authority was first obtained for the making of this canal it was the intention of the Company to have continued it to the places mentioned in the title of the act, Ticknall, Cloud Hill, &c. which would have extended the canal to about 50 miles with 252 feet of lockage. This plan was abandoned, and Railways were adopted for all the branches where lockage was required.

RAILWAYS CONNECTED WITH THIS CANAL.

The Railway to Ticknall Lime Works commences at the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, three quarters of a mile south-west of Willesley in the county of Derby, and at the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles passes through Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Half a mile further it passes under a Tunnel 457 yards long, at the end of which the Cloud Hill branch commences, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles further it enters Derbyshire, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond terminates at Ticknall Lime Works. The Cloud Hill branch commences at the Tunnel above-named, and in a total distance of $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles reaches Cloud Hill Lime Works. A short branch extends from this to Lount Colliery. There is also a branch of half a mile from the canal opposite the Moira Baths to a Colliery near Moira: and at the commencement of the canal on Ashby Woulds another Railway, which extends to the Potteries on Gresley Green, and to the Swadlincote Collieries.

The object of this navigation is to afford a ready and extensive conveyance and export of the produce of the numerous Coal and Lime Works in the neighbourhood of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. This is effected in a southerly direction to the city of Oxford and the Thames, by its junction with the Coventry and Oxford Canals; and in an opposite direction, through the Coventry Canal, it joins the Grand Trunk, opening to the Trent and Mersey through the Potteries, &c.; and by the Birmingham Canals a communication is extended to the west and south-west, to many important and populous towns, viz. Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Bilston, Wednesbury, Walsal, Warwick, Stratford, Droitwich, Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, and the whole line of the Severn and its various communications.

LEICESTER AND MELTON MOWBRAY, OR WREKE AND EYE NAVIGATION.

31st Geo. III. c. 77. 6th June, 1791.

40th Geo. III. c. 55. 20th June, 1800.

This navigation forms a communicating branch of the Leicester Navigation, commencing at its junction with that canal at Turnwater Meadow near Syston, and ascends up the Wreke and Eye to Melton, a distance of about 11 miles: its direction is north-easterly. The design and use of this navigation is similar to the Leicester, contributing the same benefits to the district and neighbourhood through which it passes. The advantages are still further extended by the Oakham Canal which commences at Melton, and in a course of 15 miles reaches Oakham.

LOUGHBOROUGH, OR SOAR NAVIGATION.

6th Geo. III. c. 94. 14th May, 1766.

16th Geo. III. c. 65. 2nd April, 1776.

The length of the river Soar made navigable under the authority of these Acts of Parliament is seven miles, and the canal from the river to Loughborough, rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This navigation, though short, is an important link of internal communication. It unites with the Trent at its lower or northern end, and with the Leicester Navigation at its upper or southern extremity, whence by the Union and Grand Union it obtains a communication with the Grand Junction to London, &c. It is a great convenience to the public, and has proved highly profitable to the Proprietors, though the premium has lately fallen. This has been considered one of the most lucrative concerns of the kind in the kingdom. The greater part of the river made navigable by these Acts forms a boundary between the counties of Leicester and Nottingham. The junction with the Trent opens a direct communication with Gainsborough, Hull, &c., and through the Grand Trunk with Liverpool, &c.

The original cost of this navigation was only 7000*l.* in seventy 100*l.* shares; some of these shares have since been sold for 4800*l.*

LEICESTER NAVIGATION.

31st Geo. III. c. 65. 13th May, 1791.

37th Geo. III. c. 51. 3rd May, 1797.

The Leicester canal commences at the basin of the Loughborough canal, on the north side of that town, at an elevation 125 feet above the level of the sea. It proceeds in a south-east direction to Barrow-upon-Soar, falling into the Soar between there and Quorndon. With the exception of a short cut, the river here becomes navigable, and continues so to its junction with the Wreke near Cossington; it ascends this river for about one mile when it joins the Leicester and Melton, or Wreke and Eye navigation. From this point a cut is made to avoid the shallows, &c. of the Soar, which passing through Syston, Barkby, and Thurmaston, and leaving Wanlip and Burstall Halls on the west, and through Belgrave, terminates at Leicester in the Soar, where it communicates with the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal.

The Charnwood Forest branch of this canal, which is now disused, commences at the basin at Loughborough, with a Railway of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a basin at Forest Lane at the east end of the Charnwood Forest Water Level. This level extends nine miles, with a short side-cut to Thringstone Bridge. At the west end of it there is a Railway to Cloud Hill and to Barrow Hill Lime Works. By means of Railways also, the Thringstone branch extends a mile and a half to Coleorton, and by a diversion of half a mile to Swanington Common Coal Mines. The whole of this portion now lies in a dilapidated state.

This canal is of considerable utility by its opening to the inhabitants of Leicester and its vicinity a free water conveyance with the sea ports of Gainsborough and Hull on the eastern coast of the kingdom, and with Liverpool and Bristol on the western side. Important as are the intermediate ramifications they are too numerous to be detailed—Manchester, the Potteries, the Colebrook Dale Iron Works, Birmingham, &c. &c. are comprised within its line of communication.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND NORTHAMPTONSHIRE UNION CANAL.

33rd Geo. III. c. 98. 30th April, 1793.

45th Geo. III. c. 71. 27th June, 1805.

This canal commences at the termination of the Leicester navigation near to West Bridge in the Town of Leicester, at 175 feet above the level of the sea. Hence it proceeds in the bed of the river Soar to Aylesfane Bridge where the cut commences and pursues the same course as the river to a short distance above Enderby, where the Soar divides into two branches. From this point it runs parallel to the eastern branch as far as Wistow Hall; passing between that Hall and Newton Harcourt, it runs a circuitous easterly course to the Tunnel at Saddington, where it is 295 feet

above the level of the sea. Leaving Saddington tunnel it proceeds in a sinuous line on the same level to Foxton and Gumley, where it falls into the Grand Union Canal, having completed a line of 17 miles. At this point the branch to Market Harborough commences, extending about four miles on one level. The Tunnel at Saddington is 880 yards in length.

The advantages of this canal would be limited to the immediate district through which it passes, were it not for their extension through the medium of the

GRAND UNION CANAL.

50th Geo. III. c. 122. 24th May, 1810.

This canal may be said to form an important extension of the Union, as it forms the main link of the southern line. It commences at the termination of the Union near Gumley and Foxton, and proceeds in a southern direction by a sinuous course to Long Buckby in Northamptonshire, where it unites with the Grand Junction.

By this line of communication goods are conveyed to and from London and all the intermediate places, and forwards by various lines of water conveyance to the English Channel in the south, at Chichester, Portsmouth, and Poole.

Central as Leicester is situated, and few as are the canals branching from it, still it possesses the advantages of internal navigable communications with the eastern, southern, and western coasts and seaports of the kingdom; viz. Gainsborough, Hull, Boston, London, Chichester, Portsmouth, Poole, Exeter, Bristol, Gloucester, Chester and Liverpool, into South Wales by the Severn, into North Wales by the Ellsmere canal, exclusive of many intermediate towns and districts of great manufacturing importance. To Leeds, York, Ripon, and as far north as Kendal in Westmoreland. On the western side of Yorkshire to Skipton, and on the eastern to Beverley. All these are accomplished through the medium of the Leicester navigation to Loughborough, and thence to the Trent and Grand Trunk to the north, &c.; and the Union and Grand Union, thence to the Oxford and Grand Junction canals towards the south, &c.

LEICESTER AND SWANINGTON RAILWAY.

11th Geo. IV. cap. 58. May, 1830.

This Railway commences from that part of the river Soar near the West Bridge, in the town of Leicester, called the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal; whence it takes a northerly course by Freak's Grounds, where it enters a Tunnel rather more than one mile in length; thence in a westerly course, running nearly parallel with the south side of the Turnpike road leading from Leicester to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, across a small rivulet north of Glenfield, along the western bank of which it pursues its course by Ratby, Newtown Unthank, to Desford, where it again bends northerly by Merry Lees, Thornton, and Bagworth; on by the Birch Tree Inn, on the above road, westward by the Red House in Long Lane to the Turnpike road from Hinckley to Melbourne at the north end of Swanington, where it terminates at a distance of fifteen miles and three quarters. The irregularities of the ground over which it passes occasion various inclinations, both ascending and descending.

There are four short branches from the main line. One from Freak's Grounds to the river Soar, near the North Bridge; one from Lord Maynard's Collieries at Bagworth; a third to the Collieries at Ibstock, and the last to the Long Lane Colliery near to Swanington.

The principal object of this project will be to convey Coals from the several Collieries contiguous to the line, and lime from Breedon, &c., to Leicester. The works were designed by Mr. Robert Stephenson, and are now under execution.

ROADS.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

The length of Turnpike Roads in this county may be estimated, (and the calculation is not far from the truth) at about 286 miles; and assuming that the cross communication from one village to another must be at least in the ratio of five miles to one of Turnpike, it would appear that there are 1430 miles of Cross Road, forming a total of 1716 miles of communication. And again, assuming the average breadth of these roads to be 15 feet of uncultivated and unproductive ground, then there would be 10,048 acres applied to the purpose of intercourse and transit throughout the county, which is equal to 15.7 square miles; and as the whole county contains but 804 square miles, the fraction would be nearly $\frac{1}{50}$ of the whole surface applied to the facilitating the interchange of the necessities, the conveniences, and the luxuries of life, and the mutual intercourse with either the immediate neighbourhood

or the more distant parts of the empire. The Turnpike roads, generally, are in excellent order, to which the abundance of granite near Mountsorrel, of sienite in the neighbourhood of Markfield and Groby, and of basalt at Stoney Stanton, and indeed the stone throughout the whole of Charnwood Forest, contributes not a little. The lime-stone of Breedon and that of Barrow-upon-Soar is also used extensively in their immediate neighbourhoods, and at considerable distances from them. Coarse gravel is also met with in various places and used in the lines of road where it occurs.

It was in this county that the system recently called M'Adamizing turnpike roads was first put in practice. The refuse chippings and fragments of the Mountsorrel granite squared for street pavements, was employed in that manner and for that purpose by the then Overseer of the Turnpike Road from Market Harborough to Loughborough, more than 36 years ago. Mr. M'Adam has therefore no claim to the merit of the invention, whatever he may have in its more general adoption.

ROMAN ROADS.

WATLING STREET*—which divides Leicestershire from Warwickshire, forming the south-west boundary of the county from Dovebridget across the Avon, near the village of Catthorpe, to the point where the road crosses the Anker at Witherley, a distance of 18 miles—was one of the military roads, or Prætorian, or Consular highways which the Romans formed across the Island, in various directions, in order to accelerate the conveyance of bodies of military and the stores necessary for their supply, to any given spot; and at the same time, and by the same means, to be enabled more speedily to check any sudden effort of the natives to shake off their yoke. It was, in fact, one of the chains which was thrown across the Island, the links of which extended from one military fort to another throughout its whole length; and were it possible at this time to measure the distances of these forts from each other, we should obtain a tolerably correct idea of the precise degree of resistance which the various tribes through which these roads passed offered to their conquerors. One of these forts, although not a vestige of it is in existence at present, was situated at the station of Benonæ, or Vennones of the Romans, or High Cross near Claybrook, on a commanding situation, whilst the surrounding country is low and flat. The Foss Road also crosses the Watling Street at this spot, and at the intersection of these roads in 1712 a monument was erected on which are the two following inscriptions:—"Vicinarum provinciarum, Vervicensis scilicet et Leicestrensis, ornamenta, procures patriciique, auspiciis illustrissimi Basili Comitis de Denbeigh, hanc columnam statuendam curaverunt, in gratam pariter et perpetuam memoriam Jani tandem a Serenissima Anna clausi A. D. 1712."† The inscription on the other side is, "Si Veretum Romanorum vestigia quæras, hic cernas viator. Hic enim celeberrimæ illorum viæ militares sese mutuo secantes ad extremos usque Britanniae limites procurent: hic stativa sua habuerunt Vennones; et ad primum ad hinc lapidem castra sua ad Stratam, et ad Fossam tumulum, Claudius quidam cohortis præfectus habuisse videtur."§—This road commenced at Dover and ran through London, St. Alban's, Dunstable, Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, Towcester, Atherstone,|| and across the county of Warwick, when it enters Staffordshire a little to the south of Tamworth, across this county into Shropshire, through Shrewsbury, and from thence to Cardigan in Wales. The places in this county by which it passes are Lutterworth, Burbach, Sketchley, Claybrook, Hinckley, Lindley, &c.

Foss Road,¶ another of the military roads of the Romans, commenced at Barton-upon-Humber, and passing in a south-west direction across England, it first crossed Lincoln, from thence through Nottinghamshire to a station called Vernometum, near

* This road was called Watling Street by the Saxons, in consequence of its being formed of large stakes and smaller wood placed between them to keep up the earth and stones, which they denominated wattles. In the various counties through which it passes, it is called by the several names of High Dike, High Ridge, Forty Foot Way, and Ridge Way.

† This is supposed to have been the station called Tripontium.

‡ "The noblemen and gentry, ornaments of the neighbouring counties of Warwick and Leicester, at the instance of the Right Honourable Basil, Earl of Denbigh, have caused this pillar to be erected in grateful as well as perpetual remembrance of Peace at last restored by her Majesty Queen Anne, in the year of our Lord 1712."

§ "If, traveller, you search for the footsteps of the ancient Romans, here you may behold them. For here their most celebrated ways, crossing one another, extend to the utmost boundaries of Britain: here the Vennones kept their quarters: and at the distance of one mile from hence, Claudius, a certain commander of a cohort, seems to have had a camp towards the Street, and towards the Foss a tomb."

|| At Manceter, near Atherstone, the Manduessedum of the Romans, they had another military station.

¶ It received the name of Foss from the circumstance of its having fosses, or ditches, on the sides of it.

Willoughby-on-the-Woulds; from thence it enters Leicestershire, passes Segs Hill, from thence to Thrussington and Ratcliff-on-the-Wreke valley, and crossing the Wreke near Syston goes through Thurmaston to Leicester, where it joins the Via Devana, and both continuing through the town together leave it at the point where stood the great Gateway, near the ruins of what is usually called the Temple of Janus. Leaving Leicester it runs by the upper end of Westcotes and the garden of Danett's Hall and joins the Narborough Turnpike road, continuing with it as far as the fourth mile stone: from hence, leaving Narborough church on the left, and passing between Sharnford and Frowlesworth, it continues to High Cross, where it enters Warwickshire; passing through this county in an almost straight line to the south-west, it leaves at Stretton-on-the-Foss and enters Gloucestershire; passing through Cirencester, it leaves Gloucestershire near the head of the river Thames, or Isis, entering Wiltshire, and passes in a south-west direction to Bath, continuing south-west to Ilchester, through Shipton Mallet, and still proceeding in a south-west course through Exeter to Totness, at which place it is supposed to have terminated.

VIA DEVANA,* commences at Colchester, passes through Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire, and enters Leicestershire by crossing the Welland near Brighthurst; thence by Medbourne and Glooston to the South Gate of Leicester, where it joins the Foss Road: from hence by Anstey it passes Groby (the Earl of Stamford's House, at Stewards Hay, standing upon it), and leaving Markfield windmill to the south-west, passes by Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Burton-upon-Trent, and from thence through Staffordshire in the direction of Draycott Lane, Delph, and Woolstanton, Chesterton, Nantwich, and to Chester.

SALT WAY is another ancient road, and was probably of British origin. It enters this county from Lincolnshire, near Croxton Kyriel, and intersects the Foss road at Segs Hill; from thence it proceeds through Barrow-upon-Soar, and is lost upon Charnwood Forest.

GEOLOGY.

The Geology of the county is interesting and important. It contains various minerals of considerable value—coal, slate, sienite, gypsum, and lime, and particularly that species of it which is distinguished by its property of setting under water—and several remarkable fossil organic remains.

The deposits of coal are on the west of the county, commencing on the north-west on the borders of Derbyshire; and on the whole of the west of Charnwood, within the red sandstone districts, there are various coal fields, probably all of them connected. Coal has been found at Hugglescote, Ibstock, and Bagworth, so that this portion of the county may be said to be one immense coal field: and in this part metalliferous limestone abounds, although all the limestone is not so; but the very singular fact of the limestone at Ticknall and Calke, Derbyshire, and the magnesian limestone at Cloud Hill and Breedon, and the lias at Barrow, bordering on the Forest, all being brought into so small a compass shew a strange derangement of the strata in this neighbourhood.

The centre of the county, from north to south, is occupied by the red sandstone, or red marl, forming the whole valley of the Soar: and the whole of the west side of the county, from the boundary of the blue lias, consists generally of red marl, and occasionally gypsum, as far as about Donington on the north, in a straight line to Sheephead, round the east side of Charnwood Forest, and from thence in a direction to Barleston, Shackerstone, Snarestone, to a little beyond the course of the turnpike road from Measham to Tamworth on the south side of the river Mease.

In the midst of the red marl are the rocks of Mountsorrel and Quorndon; the base of the former is a red felspar or cleavelandite, penetrated and hardened by dark green particles of horneblende. There is also a large proportion of semi-transparent quartz, and a little mica. The rock assumes frequently the appearance of large irregular crystals, the fissures between which are sometimes mistaken for fissures of stratification, but they are easily distinguished by observing that the fissures are not parallel to each other, that they do not run through the whole rock, and that they divide the part in which they appear into large irregular crystals approaching to the shape of rhomboidal prisms, which is the perfect shape of crystals of horneblende. An example of this imperfect crystallization may be seen in Mountsorrel, a little to the south of the windmill.

East of the coal district, in the north of the county, are the hills of Charnwood Forest, being the most remarkable in the county. They consist on the south-east

* So called from its leading to Deva Colonia, (Chester).

side of slate of the transition series, furnishing valuable quarries, as at Swithland and its neighbourhood. These quarries are worked to the depth of 90 feet, the slate becoming finer as the workmen go deeper. Other portions of these Hills vary much in texture and quality, gradating almost imperceptibly. One of them, Whittle Hill, about four miles from Loughborough, is valuable as furnishing excellent hones, or whetstones; another portion, as at Mountsorrel and Quorndon, is granite, and is quarried for the London pavement. The western portion of the hills is sienite, and at Markfield some veins approach to porphyry. Tin is said to have been found at Tin Meadow, and other of the low grounds near Whitwick, but no workings appear; and this is the only metal hitherto spoken of as found in these hills.

The basalt rocks at Stoney Stanton are supposed to be part of an immense dyke running from the Forest through Bedworth, and so on in a south-west direction to Rowley, in Staffordshire. In some places it is compact and fractured irregularly, in others columnar.

The whole of the vale of Belvoir, and the whole of the eastern side of the county from Bottesford to Cathorpe, as far as Prestwold, and from thence in the direction of Walton, Barrow, Ratcliff-on-the-Wreke, Thrussington, Hobby, Rotherby, Brookesby, Queniborough, Barkby, Humberstone, Evington, Oadby, Wigston Magna, Cosby, Broughton Astley, Frowlesworth, Claybrook, and the boundary of the Watling Street, which is the whole line of its extent westward, the blue marl, or clay of the Vale of Belvoir abounds; and in the direction of the western boundary above described, the blue lias or Barrow limestone extends across the county. The limestone of this series is found in horizontal layers one or two feet in thickness, alternating with beds of rich blue marl and shale containing a considerable portion of sulphur and iron pyrites, and many remarkable fossil organic remains are discovered in it. The iron pyrites by exposure to a damp atmosphere occasionally take fire, as was the case in the winter of 1829-30, when a bed of this shale which was exposed to the weather in one of the quarries at Barrow grew exceedingly hot, emitted a great quantity of smoke and sulphureous vapour, and flower of sulphur was deposited on the surface of the clay. This lias is also found at Harby.*

East of the lias is the oolite, a yellow limestone formation, which extending through Lincolnshire enters this county at Croxton Kyriel and continues as far as Waltham-on-the-Woulds; from thence to Stonesby, Sproxton, Buckminster, and it leaves it near Market Overton, Rutlandshire. This limestone consists of small globules like the roe of a fish, whence it is often called roe stone, and sometimes egg stone. The whole of it abounds in fossil remains, particularly shells, and especially *gryphea dilata*. The oolite, or rather the brown sandstone with which it is usually accompanied, is again met with on the confines of the county, at Allextion, running to East Norton; from thence to Horninghold, as far as Medbourne, including Holt and Bradley, and within the clay district of the Vale of Belvoir.—Marlstone is found from Husbands Bosworth to Welford.

The red sandstone on which Belvoir Castle is built, extends in a south-west direction as far as Grimston, from thence, including Wartnaby, to Ab-Kettleby, Thorpe Arnold, Freeby, Saxby, Wymondham, and Edmundthorpe, and the whole of the high ground to the north of the Wreke and Eye, is of the same formation. It is again met with at Cold Overton, including Burrow Hill; from thence to Owston and again at Tilton, from whence it proceeds in the course of Billesdon and Ilstone, to the high ground near Kibworth, and from thence to Thorpe Langton: and again at Great Bowden, including Foxton, Gumley and Mowsley, from whence it stretches in a south-west direction beyond South Kilworth near to Stanford.

* It is to limestone that civilized society owes, in a great measure, its existence. Without it communities of men could have had neither a "local habitation nor a name," but must have been doomed to be hordes of savage wandering barbarians. It is one of those few substances over which Providence has given man unlimited control. It has been granted to man by the powers of the steam engine to be able to convert a fluid into a vapour, and by the condensation of the steam and its re-conversion into water, he is enabled to effect the most prodigious results; and it is equally stupendous and admirable whether the powers of the engine are engaged in pointing a needle, or whether they are acting as a sort of stomach pump to the earth. By steam man gains motion and power, but by limestone he gains immobility. By the action of fire, which drives off the carbonic acid gas, he can reduce a solid compact limestone rock to a friable powder, and when this is mixed with sand and water, and made into mortar, by exposure to the atmosphere it gradually becomes saturated with carbonic acid gas, and again converted into carbonate of lime, or limestone, as hard and durable as the original quarry from whence it was hewn. Thus, from the subtlest vapour to the most indestructible rock, man sees all created matter through all their intermediate gradations fulfilling his word, and can hardly fail to ask his Creator with simplicity and sincerity, "What is man that thou art so mindful of him?"

On the other side of the boundary of the red marl to the confines of the county, the brown-red sandstone of Measham, and other places bordering on the various coal fields of this neighbourhood, is found, and chiefly in the direction from Barleston, as before specified, but within these divisions, that is, on the western side of the Belvoir clay.

In boring for water at Loughborough a considerable quantity of gypsum was found; and it is met with at Burton-on-the-Woulds, Prestwold, Syston, and on the south side of Leicester. In a bed of clay of this formation in the middle of Park Lane, Loughborough, 13 feet below the surface was found, some years since, a tusk, four feet long, probably of an elephant or mammoth, containing a considerable portion of animal matter penetrated with carbonate of lime, and the remains of which are in the Library there. No organic remains have been discovered in any of the forest rocks, or in the slate quarries, although they have been worked for many years.

The surface of Leicestershire may be in general denominated table land. The elevations are too insignificant to form striking subjects for the pencil, or to excite the higher emotions of sublimity. Bardon Hill the highest elevation (853 feet above the level of the sea), being not half the height of Axe Edge and Kinder Scout, in the adjoining county of Derby. Its rise above the immediate vicinity may be 200 or 250 feet; and the descent, from its base to the level of the Soar at Leicester, a distance of 10 miles, has lately been ascertained to be about 400 feet, leaving only 200 feet for the gradual descent of the Soar and Trent from Leicester to the Humber,—a distance of 90 miles; leaving out the sinuosities of the rivers, which probably increase it 20 miles more. The other more conspicuous elevations are Breedon and Cloud Hills, and Castle Donington, towards the north-west; Beacon and other Hills in Charnwood Forest; Belvoir Castle, Blackberry Hill, and Stathern Hill, to the north-east; Burrow Hill, Whadborough Hill, Billesdon Coplow, and Quenby Hall, to the east; Saddington and Gumley to the south; Croft Hill, Hinckley, Higham, and Orton-on-the-Hill towards the west. The views from some of these sites are very extensive, and excepting a deficiency of water, very beautiful, stretching over a space of highly cultivated land. The Vale of Belvoir to the north-east, extending upwards of 15 miles; the valley of the Wreke, from Melton to its junction with the Soar below Syston; and the entire length of the Soar, with many of its tributary streams, exhibit scenes of fertility equal for their extent to most in the kingdom.

BOTANY.

Leicestershire, comprehending within its boundaries hills, valleys, and plains;—alluvial and secondary strata;—bogs, marshes, cultivated and waste ground; together with woods of every aspect;—is peculiarly rich in its botany, as the following imperfect list of the plants of the county will abundantly prove.

HABITATS.

Pocket Gate, Zouch Mill, Mucklin Wood, Outwoods, Buck Hill, Burleigh Hall, Nanpantam, Brookes's Wood, Hollinshall, Tin Meadow, and Widenings,—near *Loughborough*. Oakley Wood and Piper Wood,—near *Sheepshead*. Red Hill,—near *Kegworth*. Buddon Wood,—near *Quorn*. Charnock Hill,—near *Diseworth*. Stocking Wood,—near *Leicester*.

Where there is no habitat mentioned the plants must be considered as growing in the neighbourhood of Loughborough.

CLASS I.

Callitriche verna—Water starwort.

CLASS II.

Ligustrum vulgare—Privet. *Hathern*.
Fraxinus excelsior—Ash.
Circæa lutetiana—Enchanter's nightshade.
Veronica serpyllifolia—Smooth speedwell.
..... *officinalis*—Common speedwell.
..... *Beccabunga*—Brooklime.
..... *Anagallis*—Water speedwell.
..... *scutellata*—Marsh speedwell. *Brad.**
..... *Chamædrys*—Wild germander.
..... *montana*—Mountain speedwell. *Brad.*
..... *agrestis*—Procumbent speedwell.
..... *arvensis*—Wall speedwell.
..... *hederifolia*—Ivy-leaved speedwell.
Pinguicula vulgaris—Common butterwort. *Near Pocket Gate*.

Lycopus europæus—Water horehound. *Near Kegworth*.

Anthoxanthum odoratum—Sweet vernal grass.

CLASS III.

Valeriana dioica—Small marsh valerian. *Near Pocket Gate*.
..... *officinalis*—Great wild valerian. *Near Zouch Mill*.
Fedia locusta (*Valeriana locusta*) — Lamb's lettuce..
..... *dentata* (*Valeriana dentata*)—Oval-fruited lamb's lettuce. *Loughborough Parks*.
Iris Pseud-acorus—Yellow water iris.
Eriophorum polystachion—Broad-leaved cotton grass. *Brad.*
..... *angustifolium* — Common cotton grass. *Near Pocket Gate*.

* *Brad.* signifies that the authority for the plant is "A Description of Bradgate, &c." published by Combe & Son, Leicester.

INTRODUCTION.

Festuca sylvatica—Slender wood fescue grass.*
Near Burstall.
 *gigantea*—Tall fescue grass. *Near Leicester.*
Glyceria fluitans (*Festuca fluitans*)—Floating sweet grass.
 *aquatica* (*Poa aquatica*)—Reed meadow grass.
Melica uniflora—Wood melic-grass. *Mucklin Wood.*
 *cærulea*—Purple melic-grass. *Bardon Hill*
Hordeum pratense—Meadow barley.
Alopecurus pratensis—Meadow fox tail grass.
 *geniculatus*—Floating fox tail grass.
Poa annua—Annual grass.
Briza media—Quake grass. *Loughboro' Parks.*
Arundo Phragmites—Common reed.
 *Calamagrostis*—Small reed. *Stocking Wood. Pin.†*
Triticum repens—Couch grass.
Phleum pratense—Cat tail grass.
Eleocharis palustris (*Scirpus palustris*)—Club rush.
Scirpus sylvaticus—Wood club rush. *Outwoods.*
Nardus stricta—Mat grass. *Charnwood Forest.*
Cynosurus cristatus—Crested dog's-tail grass.
Bromus secalinus—Smooth rye brome grass.
Near Leicester.
 *asper*—Hairy wood brome grass. *Near Burstall.*
Holcus lanatus—Meadow soft grass.
Agrostis vulgaris—Fine bent grass.
Montia fontana—Water chickweed. *Buck Hill.*

CLASS IV.

Dipsacus sylvestris—Wild teasel.
 *pilosus*—Small teasel. *Near Garendon.*
Scabiosa arvensis—Corn scabious. *Near Burleigh Hall.*
 *succisa*—Devil's bit scabious. *Outwoods*
 *columbaria*—Small scabious. *Brad.*
Sherardia arvensis—Little field madder. *Loughborough Parks.*
Galium cruciatum—Crosswort.
 *uliginosum*—Rough marsh bedstraw. *Loughborough Parks.*
 *palustre*—White water bedstraw. *Charnwood Forest.*
 *Witheringii*—Withering's bedstraw. *Loughborough Parks.*
 *saxatile*—Smooth heath bedstraw. *Near Swithland.*
 *Mollugo*—Great hedge bedstraw.
 *Aparine*—Cleavers.
 *verum*—Yellow bedstraw.
Asperula odorata—Sweet woodruff. *Outwoods.*
Plantago major—Great plantain.
 *media*—Hoary plantain.
 *lanceolata*—Ribwort.
 *Coronopus*—Buck's-horn plantain. *Loughborough Parks.*
Sanguisorba officinalis—Great burnet.
Cornus sanguinea—Dogweed. *Brad.*
Parietaria officinalis—Pellitory of the wall. *Lockington Church.*
Alchemilla vulgaris—Lady's mantle.
 *arvensis*—Parsley piert.
Ilex Aquifolium—Holly.
Potamogeton natans—Broad-leaved pondweed. *Near Kegworth.*
Sagina procumbens—Chickweed breakstone.
 *apetala*—Small-flowered pearlwort. *Nanpantam.*
Mænchia erecta—Upright pearlwort. *Brad.*

CLASS V.

Myosotis palustris—Water scorpion grass.
 *arvensis*—Field scorpion grass.

Myosotis versicolor—Yellow and blue scorpion grass. *Brad.*
Lithospermum arvense—Corn gromwell. *Near Quorndon.*
 *officinale*—Common gromwell.
Cynoglossum officinale—Hound's tongue. *Red Hill.*
Symphytum officinale—Common comfrey.
 *tuberosum*—Tuberous comfrey. *Loughborough Parks.*
Lycopsis arvensis—Small bugloss.
Echium vulgare—Viper's bugloss.
Primula vulgaris—Primrose.
 *elatior*—Oxlip. *Near Pocket Gate.*
 *veris*—Cowslip.
Menyanthes trifoliata—Buckbean. *Kegworth.*
Hottonia palustris—Water violet. *Near Caven-dish Bridge.*
Lysimachia vulgaris—Yellow loosestrife. *Near Kegworth.*
 *nemorum*—Yellow wood pimpernel
 *Nummularia*—Money wort. *Loughborough Parks.*
Anagallis tenella—Bog pimpernel. *Pocket Gate.*
 *arvensis*—Scarlet pimpernel.
 *cærulea*—Blue pimpernel.
 *alba*—White pimpernel.†
Convolvulus arvensis—Small bindweed.
 *sepium*—Great bindweed.
Campanula rotundifolia—Common bell-flower.
 *patula*—Spreading bell-flower. *Bud-don Wood.*
 *latifolia*—Giant's throatwort. *Near Thornton.*
Jasione montana—Sheep's scabious. *Buck Hill.*
Viola odorata—Sweet violet.
 *canina*—Dog's violet.
 *palustris*—Marsh violet. *Ulverscroft.*
 *tricolor*—Pansy.
Verbascum Thapsus—Great mullein. *Breedon.*
Hyoscyamus niger—Henbane. *Gracedieu.*
Atropa Belladonna—Deadly nightshade. *Do.*
Solanum Dulcamara—Bittersweet.
 *nigrum*—Common nightshade.
Erythraea Centaurium—Com. centaury. *Groby.*
Lonicera Periclymenum—Woodbine.
Rhamnus catharticus—Buckthorn.
 *Frangula*—Berry-bearing alder. *Near Pocket Gate.*
Hedera Helix—Ivy.
Vinca minor—Less periwinkle. *Beaumanor.*
Chenopodium Bonus Henricus—Good King Henry.
 *album*—Fat hen.
 *urbicum*—Upright goosefoot.
 *rubrum*—Red goosefoot.
Ulmus campestris—Small-leaved elm.
 *montana*—Wych hazel.
Cuscuta Epithymum—Less dodder. *Near Leicester. Pin.*
Sanicula europæa—Wood sanicle. *Outwoods.*
Daucus Carota—Wild carrot.
Scandix Pecten Veneris—Venus's comb.
Chærophyllum sylvestre—Cow chervil.
Bunium flexuosum—Earth nut. *Outwoods.*
Sium nodiflorum—Procumbent water parsnep.
 *repens*—Creeping water parsnep. *Loughborough Parks.*
Aethusa Cynapium—Common fool's parsley.
Conium maculatum—Hemlock.
Oenanthe fistulosa—Common water dropwort.
 *Phellandrium* (*Phellandrium aquati-cum*)—Water hemlock. *Humberstone.*
Apium Petroselinum—Parsley. *Breedon Hill.*
Angelica sylvestris—Wild angelica. *Loughborough Parks.*
Cnidium Silaus (*Peucedanum Silaus*)—Meadow sulphur wort.

* (*Bromus sylvaticus*.) The names in this list are those of Smith's English Flora; where it was judged needful there is added a more familiar synonym.
 † Pin. refers to Pinnock's History and Topography of Leicestershire.
 ‡ The flowers of this plant are not perfectly white, but of the colour of rich cream.

Gentiana campestris—Field gentian. *Near Glenfield. Pin.*
Hydrocotyle vulgaris—Marsh pennywort. *Near Ulverscroft.*
Pastinaca sativa—Wild parsnep. *Brad.*
Heracleum Sphondylium—Cow parsnep.
Viburnum Opulus—Common guelder rose.
Sambucus Ebulus—Dwarf elder. *Barrow.*
 *nigra*—Elder.
Parnassia palustris—Grass of Parnassus. *Ulverscroft.*
Linum catharticum—Purging flax. *Near Pocket Gate.*
Drosera rotundifolia—Round-leaved sundew. *Brad.*
 *longifolia*—Long-leaved sundew. *Brad.*
Myosurus minimus—Mouse tail.

CLASS VI.

Triglochin Palustre—Marsh arrow grass. *Near Leicester.*
Allium vineale—Crow garlic. *Near Garendon.*
 *ursinum*—Ramsons. *Outwoods.*
Scilla nutans (*Hyacinthus non-scriptus*)—Wild hyacinth.
Convallaria majalis—Lily of the valley. *Oakley Wood.*
Acorus Calamus—Sweet flag. *River Soar near Kegworth.*
Fritillaria Meleagris—Fritillary. *Near Leicester. Pin.*
Rumex Hydrolapathum—Great water dock. *Near Sawley Bridge.*
 *Acetosa*—Common sorrel.
 *Acetosella*—Sheep's sorrel.
 *obtusifolius*—Broad-leaved dock.
Colchicum autumnale—Meadow saffron. *Near Cavendish Bridge.*
Juncus conglomeratus—Common rush.
 *effusus*—Soft rush.
 *glaucus*—Hard rush.
 *acutiflorus*—Sharp flowered rush.
 *bufonius*—Toad rush. *Near Leicester.*
Luciola sylvatica (*Juncus sylvaticus*)—Great wood rush. *Brookes's Wood.*
 *campestris* (*Juncus campestris*)—Field wood rush.
 *pilosa* (*Juncus pilosus*)—Broad-leaved hairy wood rush. *Mucklin Wood.*
Alisma Plantago—Water plantain.

CLASS VII.

There are no plants of this class known to be growing in the county.

CLASS VIII.

Epilobium palustre—Narrow-leaved marsh willow herb.
 *roseum*—Pale smooth-leaved willow herb. *Near Leicester.*
 *hirsutum*—Hairy willow herb. *Near Burstall.*
 *parviflorum*—Small-flowered hoary willow herb. *Near Burstall.*
 *montanum*—Smooth-leaved willow herb. *Outwoods.*
Vaccinium Myrtillus—Bilberry. *Outwoods.*
Calluna vulgaris (*Erica vulgaris*)—Ling. *Charnwood Forest.*
Erica Tetralix—Cross-leaved heath. *Ch. Forest.*
Daphne Laureola—Spurge laurel. *Woodhouse.*
Acer campestre—Maple.
Polygonum amphibium—Amphibious pondweed.
 *Hydropiper*—Biting persicaria.
 *lapathifolium*—Pale-flowered persicaria.
 *Persicaria*—Spotted snakeweed.
 *Bistorta*—Great bistort. *Sheepshead.*
 *aviculare*—Knotgrass.
 *Convolvulus*—Black bindweed.
Paris quadrifolia—Herb Paris. *Gracedieu Wood.*
Adoxa Moschatellina—Tuberous moschatell.

CLASS IX.

Butomus umbellatus—Flowering rush. *River Soar.*

CLASS X.

Chrysosplenium oppositifolium—Opposite-leaved golden saxifrage. *Hollinhall.*
 *alternifolium*—Alternate-leaved golden saxifrage. *E. end of Outwoods. Pin.*
Saxifraga granulata—Meadow saxifrage. *Near Quorndon.*
 *tridactylites*—Rue-leaved saxifrage. *Brad.*
Scleranthus annuus—Annual knawell. *Brad.*
Dianthus deltoides—Maiden pink. *Brad.*
Stellaria media (*Alsine media*)—Chickweed.
 *holostea*—Greater stichwort.
 *graminea*—Less stichwort.
 *uliginosa*—Bog stichwort. *Brad.*
Arenaria rubra—Purple spurrey. *Brad.*
 *trinervis*—Plantain-leaved sandwort.
 *marina*—Sea sandwort. *Widenings.*
Cotyledon Umbilicus—Common navel wort. *Swithland Slate Pit.*
Sedum acre—Golden sedum. *Gracedieu.*
 *reflexum*—Yellow stonecrop. *Brad.*
Oxalis Acetosella—Wood sorrel. *Outwoods.*
Agrostemma Githago—Corn cockle.
Lychnis Flos Cuculi—Ragged Robin. *Loughborough Parks.*
 *dioica*—Common campion.
Cerastium aquaticum—Water mouse-ear. *Near Leicester.*
 *viscosum*—Clammy mouse-ear.
Spergula arvensis—Corn spurrey.

CLASS XI.

Lythrum Salicaria—Spiked purple loosestrife.
Agrimonia Eupatoria—Agrimony.

CLASS XII.

Prunus spinosa—Sloe.
Mespilus Oxyacantha (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*)—Hawthorn.
Pyrus Malus—Crabtree.
 *aucuparia*—Mountain ash.
Spirea Ulmaria—Meadow sweet.
 *Filipendula*—Dropwort. *Near Thurstaston.*
Rosa spinosissima—Burnet rose. *Near Whatton Hall.*
 *canina*—Dog rose.
 *arvensis*—White trailing dog rose.
Rubus fruticosus—Bramble.
 *idaeus*—Raspberry. *Outwoods.*
 *corylifolius*—Hazel-leaved bramble.
 *caesius*—Dewberry.
Fragaria vesca—Wood strawberry. *Outwoods.*
Potentilla anserina—Silver weed.
 *argentea*—Hoary cinquefoil. *East side of Quorndon Wood.*
 *Fragariastrum* (*Fragaria sterilis*)—Barren strawberry.
 *reptans*—Common cinquefoil. *Charnwood Forest.*
Tormentilla officinalis—Common tormentil.
Geum urbanum—Common avens.

CLASS XIII.

Chelidonium majus—Celandine. *Thorpe Acre.*
Papaver Rhœas—Red poppy.
 *Argemone*—Long rough-headed poppy. *Loughborough Parks.*
 *dubium*—Long smooth-headed poppy. *Burstall.*
Nuphar lutea—Yellow water lily. *River Soar.*
Anemone nemorosa—Wood anemone.
Thalictrum flavum—Common meadow rue
Ranunculus Flammula—Less spearwort. *Thorpe Acre.*
 *Lingua*—Spearwort. *Pocket Gate.*
 *Ficaria*—Pilewort.

Ranunculus auricomus—Goldilocks.
 sceleratus—Celery-leaved crowfoot.
 bulbosus—Bulbous crowfoot.
 arvensis—Corn crowfoot.
 hirsutus—Hairy crowfoot.
 repens—Creeping crowfoot.
 acris—Upright crowfoot.
 aquatilis—White floating crowfoot.
 Caltha palustris—Marsh marigold.

CLASS XIV.

Ajuga reptans—Common bugle. *Oakley Wood.*
 Teucrium Scorodonia—Wood sage.
 Nepeta cataria—Catmint. *Gracedieu.*
 Verbena officinalis—Vervain. *Whatton Mill.*
 Glechoma hederacea—Ground ivy.
 Lamium album—White archangel.
 purpureum—Red archangel.
 incisum—Cut-leaved archangel.
 Galeopsis Tetrahit—Common hemp nettle.
 versicolor (Galeopsis cannabina)—
 Large-flowered nettle hemp.
 Galeobdolon luteum—Yellow archangel. *Out-
 woods.*
 Betonica officinalis—Betony. *Outwoods.*
 Stachys sylvatica—Hedge woundwort.
 ambigua—Ambiguous woundwort. *Nr.
 Quorndon.*
 palustris—Marsh woundwort.
 Ballota nigra—Stinking black horehound.
 Marrubium vulgare—White horehound. *Breedon.*
 Mentha hirsuta—Hairy water mint. *Leicester.*
 piperita—Pepper mint. *Near Leicester.*
 gentilis—Bushy red mint. *Outwoods.*
 Pulegium—Pennyroyal. *Near Quorndon.
 Pin.*
 Clinopodium vulgare—Common basil. *Near
 Garendon.*
 Thymus Serpyllum—Wild thyme. *Charnwood
 Forest.*
 Calamintha—Calamint. *Near Leicester*
 Scutellaria galericulata—Common skull cap.
 Bartsia Odontites—Red bartsia.
 Rhinanthus Christa galli—Yellow rattle.
 Euphrasia officinalis—Common eyebright.
 Melampyrum pratense—Common cow wheat.
Outwoods.
 Limosella aquatica—Mudwort. *Near Ulles-
 thorpe. Pin.*
 Pedicularis palustris—Marsh lousewort. *Near
 Pocket Gate.*
 sylvatica—Pasture lousewort. *Near
 Pocket Gate.*
 Antirrhinum Cymbalaria—Ivy-leaved snap-dra-
 gon. *Mountsorrel Bridge.*
 Linaria—Yellow toad flax. *Near
 Gracedieu.*
 majus—Great snap-dragon, white.
Brad.
 Prunella vulgaris—Self heal.
 Scrophularia nodosa—Great knotty-rooted fig-
 wort. *Brad.*
 aquatica—Water figwort.
 Digitalis purpurea—Foxglove. *Charnwood
 Forest.*
 —White foxglove. *Bottom
 of Beacon Hill.*
 Orobancha major—Great broom rape. *Widenings.*

CLASS XV.

Draba verna—Common whitlow grass.
 Teesdalia nudicaulis—Naked candytuft. *Buck
 Hill.*
 Thlaspi Bursa pastoris—Shepherd's purse.
 Cardamine pratensis—Meadow lady's smock.
 impatiens—Impatient lady's smock.
Beacon Hill.
 amara—Bitter lady's smock. *Dish-
 ley Mill.*
 hirsuta—Hairy lady's smock. *Near
 Outwoods.*
 Senebiera Coronopus (Coronopus Ruellii)—
 Swine's cress. *Near Leicester.*

Nasturtium officinale—Common water cress.
 amphibium—Amphibious water
 cress. *Brad.*
 terrestre—Annual rocket. *Brad.*
 Sisymbrium officinale (Erysimum officinale)—
 Hedge mustard.
 Barbarea vulgaris (Erysimum Barbarea)—Yel-
 low rocket.
 Erysimum Alliaria—Sauce-alone.
 Arabis thaliana—Common wall cress.
 Sinapis arvensis—Charlock.

CLASS XVI.

Erodium cicutarium—Hemlock stork's bill.
Brad.
 Geranium pratense—Meadow geranium. *Near
 Barrow.*
 robertianum—Herb Robert.
 lucidum—Shining crane's bill. *On
 the wall at Buddon Wood.*
 dissectum—Jagged-leaved crane's bill.
 molle—Dove's foot crane's bill.
 Malva sylvestris—Common mallow.
 rotundifolia—Dwarf mallow. *Brad.*
 moschata—Musk mallow. *Leicester Abbey*

CLASS XVII.

Fumaria claviculata—White climbing fumitory.
Bardon Hill.
 capreolata—Ramping fumitory. *In
 Loughborough Parks.*
 officinalis—Common fumitory.
 Polygala vulgaris—Com. milkwort. *Outwoods.*
 Spartium scoparium—Broom. *Charnwood For.*
 Genista tinctoria—Dyer's weed. *Whitwick.*
 anglica—Needle green weed. *Outwoods.*
 Ononis arvensis—Common restharrow. *Barwell.*
 Ulex europæus—Furze.
 Lathyrus pratensis—Yellow meadow vetchling.
 Orobus tuberosus—Heath pea. *Outwoods.*
 Ervum hirsutum—Hairy tare.
 Ornithopus perpusillus—Common bird's foot.
Widenings.
 Hedysarum Onobrychis—Saintfoin. *Red Hill.*
 Vicia sativa—Common vetch.
 Cracca—Tufted vetch.
 sepium—Common bush vetch. *Brad.*
 Medicago lupulina—Black medick. *Burstall.*
 maculata (Medicago polymorpha)—
 Heart medick. *Outwoods.*
 Astragalus hypoglottis—Purple mountain milk-
 wort. *Outwoods.*
 glycyphyllos—Wild liquorice. *Red
 Trifolium repens—White trefoil. [Hill.]*
 pratense—Honeysuckle trefoil.
 officinale—Melilot trefoil.
 arvense—Hare's-foot trefoil.
 fragiferum—Strawberry trefoil. *Anstey*
 procumbens—Hop trefoil.
 minus—Less yellow trefoil. *Near
 Leicester.*
 filiforme—Slender yellow trefoil.
Near Leicester.
 Lotus major—Great bird's-foot trefoil.
 corniculatus—Bird's-foot trefoil.

CLASS XVIII.

Hypericum quadrangulum—St. Peter's wort.
Near Pocket Gate.
 hirsutum—Hairy St. John's wort.
 perforatum—Perforated St. John's
 wort.
 humifusum—Trailing St. John's
 wort.
 pulchrum—Small upright St. John's
 wort.

CLASS XIX.

Tragopogon pratensis—Yellow goat's beard.
Loughborough Meadow.
 Picris hieracioides—Hawkweed ox-tongue.
 Lactuca virosa—Stinking lettuce. *Gracedieu.*

Sonchus oleraceus—Common sow thistle.
 *arvensis*—Corn sow thistle. *Near Thurcaston.*
Crepis biennis—Rough hawk's-beard. *Brad.*
 *tectorum*—Smooth hawk's-beard.
Hieracium Pilosella—Mouse-ear hawkweed.
Apargia hispida (*Leontodon hispidum*)—Rough dandelion. *Near Leicester.*
 *hirta* (*Leontodon hirtum*)—Deficient dandelion. *Near Leicester.*
 *Taraxaci*—Alpine hedydnos. *Near Leicester.*
Lapsana communis—Common nipplewort.
Cichorium Intybus—Wild succory.
Arctium Lappa—Burdock.
Cnicus (*Carduus*) *arvensis*—Creeping saw-wort.
 *pratensis*—Meadow plume thistle. *Near Pocket Gate.*
 *lanceolatus*—Spear thistle. *Leicester.*
Serratula tinctoria—Common saw-wort. *Near Thornton.*
Carduus tenuiflorus—Slender-flowered thistle. *Kegworth.*
Carlina vulgaris—Common carline thistle. *Brad.*
Bidens tripartita—Trifid bur marigold. *Humber-Tanacetum vulgare*—Tansy. [stone.
Eupatorium cannabinum—Hemp agrimony. *Near Pocket Gate.*
Artemisia vulgaris—Mugwort. *Humberstone.*
Erigeron acris—Blue fleabane. *Brad.*
Leontodon Taraxacum—Dandelion.
 *palustre*—Marsh dandelion.
Gnaphalium uliginosum—Marsh cudweed. *Brad.*
 *germanicum*—Common cudweed.
 *sylvaticum*—Highland cudweed. *Beacon Hill. Pin.*
Tussilago Farfara—Colt's-foot.
 *Petastites*—Butter bur. *Hollinshall.*
 *hybrida*—Long-stalked butter bur. *Dishley Mill. Pin.*
Senecio vulgaris—Groundsel.
 *tenuifolius*—Hoary ragwort.
 *sylvaticus*—Mountain groundsel. *Nan-pantam.*
 *Jacobaea*—Ragwort.
Solidago Virgaurea—Golden rod. *Pocket Gate.*
Inula dysenterica—Common fleabane. *Near Pocket Gate.*
Bellis perennis—Daisy.
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum—Ox-eye.
 *segetum*—Corn marigold.
Pyrethrum Parthenium—Common feverfew. *Hathern.*
 *inodorum*—Scentless mayweed.
Matricaria Chamomilla—Wild chamomile.
Anthemis Cotula—Stinking chamomile.
Achillea Ptarmica—Goose tongue.
 *Millefolium*—Yarrow.
Centaurea nigra—Common knapweed.
 *Scabiosa*—Great knapweed. *Char-nock Hill.*
 *Cyanus*—Blue bottle.

CLASS XX.

Orchys bifolia—Butterfly orchis. *Piper Wood.*
 *ustulata*—Dwarf dark-winged orchis. *Near Zouch Mill.*
 *morio*—Green winged orchis. *Beaumanor*
 *mascula*—Early purple orchis. *Do.*
 *maculata*—Blotched orchis. *Do.*
 *conopsea*—Sweet palmate orchis. *Near Pocket Gate.*
 *latifolia*—Marsh orchis. *Diseworth.*
 *viridis* (*Satyrion viride*)—Frog orchis. *Near Oakley Wood.*
Ophrys apifera—Bee orchis. *Red Hill.*
Neottia spiralis—Lady's traces. *Sheepshead Field.*
Listera ovata—Common twayblade. *Outwoods.*
Epipactis grandiflora—Large white helleborine. *Near Long Whatton.*

Epipactis palustris—Marsh helleborine. *Near Pocket Gate.*
 *ensifolia*—Narrow-leaved helleborine. *Piper Wood.*
 *longifolia*—Marsh helleborine.* *Belvoir Plantations. Pin.*

CLASS XXI.

Littorella lacustris—Plantain shore weed. *Brad.*
Euphorbia helioscopia—Sun spurge.
 *Peplus*—Petty spurge. *Leicester.*
 *exigua*—Dwarf spurge. *Leicester.*
Alnus glutinosa—Common alder.
Urtica urens—Small nettle.
 *dioica*—Great nettle.
Bryonia dioica—Red berried bryony.
Sagittaria sagittifolia—Common arrow head. *River Soar.*
Arum maculatum—Cuckoo pint.
Quercus Robur—Oak.
 *sessiliflora*—Sessile-fruited oak.
Betula alba—Birch.
Corylus Avellana—Hazel.
Sparganium ramosum—Branched bur reed.
Carex ovalis—Oval spiked carex. *Charnwood Forest.*
 *paludosa*—Less common carex.
 *remota*—Remote carex. *Outwoods.*
 *pulicaris*—Flea carex.
 *panicea*—Pink-leaved carex.
 *cæspitosa*—Tufted bog carex.
 *intermedia*—Soft brown carex.
Typha angustifolia—Less reed mace. *River Soar near Leicester.*

CLASS XXII.

Humulus Lupulus—Hop. *Dishley Mill.*
Tamus communis—Black bryony.
Mercurialis perennis—Dog's mercury. *Near Burleigh Hall.*

CLASS XXIII.

Atriplex patula—Spreading halberd-leaved orach. *Near Leicester.*

CLASS XXIV.

Polypodium vulgare—Common polypody. *Out-woods.*
Aspidium Filix mas—Male shield fern. *Brad.*
 *aculeatum*—Common prickly shield fern. *Brad.*
 *lobatum*—Close-leaved prickly fern. *Brad.*
 *dilatatum*—Broad sharpe-toothed fern. *Brad.*
Asplenium Trichomanes—Common maiden-hair spleenwort. *Brad.*
 *Ruta muraria*—Wall rue spleenwort. *Brad.*
 *Adiantum nigrum*—Black maiden-hair spleenwort. *Brad.*
 *viride*—Green maiden-hair spleenwort. *Beacon Hill. Pin.*
Blechnum boreale—Northern hard fern. *Brad.*
Pteris aquilina—Common fern.
Botrychium Lunaria (*Osmunda Lunaria*)—Moon wort. *Near Oakley Wood. Pin.*
Ophioglossum vulgatum—Adder's tongue. *Near Thorpe Acre.*
Lycopodium clavatum—Common club moss. *Tin Meadow.*
 *inundatum*—Marsh club moss. *Near Beacon Hill. Pin.*
Lichen ater—Black shield lichen. *Garendon.*
 *cocciferus*—Scarlet cup moss. *Tin Meadow.*
 *parietinum*—Yellow wall lichen.
 *caninus*—Ash-coloured ground lichen. *Garendon.*
Sphagnum palustre—Common bog moss. *Tin Meadow.*

* Probably *E. palustris*.

AGRICULTURE.

To its other exclusive and unquestionable pretensions to renown, Leicestershire lays claim to a full share of celebrity for its being the cradle and nursery of some of the great modern improvements in Agriculture, which have so highly distinguished the last sixty years. These improvements—more especially those connected with the breed of animals—were in a great degree projected and executed by ROBERT BAKEWELL, Esq. of Dishley, whose talents burst the fetters of rustic ignorance and long-established usage; who exalted the ordinary drudgery of cultivation into the dignity of a science of the highest national benefit and importance; and who discovered and demonstrated the principles by which the form, size, strength and beauty, of our more useful animals may be brought to the highest perfection. He seems to have solved that difficult and valuable problem—by what means the *maximum* of wholesome and nutritious animal food can be obtained for the use of man in the shortest space of time, and on the *minimum* of vegetable sustenance.

Bakewell's success was not quite complete; perhaps because he did not devote equal attention to every department; or because he did not live long enough to finish a series of experiments. His horses only failed. The reputation of Dishley still stands high in its breed of horned cattle, sheep, and pigs,—the descendants of Bakewell's parent stock, and whose progeny may be found in the remotest parts of the three kingdoms.—The mortal remains of Bakewell who has, or ought to have, obtained an imperishable fame, moulder in obscurity. While marble monuments in our national cemeteries record the exploits of heroes, and the merits and services of statesmen, &c., no public testimony of national gratitude, or of local veneration, is erected to the memory of this great benefactor of mankind—this founder of a school of the Philosophy of Agriculture.

The glory of Leicestershire in this respect, is not, however, to be ascribed solely to the genius and talents of one individual, even though he should have laid the first stone of the fabric. Thomas Paget, Esq. of Ibstock, moved in the same path, in nearly equal steps with Bakewell: and at the final disposal of his stock, on declining this honorable pursuit, astonished the world by the extraordinary high prices which the *elite* of his long horned cattle and new Leicestershire sheep produced by public auction, some of the theaves selling at 50 Guineas each. The famous bull, "Shakespeare," sold for 400 Guineas! with a reserved use to the seller.

At Mr. Bakewell's decease the Dishley Farm was occupied by his nephew, Mr. Honeyborne, who during his life upheld its reputation, and which still continues in the hands of his successor, Mr. Smith. But the talents and genius of Bakewell were no individual inheritance. His spirit rested on no descendant, but diffused itself among his most zealous, attached, and successful disciples. Of these it would be invidious not to record a few names taken promiscuously without any idea of partiality or precedence. Mr. J. P. Stone, Quorndon; Mr. T. Stone, Barrow; Mr. S. Stone, Knighton; Messrs. J. & M. Buckley, Normanton-upon-Soar; Mr. V. Green, Normanton-on-the-Heath; Mr. R. Cresswell, Ravenstone; Mr. N. Stubbins and Mr. J. Burgess, Holmepierrepoint; Mr. R. Burgess, Cotgrave; Mr. Breedon, Ruddington; Mr. Astley, Odstone; Mr. Tomlin, Thorpe; &c.

For symmetry and disposition to fatten, there is no doubt but the New Leicester sheep stand unrivalled. The great question between the long horned cattle of this and the adjoining counties, and the short horns of York and Lincolnshire, is still to be decided; though a reference to the Smithfield Club prize list, for December, 1830, would be in favor of the short horns.

The system of cultivation in Leicestershire has for a length of time, been progressively verging from tillage to pasturage. Various causes have contributed to this change: the destruction of open fields, by the rapid increase of inclosures, within the last sixty years, has, by the subdivision of land into smaller portions, facilitated this tendency. The celebrity of the Dishley breeds of stock, and the profit resulting from their prudent management, has also disposed many of the more intelligent farmers to this change of culture. A grazing farm is conducted with less incumbrance, requires less daily attention, and much fewer labourers and implements, than one in tillage. Landlords too, have in many instances, given encouragement to this mode of procedure, by a restricted limitation in the use of the plough; and by the consolidation of small farms into larger, fewer tenants are requisite, and perhaps higher rents are obtained. Whether this change be or be not a national advantage, time may discover. The new system has had an evident tendency to diminish human employment, and probably, the quantity of human food, there being a greater number of meals attainable from land under tillage than under

pasturage. It is highly probable that in common and open fields tillage might not be conducted in the best manner; little attention might then be given to improve the land; and, consequently, some change might be requisite as a remedy for the then existing evils. It is possible the remedy may now have gone far beyond its beneficial use and purpose. It may shortly be deemed necessary to revert back to a more extended practice of tillage: the evil thus correcting itself.

There is no surface soil in the county that can properly be denominated clay or sand. It has no chalk, and its peat bogs have long since been drained, and are now become meadow soil, a compost of peat and sediment. The soil, therefore, may be divided into three classes: 1st., clay loam; 2nd., sandy, or gravelly loam; and 3rd., the meadow soil before described. The general appearance of the county has an undulating surface, the ground rather heaving into swells than into hills; and as the hills and valleys are connected by gentle declivities, almost the entire surface is useful, and adapted even to tillage.

The land is perhaps as generally brought into a state of cultivation as in any county in the kingdom. The improved drill system may not be practised so extensively as in Norfolk, but in no part of the country has the land been more generally underdrained when required, or irrigation more successfully or extensively carried on.

Although this county has acquired no national fame, like Cheshire and Gloucestershire, for the excellence of its Cheese, it stands, nevertheless, both as respects its superior quality and highest price, the first in the kingdom—perhaps in the world. Many of its best dairies invariably fetch equal prices with the higher qualities of those districts. This only puts it upon an equality. But it is in this county that the truly English Parmesan (called Stilton Cheese) was first made, and continues to be a standard article of production. This far-famed delicacy is to be found at the tables of the highest ranks, and when of the best quality and in the highest state of perfection, independent of its exquisite relish, it probably contains the greatest concentration of nutriment of any artificial preparation of food. The secret of its make was for some time confined to the family of the original inventors, who were under an engagement to sell all they could make to the famous Cooper Thornhill, of Stilton, and being thus to be obtained of him only, it received the appellation of Stilton Cheese, when it ought to have been named Withcote Cheese, being first made in that small village, on the eastern side of the county bordering upon Rutlandshire, and about 30 miles from Stilton.

MANUFACTURES.

In the Introduction to a work of this description, something will be expected as to the progress and present state of the manufactures of the county. It is much to be regretted that it is impossible to afford full, minute, and satisfactory information on a subject so important and interesting, both in a local and national point of view. Many valuable facts and incidents, relating to past times, are lost; and much of what relates to the present, is locked up and inaccessible. The magnitude to which this branch of industry, enterprize and ingenuity, has now attained, cannot be correctly ascertained. The data that are obtainable are too imperfect to form any conclusion beyond conjecture. The increased quantity of goods now produced is scarcely less extraordinary than the variety of their forms and uses. Half a century ago, the articles made from the Stocking Frame were chiefly limited to stockings, socks, caps, gloves and mitts, and these, for the most part, of worsted spun by the hand, and in variety confined to the few attached improvements then made on the Frame.

This Machine was invented about the year 1590, by the Rev. Mr. Lea or Lee, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, then residing at Calverton, near Nottingham. Its first construction must have been simple in the extreme, and it is said was only a *twelve guage*, that is, made twelve loops in every three inches of its breadth, consequently the texture of the original fabric must have been very coarse. In this rough state it continued a long period, with such obvious additions and improvements as were occasionally suggested by the then low state of invention. Upwards of a century passed before it was progressively rendered more complete, upon its original principle of producing a plain fabric, in imitation of that resulting from the use of knitting skewers or pins. It is supposed to have continued in this state about half a century more, the improvements in this period chiefly consisting in a higher degree of fineness in the web. To effect this, the machine must of course have been made more compact and delicate in its construction.

This invention, which is supposed to have originated in pique from a rejected suit, was for some time discountenanced in England. At the invitation of Henry IV. of France, it was transferred to Rouën by Lee and nine workmen, where it might have remained, had it not been for the violent death of that benevolent monarch and the intestine troubles which followed. Lee died at Paris, worn out by grief and chagrin, and seven of his workmen, including Aston the miller of Thoroton, who had made great improvements on the first rude conceptions of Lee, returned to England. Its obvious utility gradually obtained it encouragement, and by the time of the Protectorate of Cromwell it began to flourish; but the parties embarked in it did not obtain the immunity of a Charter of Incorporation till the reign of Charles II. The privileges were restricted to a Company, with a jurisdiction extending ten miles round London. Country Framework-knitters were for some time compelled to purchase leave to exercise their occupation, from the Company, till their authority was resisted by a workman of Nottingham, when the restriction was annulled by a decision of the Courts of Law. The manufactory now declined in London, and spread and increased in the country. Nottingham and Derby, for the finer kind of goods, and Leicester and its vicinity for the coarser, now became the principal situations where it was exercised, and flourished.

The first important variety ingrafted on the original invention, was the machine for making ribbed work, invented at Derby, by Mr. Jedediah Strutt, about the middle of last century, and hence called Derby ribs. This was followed by Morris's machine for making oilet holes, mitts, &c. This machine subsequently suggested the point net. Vandyke, twilled, knotted, and warp work followed. One invention succeeded another with great rapidity, compared with its previous slow progress. The several kinds of work produced, were as variously applicable to different purposes. Imitation of brocade for waistcoats, pieces for pantaloons and trowsers, sashes of silk for officers and worsted for sergeants, elastic braces, &c. &c., even to the delicate texture of silk, thread, and cotton lace, which is a mere article of ornament. A catalogue only of the various inventions which have progressively resulted from, and are the evident and undisputed offspring of Lee's original conception, would excite surprise. Few productions can boast a progeny so numerous, and of more extensive application and utility. A more interesting exemplar of the progress of art could scarcely be produced, than the History of the Stocking Frame, from the time of Lee to the present day. The date of each successive improvement, the names of the inventors, and the merits of their several contrivances, would be highly interesting. Much of what has been done has expired, being superseded by subsequent devices. It is much to be lamented that no documents exist relative to the progressive improvements, and little can be depended upon which is derived from tradition.

The materials used in this manufactory have undergone as great changes as the machine which works them. Every successive invention required the material to be adapted to that special use, and an almost infinity of fabrics have been thus produced. Worsted, lamb's wool, cotton, thread, and silk, mixtures of these, Angola and Merino in every degree of tenuity, from the coarsest yarn to that used in making Bobbin Net Lace, which has been sold at nineteen guineas per lb., and which in the processes it has had to pass through, has had its value enhanced in a prodigious, almost incredible degree. At one time, wealth in individual cases was created with almost magical rapidity. Competition has now reduced the profits to such a degree, that what has been sold (in Lace) for two guineas, may now be purchased for sixpence. If a catalogue of the successive inventions would excite surprise at its extent, what would be the astonishment at an enumeration of the almost illimitable variety of articles that have been produced in consequence, and which have resulted from the ingenuity that has been excited and displayed, since the first invention of Lee's machine?

The value and importance of the Framework manufactory, if not to be correctly estimated, may be conjectured from the proportion of the population which it employs in all its numerous ramifications—the quantity of raw material which is worked up—the thousands of dozens of articles of various kinds and uses that are weekly sent off—and the vast increase of conveyances requisite for their transit. The main central points of the manufactory are at Leicester, Loughborough and Hinckley, and it has more or less spread through a great extent of the county, particularly the more populous places of Barrow-upon-Soar, Mountsorrel, Sheepshead, Wigston Magna, Glenn Magna, Castle Donington, Whitwick, Thringstone, Anstey, Earl Shilton, Kegworth, Enderby, Burbach, Markfield, Sileby, Syston, Hathern, Blaby, Barwell, Narborough, Whetstone, and Thurmaston.

It ought to be understood that Framework-knitting in this county, is not, as formerly, limited to one branch, but embraces nearly all the improvements that have been suggested by, and successively ingrafted on the original invention, whatever may be the name and variety of the fabric produced, or the purpose to which it is applied. Taking it altogether it certainly constitutes the staple manufacture of the county. Some years ago, in the southern and western parts of the county, worsted stuffs were manufactured: this branch is now nearly extinct. Coarse felt hats are made at Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Coleorton, but in much less quantity than formerly. There is a manufactory of carpets at Market Harborough of some celebrity, though of no great extent. The iron foundries of Messrs. Cort & Co. and of Messrs. Wilson & Co. supply an extent of consumption much beyond their immediate localities, and of course deserve mention.

If the ratio of persons employed constitute any ground of decision, Leicestershire is essentially a manufacturing county, there being but five counties which, in this respect, have a decided precedence, whilst it is upon a level with Nottingham, Derby and Chester.

FOX HUNTING.

For much more than a century Leicestershire has been distinguished for its devotion to field sports. These, however interesting to the parties, are in general too unimportant to obtain a permanent register in the annals of the county. For upwards of sixty years Quorndon has been the metropolis of Fox Hunting. The first Nimrod was Hugo Meynell, Esq., under whose auspices it acquired an attractive celebrity which has progressively increased to the present day. For some years past, the Gentlemen of the Hunt have taken up their residence for the season in Melton and its vicinity, being in the centre of three kennels, the Quorndon, the Duke of Rutland's, and Lord Lonsdale's at Cottesmore; hence the recent title of the "Melton Hunt." Lord Southampton in 1830 removed the hounds to Leicester, and Quorndon seems now likely to sink into comparative insignificance.

At the close of the season 1830-31, Lord Southampton abdicated the direction of the Melton Hunt, and it was consigned to the superintendence of Sir Harry Goodricke, in terms too just to be subject to the imputation of flattery. The kennels at Leicester, built by Lord Southampton, are forsaken, and new ones are now building at Thrussington, a rural village on the Wreke, nearly equidistant from Leicester and Melton. Such is the interest now taken in this sport that the discoveries of science are to be embodied in this structure. As an equality of temperature is found to be of importance to the health of the hounds when in shelter and repose, the new kennels are to be covered with reeds, as affording the best mode of preserving a more uniform state of the internal air in all seasons.

The only other pack in the county is Lord Anson's at Kirkby Mallory, the superintendence of which, at the close of last season, was resigned by Sir John Gerard, who is succeeded by Mr. Applewaite.

These establishments are supported by an association of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who enter into a subscription to defray the expences, and the management is in general undertaken by some eminently-competent individual. The immense sums annually expended on this recreation in the county would almost stagger belief.

The celebrity which Leicestershire has acquired for this alluring, yet expensive diversion, probably arose from a concurrence of favorable local circumstances, not the least of which was its fine undulating surface, containing no inaccessible elevations—no dangerous declivities or precipices—no broad, deep, rapid, impassable rivers—and few woods. Before inclosures became so general this sport must have often afforded as high gratification to the by-standers as to the Hunters themselves. There must have been many situations within the compass of the hunt where a spectator might have stood, seen, and enjoyed almost a day's sport, or at least with a few short removals, might have generally kept it within the range of his vision. This is now impracticable, and the labour and perils of the chase are in consequence increased by the additional number of fence leaps which have resulted from inclosures; these, however, form no very dangerous impediments, being generally of quickset. It is singular that, perilous as hunting may seem to the uninitiated, few serious accidents occur, and fatal ones are very rare. There have probably been more limbs broken and dislocated, and more lives lost in travelling by stage coaches in one year, than the history of Fox hunting has recorded in a century.

The Quorn, or Melton hounds, range over a part of Nottinghamshire south of the Trent, and the greater part of Leicestershire, with the exception of a part of the Framland hundred to the north-east, reserved for the Duke of Rutland's excellent

pack, and the opposite extremity of the county, which is within the scope of Lord Anson's, now Mr. Applewaite's range. Whilst the Quorn hounds were under the direction and management of Lord Southampton the dogs were taken to cover in a commodious carriage built for the purpose, and it is expected the same plan will continue to be adopted.

However hunting may appear to the moralist in all the repulsive features of a savage and dangerous sport, and of boisterous, intemperate, and sterile jollity, nevertheless to its votaries it undoubtedly affords an excellent bodily exercise, full of high excitement and eminently calculated to invigorate the constitution, and to foster courage, fortitude, and presence of mind. Its patronage, moreover, must have a tendency to improve the breed of horses.

To the historical facts relating to the county, which have already been noticed, and which are but scanty, may be added that which can be affirmed of no other given portion of the globe, namely, that it has the glory of having first lighted the torch of religious as well as civil liberty, not only throughout England, but the world.

Though later, in point of time, than Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, to whom we are indebted for our civil liberty—to whom we owe our Parliaments and all the blessings which have arisen from them—freedom of mind, of body, and of speech—security of property, and, above all, of our institutions—security against tyranny in the government, and against revolutionary theories and practices on the part of the governed,—yet it was at Lutterworth, which was honored by having Wickliffe for its Rector, that the seeds of that reformation were first sown, which took place in the reign of Edward VI. Wickliffe first undertook the translation of the Bible, which till that time was a sealed book to the Laity. It was Wickliffe who lighted Luther on the road to Protestantism, and who opened the book of the revelation of the will of God, and bid mankind look upon the Gospel and be saved. So that, in the language of the Psalmist, it may be said, both of Wickliffe and Simon Montfort, that “they caused us to lie down in green pastures, and led us beside the still waters of comfort.”

TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

A

OF

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Ab-Kettleby.

Chetelbi.

Chetebi.

HUNDRED of Framland, 3 miles N. W. from Melton, and 107 from London; including the Hamlets of Holwell and Holt, contains 2080 acres, 319 inhabitants, 167 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 152*l.* 4*s.* The soil is partly clay, and there is some red marl. The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. Thomas Bingham, William Guy, Esq. and Bottesford Hospital. Lord Huntingtower is Lord of the manor, and the Rev. T. Bingham is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 90 acres.—P. N. T. 19*l.*; in 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 15*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1761.

At the conquest, when the general survey was made, Gerard held under Robert de Buci, 6 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 7 villans, 4 bordars, 6 socmen, with a priest, had 5 ploughs; there was a meadow 120 perches long by 20 wide.¹ About 1100 Richard Basset and Maud Revell, his wife, founded Laund Priory and gave the church to it.² In 1284, Robert Tateshall had a grant of free warren.³ In 1302 R. Tateshall held it and a fee,⁴ and in 1305 he held lands:⁵ in 1307 a partition of his lands was made.⁶ In 1306 Hugh Bernard had license to change and inclose a lane.⁷ In 1323 Joan Dryby, wife of Robert, had license to enfeof the manor,⁸ and in 1329 she held the manor.⁹ In 1325 Roger Beler and Alice, his wife, had a wind mill.¹⁰ In 1333 Laund Priory held the church, and the chapel of Holwell appropriated.¹¹ In 1336 Emma, wife of Thomas Balaunce recovered seizin from William Lowdham and Margaret, his wife, of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a messuage, 6 acres of arable and 9 roods of meadow.¹² In 1348 Laurence Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.¹³ In 1378 Alice, wife of Ralph Basset, held it in dower as of the honor of Tutbury.¹⁴ In 1392 Henry le Scrope held 50*s.* rents.¹⁵ In 1405 Stephen Scrope held 65*s.* rents.¹⁶

Alderman's Haw. Within the Hamlet of Woodhouse.—It formerly belonged to Bermondsey Priory, who stationed three Cluniac monks here as a cell to their house. At the dissolution it was granted to Thomas Farnham.¹⁷

Allerton.

Athelokeston.

Adelachestone.

Alloxton.

Aldloxton.

Hund. of East Goscote, 12 miles N. E. from Harborough, and 96 from London; contains 1000 acres, 74 inhabitants, 18 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 33*l.* 17*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, the ground is generally hilly, but in some parts flat, and subject to inundation. The principal landed proprietors are Henry Wilson, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Allexton Hall, John Eagleton, Esq. and the Corporation of Leicester. Colonel H. Wilson is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 24 acres.—P. N. T. 2*l.* 10*s.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 6*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.

2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 8.

3 Calend. Rot. Char. 116.

4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 11, 81, 182.

5 205, 209.

6 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 228.

7 223.

8 Inq. ad quod dam. 276.

9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 23.

10 Vol. I. 228.

11 Inq. ad quod dam. 295.

12 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 102, 113.

13 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 145.

14 Vol. III. 11.

15 156.

16 308.

17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 124.

B

In 1086 the King held 6 bovates (waste) as part of Rothley manor.¹ Grimbold held under the Countess Judith, 5 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 4 villans and 4 bordars held a plough, there was a mill; he also held under the Countess, $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate, $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough was in the demesne, there was also a mill.² In 1274 Peter de Neville, an outlaw, held the manor.³ In 1276 Peter Neville enfeoffed Theobald de Neville of the manor; 3 virgates belonging to the Soke of Rothley, were held under the Knights Templars, and the rest of the manor was held of the heirs of Peter Bagpuze, by the service of a golden spur.⁴ In 1312 John Hastings held a fee.⁵ In 1316 Theobald Neville and Cecilia, his wife, held 2 carucates and a mess.⁶ In 1362 John Hackluyt held it (by marriage).⁷ In 1371 Alice, wife of John Wardedieu, formerly married to John Hackluyt, held it.⁸ In 1376 William Hackluyt held it,⁹ and John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.¹⁰ In 1427 the Knights Hospitallers held the manor. In 1535 William Blount, Lord Mountjoy, held it; and by this family it was sold to Richard Verney, in 1652. The same family (Lord Willoughby de Broke's) sold it to William Wilson, Esq. in 1760.

Alton Grange. Hamlet of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, contains about 500 acres, the owners of which are Mrs. Swinburne, and H. Biggs, Esq.
 Heletone. There are Coal mines on Mrs. Swinburne's estate, recently
 Altere. opened, the depth of which is about 30 yards, and the stratum
 Altone. 5 feet thick.—In 1313 Alan le Zouch held $\frac{1}{8}$ of a fee.¹¹ In 1322 he held the hamlet.¹² In 1326 William Bereford and Margaret, his wife, held 51s. rent.¹³ In 1339 William and Robert Herle paid a fine of 20s. for license to assign lands to Garendon Abbey,¹⁴ and they assigned $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate and 21s. rent, accordingly.¹⁵ At the dissolution the manor of Grange was granted to Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland, who sold it in 1541 to George Digby; it then came to Thomas Manners, who sold it in 1549 to Francis, Earl of Huntingdon.¹⁶

Andreskirk. Was formerly a Village between Breedon and Staunton, and had a
 Andreschirch. Chapel so late as 1344. It belongs to the Earl of Stamford, but
 Andreskirklin. its boundaries are not ascertained. Scalacre formed a considerable part of it; that name is still retained in some inclosures between Breedon and Staunton.

Anebein. Hamlet of Market Bosworth, contains about 350 acres.—In the reign of Edward III. Anketil de Houby had a grant of free warren.¹⁷ In the reign of Charles II. Jeffrey May held the manor, which he sold; and the Countess of Bute left it to her son, Dr. W. Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh.¹⁸

Anstep. Chapelry of Thurstaston, contains 1000 acres, 784 inhabitants, who are
 Anstige. chiefly employed in framework-knitting, 168 houses; its expenditure in
 Anstye. poor-rates 565*l.* 19*s.* The principal landed proprietor is the Earl of Stamford, who is Lord of the manor. It is a peculiar, the exempt jurisdiction of which belongs to the Lord of the manor of Grooby.¹⁹ The Chapelry was inclosed in 1761.

In 1086 Hugh de Gretemaisnel held 2 carucates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 4 bondmen, 13 villans and 3 bordars, had 2 ploughs; there were 8 acres of meadow and two woods, one a mile long and half a mile broad, the other 80 perches long and 40 broad.²⁰ In 1204 Leicester Abbey had 24 virgates.²¹ In 1286 John Anstey, for Ulverscroft Priory, held lands.²² In 1292 Robert Stockton, for Ulverscroft Priory, held lands.²³ In 1306 Richard Bricheleye, for Leicester Abbey, held a mill.²⁴ In 1343 Henry Ferrers held a fee.²⁵ In 1367 John Clerk, for Ulverscroft Priory, held lands.²⁶ In 1371 William Ferrers of Groby, and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.²⁷ In 1371 Benedict Oulverscroft held lands.²⁸ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held 5 virgates.²⁹

Appleby Magna. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, Leicestershire, and Repton and Gresley, Derbyshire, 6 miles S. S. W. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and 113 from London; including Appleby Parva, contains 2900 acres, 1781 inhabitants, 363 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 280*l.* The soil is chiefly clay and marl; and the river Mease divides it from Measham. The principal landed proprietors are George Moore, Esq. and the Trustees of Bosworth

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.	11 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 255.	21 Calend. Rot. Char. 21.
2 236.	12 Inq. ad quod dam. 270.	22 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 97.
3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 56.	13 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 333.	23 117.
4 Ab. Placitor. 192.	14 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 133.	24 213.
5 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 252.	15 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 91.	25 Vol. II. 116.
6 279.	16 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 633.	26 291.
7 Vol. II. 251.	17 Chartæ Miscellanæ, 208.	27 309.
8 311.	18 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 516.	28 314.
9 343.	19 Val. Eccle. Vol. IV. appendix	29 Vol. III. 94.
10 344.	20 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.	

School; the latter are Lords of the manor. Edward Dawson, Esq. is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 423 acres.—P. N. T. 16*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 a pension of 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid to Latham Priory, and 2*l.* to the Rector of Seale; and the Rectory was valued at 20*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1772.

At the conquest, Burton Abbey held 5 ploughlands, of which the Countess Godiva had 1 ploughland, the land was capable of employing 5 ploughs, and 2 were in the demesne; 8 villans and 1 bordar had 1 plough.¹ The Countess Godiva held 2 carucates, the land was equal to 3 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 8 villans and 6 bordars had 2 ploughs, and there were 8 acres of meadow.² In 1240 William Appleby held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee, under the Earl Ferrers.³ In 1311 and in 1323 John Hastings, Lord of Abergavenny, held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee.⁴ In 1347 William,⁵ and in 1364 Robert de Herle, held lands.⁶ In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee.⁷ In 1436 Richard Hastings held 1 mess. and 2 virgates, under Reginald Grey, Lord of Ruthen.⁸ At the dissolution the lands of Burton Abbey came to one Brereton, of Cheshire. In 1604 Sir Wolstan Dixie purchased the manor, which he conveyed to the Trustees of Market Bosworth Grammar School. Appleby is part of the honor of Tutbury.

The advowson of the church was given by Richard Fitz Roger to Latham Priory, Lancashire, where he founded a cell to Durham. In 1286 a Jury found that the presentation to the church belonged to Latham Priory, and not to William Vernon.⁹ In 1291 Burton Abbey had a pension of 7*s.* from the church.¹⁰ In 1362 Durham Priory had license to appropriate the church, the advowson of which belonged to it.¹¹ In 1660 William Mould purchased the advowson, and by regular descent it came to Elizabeth, wife of Edward Dawson,¹² ancestor of the present patron.

Appleby Parva. Hamlet of Appleby Magna. Here is a Grammar School founded by Sir John Moore, Knt. in 1697, and endowed with 228 acres of land at Upton, in Sibson parish: by the statutes of 1706 the School was made free for all England: there are three Masters, the Head Master's salary is 80*l.* with a spacious house, rent and taxes free.¹³ George Moore, Esq. is Lord of the manor.—At the conquest, Robert held under Henry de Ferrers 1 carucate; 3 socmen had 2 ploughs and 3 acres of meadow.¹⁴ Robert Stockport gave the manor, in the reign of John, to William Vernon, who married his daughter.¹⁵ In 1322 Richard Vernon and Matilda, his wife, held the manor as of the honor of Tutbury;¹⁶ and in 1328 he had a grant of free warren,¹⁷ and this family held it till 1565, when it passed to Margaret, wife of Sir Thomas Stanley. Sir Edward Stanley sold the manor to John Chadwick, whose son, Lewis Chadwick, sold it to Charles Moore in 1630.

Arnesby. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 7 miles N. E. from Lutterworth, and 90 from Erendesbi. London; contains 1250 acres, 459 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the manufacture of stockings, 96 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 136*l.* The soil is chiefly clay. The principal landed proprietors are John Sherwin Sherwin, Esq. and John Tebbs, Esq. who is Lord of the manor. J. S. Sherwin, Esq. is the patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 37 acres.—P. N. T. 10*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 5*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; in 1809 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave by lot 200*l.* for its augmentation. The parish was inclosed in 1794.

In 1086 William Peveril held $\frac{1}{2}$ a hide and 3 hovates, the arable was equal to 7 ploughs; 2 homagers of William, 17 villans and 3 bordars, had 7 ploughs; there was a wood 160 perches long and as many wide, and 1 burgess in Leicester, belonging to the vill.¹⁸ Ulfi held under the Bishop of Coutances 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates and 1 bovat, the arable was equal to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 1 bondman, 3 villans, and 2 bordars had a plough.¹⁹ In 1275 John le Despencer held the manor extent;²⁰ and Elstow Abbey, Bedfordshire, had 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ virgates.²¹ In 1291 Hugh le Despencer had a grant of a market, fair, and free warren;²² Caldwell Priory, Bedfordshire, had a pension of 2*l.* from the church.²³ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held it as a member of Loughborough.²⁴ In 1357 Robert Saltmarsh held the manor.²⁵ In 1358 the custody of the manor, which belonged to Robert Saltmarsh, was committed to Henry Beaumont during the minority of the heir.²⁶ In 1550 the manor was granted to Sir Thomas Pope. In 1609 it was granted to George Salter; and in 1630 Thomas Wyatt held it, and Sir William Faunt held the advowson.²⁷

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 273.

2 231.

3 Testa. de Neville, Vol. I. 53.

4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 252, 322.

5 Vol. II. 135.

6 266.

7 344.

8 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 430.

9 Ab. Placitor. 215.

10 Pope Nich. Taxatio.

11 Inq. ad quod dam. 332.

12 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 433.

13 Carlisle's Gra. Sch. Vol. I. 736.

14 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

15 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 439.

16 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 304.

17 Calend. Rot. Char. 160.

18 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.

19 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

20 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 60.

21 Rot. Hund. 239

22 Calend. Rot. Char. 122.

23 Pope Nich. Taxatio.

24 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.

25 202.

26 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 247.

27 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 12.

Asfordby. Hund. of East Goscote, 3 miles W. from Melton, and 107 from London; contains 2060 acres, 424 inhabitants, 95 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 305*l.* 10*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground nearly flat; the Wreke runs on the S. side of the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. Andrew Burnaby, the Earl of Radnor, and John Dick Burnaby, Esq.; Lord Maynard has a Seat called Asfordby Hall. Mr. Morris Cam left 100*l.* in 1769, the interest of which is applied to the education of six poor children. The Rev. Andrew Burnaby is Lord of the manor, and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 260 acres.—P. N. T. 12*l.* In 1535 4*l.* was paid to the chantry of Pill in Lincoln Cathedral; and the Rectory valued at 15*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1761.

In 1086 the King held 12 carucates, 2 mills, and 20 acres of meadow.¹ Ralph Framen held 3½ carucates; 2 villans had 6 carucates, there were 12 acres of meadow.² In 1203 Lincoln Cathedral had a grant of the town and advowson.³ In 1329 the Bishop of Lincoln had a grant of free warren.⁴ In 1393 Ralph Crumwell, for Kirby Priory, held 2 mess. 41 acres of arable, 29 bovates, and ½ a mess.⁵ In 1411 Thomas Ashby gave lands to Kirkby-upon-Wreke Priory.⁶ Henry Holbech, Bishop of Lincoln, exchanged the manor in 1547 for the Rectory of Evington, and three other Rectories in various counties. In 1760 Thomas Smith held the manor.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Hund. of West Goscote, 17½ miles N. W. from Leicester, and 116 from London; including Boothorpe, Blackfordby, (Kilwardby and the Calais now forming part of the town, but formerly distinct hamlets) and Woodcote, contains 11,200 acres, 4227 inhabitants, some of whom are employed in the ribbon manufacture, 836 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 1031*l.* 12*s.* The soil is various, part being sand, part gravel and loam, and a great proportion clay. The river Mease, the source of which is in this parish, runs through the town, and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal passes through the parish. There are also some fine springs of water within it. Abundance of excellent Coal is got on the Wouds: the depth of the pits is from 250 to 300 yards, and the thickness of the seam of coal 6 feet. Firebricks and earthenware are manufactured here to a considerable extent, and there is a furnace on the Wouds for smelting the ore obtained there. There is a good Market on Saturday, and Fairs on Shrove-Monday, Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, the last Monday in September, and November 10th; with a Statute for hiring Servants the first Tuesday after 21st September. The principal landed proprietors are the Marquis of Hastings, Sir Charles Abney Hastings, Bart. Earl Ferrers, Lord Tamworth, the Trustees of the Ashby Grammar School, John Eames, Esq. and John Bott, Esq. There is a Grammar School founded by the Earl of Huntingdon, and others, in 1567, and the estates (consisting of 120 houses in the town, and 75 acres of land,⁷) are now let for about 900*l.* per ann. There are ten Exhibitions for Scholars from Ashby and Derby Grammar Schools of 10*l.* per ann. each, at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, left by Francis Ash about 1650. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter and Norwich, was first a scholar and subsequently Master of the School. A Bill is now in Chancery for the regulation of its future management. The Head Master has a good house, premises and garden, and a salary, at present, of 150*l.*, the Second Master 100*l.*, and the Assistant 40*l.*—There is also a Blue Coat School, founded by I. Dawson, and others, in 1769, and endowed with 58*l.*, for teaching twenty-six boys; and a Green Coat School, founded by Alderman Newton, in 1760, for twenty-five boys, and endowed with 37*l.* per ann.

On the south side of the town stand the Ruins of a magnificent and stately Castle, built in the reign of Edward IV. by the celebrated William Lord Hastings, who was beheaded in the subsequent reign of Edward V. on an alledged charge of witchcraft, brought against him by the Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III). It was built in the style of military Gothic, peculiar to that period, and consisted of two large towers, covered with lead, and embattled. That which stands southward, usually called the Great Tower, was much the largest, and formed an entire house of itself, comprising hall, chambers, kitchens, cellars, and other offices. The walls are of an immense thickness, and the whole was guarded by a Portculis. This tower was evidently inhabited by the garrison, and fortified for the general defence of the whole building. The other, or north tower, usually called the Kitchen Tower, was inhabited by the Lord's family: the remains of the rooms have still the appearance of great baronial splendour. From the cellar of this tower is a subterraneous passage communicating with a strong triangular stone building, called

¹ Domesday, Vol. I. 230.

² 236.

³ Calend. Rot. Char. 15.

⁴ Calend. Rot. Char. 162.

⁵ Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 170.

⁶ Inq. ad quod dam. 364.

⁷ Carlisle's Grammar Schools, Vol. I. 742.

Mount House, upwards of 300 yards in length. In November, 1569, Mary Queen of Scots, being then under the joint custody of the Earls of Huntingdon and Shrewsbury, was confined in this Castle, on her way to Tutbury. James I. and his whole Court were entertained here by the Earl of Huntingdon for a period of seventeen days: during the whole time of his sojourn he was waited upon by thirty poor knights in gold chains and velvet gowns, and the expense of the royal visit is said to have been defrayed by the sale of 24 manors and 32 lordships. During the civil wars of Charles I. the Castle was fortified in behalf of the King, by Colonel Henry Hastings, the second son of the Earl of Huntingdon, (afterwards created Lord Loughborough), who maintained frequent skirmishes with Lord Grey, of Groby, the commander of the Parliamentary forces. On the 25th of May, 1645, the King marched to Ashby, on his way to Leicester, to invest the garrison there, commanded by Lord Grey, which surrendered to him on the 1st of June; but on the 14th of the same month the royal monarch was obliged to retreat, and Ashby was again his resting place: on the following day he proceeded to Lichfield, and thence into Wales.—After having been besieged by the Parliamentary forces for several months, it was surrendered by Lord Loughborough in 1645, and was dismantled by order of the House of Commons in February 1648, being styled “The Maiden Garrison,” from the circumstance of its never having been actually conquered.

On the west side of the town are erected large and commodious Baths, called the Ivanhoe Baths. This building is peculiarly elegant, being of Grecian architecture, in the pure Doric order, (built of the free-stone obtained in the parish) surmounted by a dome which gives light to a very spacious Pump Room, used also as a ball room. This room is fitted up in the Grecian style, and accords well with the general character of the building; it is 52 feet in length, and 27 feet in breadth. To the right of the Pump Room is a Billiard Room, and to the left, Card Rooms. The Baths are divided into two compartments, for Ladies and Gentlemen; each wing consisting of six baths, with a suitable dressing room to each. There is also a spacious Swimming Bath with two dressing rooms attached to it.—The Mineral Spring which supplies the Baths takes its rise at Moira Colliery, situated about 3 miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch (at which place Baths are also erected), and the water is conveyed from thence to the Ivanhoe Baths: it is very efficacious in Rheumatic disorders. The following is the analysis of it. A Wine Gallon contains

Muriate of Soda	1904 Grains.	Sulphate of Lime	72 Grains.
Muriate of Magnesia	208	Carbonate of Lime	40
Muriate of Lime	168	Carbonate of Iron	16
Sulphate of Soda	128	Total 2536 Grains.	

Comparing the chemical analysis of the Ivanhoe spring, with sea water, it may be safely assumed, that in whatever diseases the latter has produced any beneficial effect, the former must be equally efficacious, as it contains a much larger proportion of active saline ingredients; added to which it possesses salutary medicinal properties, not to be found in sea water. Central as the situation of Ashby is, and remote from the sea coast, few situations can boast of a more salubrious atmosphere. It fortunately confers the acknowledged benefits of sea bathing, hot or cold, upon a very populous inland district; and standing on rather elevated table land, between the Wolds and Charnwood Forest, is singularly exempt from any contiguous means by which the purity of its air can be vitiated. With such obvious advantages, it merely waits for the impulse of fashionable patronage to give to its valuable spring, and elegant accommodations, that established celebrity they so pre-eminently deserve.

At the south end of the Baths is erected the Hastings Hotel, a structure also of the Grecian Doric order, and opening at the back front into the Pleasure Grounds. It is a spacious building, adapted for the accommodation of Families of the first respectability; and, as connected with the Ivanhoe Baths, forms, in the whole, an unique and magnificent edifice.—A Theatre has also been recently erected.

The grounds adjoining the Baths are very extensive, and laid out with great taste; the plantations and walks being numerous and diversified: and the whole presents an appearance unrivalled by any other watering place in the kingdom.

The Marquis of Hastings is Lord of the manor and patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 150 acres in Ashby and 33 in Whitwick.—P. N. T. 20*l*. Vicar 2*l*. 10*s*. In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 14*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. In 1737 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave for its augmentation 200*l*. to meet a benefaction of 200*l*. given by the Earl of Huntingdon. The parish was inclosed in 1768 and the Wolds in 1800.

In 1086 Ivo held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 14 carucates, the arable was equal to 10 ploughs, 1 plough was in the demesne; and 2 servants, 8 villans, 6 socmen and 4 bordars, with a priest, had 6 ploughs; there was a wood 1 mile and 160 perches long, and sufficient for the maintenance of a hundred hogs:¹ it soon after belonged to Robert Beaumeis, whose relative in 1145 founded an Abbey at Lilleshull, Shropshire, to which Phillip, his brother, gave lands and the church at Ashby, and the chapel at Blackfordby: Phillip's only daughter, Adeliza, was married to Alan le Zouch, who was descended from Geffrey, second son of Alan Viscount Rohan, in France.² In 1259 Alan le Zouch held the manor,³ in 1260 he had a grant of a weekly market on Saturday, and a fair,⁴ and in 1262 of free warren.⁵ In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.⁶ In 1284 Roger le Zouch held the manor.⁷ In 1305 Alan le Zouch, for Charley Priory, held the manor;⁸ in 1313 he held the manor and the Hamlets.⁹ In 1322 Alan le Zouch held the manor.¹⁰ In 1337 William le Zouch of Mortimer, (second son of Alan le Zouch's nephew of Richards Castle,) in right of Alice his wife, held the manor.¹¹ In 1338 William Herle had suit of court of the barony of Winton.¹² In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held a fee.¹³ In 1344 Alan le Zouch had a grant of free warren;¹⁴ in 1346 he held the manor.¹⁵ In 1366 Hugh le Zouch held the manor.¹⁶ In 1368 William Fitz Hugh gave to Repton Priory 1 mess. and 2 virgates of land.¹⁷ In 1369 Henry Beaumont held a fee and lands.¹⁸ In 1375 Hugh le Zouch paid $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark for the confirmation of certain letters given by Henry, King of England, granting to Alan le Zouch a certain market and fair.¹⁹ In 1384 an inquisition was held respecting the presentation to the Vicarage.²⁰ In 1387 Henry Bankwell, Vicar of Croxall, for Repton Priory, held a mess. and 2 virgates.²¹ In 1396 John Beaumont and Catherine, his wife, held 2 fees per Hugh le Zouch.²² In 1399 Hugh le Zouch held the manor, a mill, and certain rents.²³ In 1420 Sir Hugh Burnell held the manor.²⁴ In 1460 James Butler, Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, was seized of this manor (but by what title does not appear), when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Towton, and beheaded, and Edward IV. gave it to his chamberlain Sir William Hastings,²⁵ who in 1472 obtained license to embattle his house, inclose and impark 3000 acres of land in Ashby, and had a grant of two fairs.²⁶ The church was appropriated to Lilleshull Abbey, Salop.²⁷

Ashby Folville. Hund. of East Goscote, 6 miles S. W. from Melton, and 105 from London; including Barsby and Newbold Folville, contains 2800 acres, 405 inhabitants, 86 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates, 181*l.* 9*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground low and subject to inundation from a brook which passes through it. The principal landed proprietors are Edward Hawkins Cheney, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Ashby Manor House, and the Rev. Mr. Bromhead. There is an almshouse, founded in 1673 by Lord Carrington, for the support of seven poor people, endowed with 213 acres in North Kelsey, Lincolnshire, and the amount paid to the poor is about 70*l.* per annum. The Rev. Jarvis Brown is the patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 108 acres in Barsby.—P. N. T. 18*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 9*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

In 1086 Ralph held under the Countess Judith 4 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; and 2 bondmen, 24 villans, 3 bordars and a priest, had 6 ploughs; there was a mill, 40 acres of meadow, and a spinney 40 perches long and 40 wide.²⁸ In the reign of Stephen the Folvilles possessed it.²⁹ In 1275 Eustace Folville had a warren here and a fishery in the Wreke.³⁰ In 1309 John de Folville held the manor;³¹ in 1314 he had license to enfeof the manor;³² in 1315 he paid a fine of 2*l.* for license to enfeof Master John Sutton of the manor, so that when the said John Sutton had possession of it he might be able to re-enfeof the said J. Folville and Mabel, his wife.³³ In 1316 Robert le Brus and Alianora, his wife, afterwards married to Richard le Waleys, held 2 fees.³⁴ In 1333 Laund Priory held the church appropriated.³⁵ In 1389 Laund Priory had license to appropriate the church.³⁶ The manor afterwards came to the Woodfords, and by marriage in 1516 it came to Thomas Morton, whose daughter married Thomas Smith; and in 1749 it was sold by Lord Carrington to the Hon. John Grey, who sold it in 1776 to Mr. Brown.

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| 1 Domesday, Vol. I. 233. | 12 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 91. | 23 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 263. |
| 2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 561. | 13 93. | 24 Calend. Rot. Char. 204. |
| 3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 33. | 14 Calend. Rot. Char. 173. | 25 Domesday, Vol. I. 236. |
| 4 Calend. Rot. Char. 90. | 15 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 120. | 26 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 20. |
| 5 92. | 16 290. | 27 Rot. Hund. 238, 240. |
| 6 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37. | 17 Inq. ad quod dam. 338. | 28 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 236. |
| 7 87. | 18 Inq. p. m. Vol. II. 293, 339. | 29 Inq. ad quod dam. 240. |
| 8 213. | 19 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 340. | 30 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 229. |
| 9 254. | 20 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 73. | 31 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 283. |
| 10 Inq. ad quod dam. 270. | 21 94. | 32 Inq. ad quod dam. 295. |
| 11 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 77. | 22 198. | 33 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 121. |

Ashby Magna. Hund. of Guthlaxton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by E. from Lutterworth, and 88 from London; contains 2100 acres, 280 inhabitants, 57 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 155*l.* 19*s.* The soil is partly clay and partly gravel. The sole landed proprietor is the Earl of Aylesford, who is Lord of the manor, and patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 50 acres.—P. N. T. 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Vicarage in money 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 7*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

In 1086 Sasfred held under William Peveril 16 carucates, the arable was equal to 7 ploughs, 3 were in the demesne; 2 bondmen, 13 socmen, 1 villan and 10 bordars had $4\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs, there were 40 acres of meadow.¹ Gerbert held $4\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, 3 villans held 1 plough.² In the reign of Henry III. it belonged to William Ashby, and after the battle of Evesham escheated to the crown, and Henry III. gave the manor to his son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall.³ In 1267 Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, had a grant of the manor, which had belonged to William, and who forfeited it by killing a man in the Priory of Catesby.⁴ In 1276 it was held by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who had a view of frank pledge, assize, &c.⁵ In 1320 James Audeley held the manor.⁶ In 1382 Joan, wife of William Audeley, held the manor extent.⁶ In 1407 Phillip St. Clere held it, and in 1557 it was sold to Robert Brookesby, and thence came to Lord Aylesford, (see Saxelby). The church was formerly appropriated to Catesby Priory, Northamptonshire.⁷

Ashby Parva. Hund. of Guthlaxton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Lutterworth, and 93 from London; contains 750 acres, 176 inhabitants, 34 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 89*l.* 5*s.* The soil is clay and gravel. The principal landed proprietors are John Goodacre, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and Alsop Lowdham, Esq. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 30 acres.—P. N. T. 4*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* and a pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid to the Knights Hospitallers. The parish was inclosed in 1676; it extends to the parishes of Leire, Kimcote, and Ashby Magna, but its boundaries are not clearly defined.

In 1086 Robert de Buci held 2 carucates, 6 villans and 1 bordar had 1 plough; there were 8 acres of meadow.⁸ In 1245 the Knights Hospitallers had a grant of free warren.⁹ In 1276 Dalby Hospital had property here; in the fee of Ferrers were 21 virgates and the Hospitallers had a view of frank pledge.¹⁰ In 1291 Canwell Priory had a pension of 4*s.* from the church. In 1316 Theobald Verdun held $\frac{1}{3}$ of a fee.¹¹ In 1330 William de Cotes held lands.¹² In 1336 Theobald Verdun held a fee.¹³ In 1347 William Herle held lands.¹⁴ In 1350 Elizabeth de Burg, wife of Theobald Verdun, held a fee.¹⁵ In 1364 Robert Herle held lands;¹⁶ Sir Robert's property devolved to his nephew Sir Ralph Hastings, and the manor was sold about 1507 by Lord Huntingdon's trustees.¹⁷

Aston Flamville. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. from Hinckley, and 98 from London; including Sketchley, Smockington, and Burbach, contains 3982 acres, 1584 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in framework-knitting, 301 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 898*l.* 7*s.* The quality of the soil is various. The river Soar runs through the parish. The sole landed proprietor is Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart. who is Lord of the manor. The Countess de Grey is patroness of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 96 acres in Aston and 18 at Burbach.—P. N. T. 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 33*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

At the conquest it was considered an appendage of Burbach, and as such was given to Coventry Abbey by Leofric, Earl of Mercia. In 1100 it was held by Robert Flamville under Coventry Priory, and Henry I. gave it to Hugh de Hastings, who married the daughter of Hugh Flamville.¹⁸ In 1277 Aylmer, Earl of Pembroke, held lands here, as did John Hastings, Lord Abergavenny,¹⁹ and it consisted of two fees, Hastings and Mowbray. In 1300 Roger Mowbray held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.²⁰ In 1312 John Hastings held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.²¹ In 1362 John Mowbray of Axholme, held a fee.²² In 1372 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.²³ In 1390 it came by marriage to Richard, Earl of Arundel; and in 1395 by marriage with Sir William Flamville's daughter, to Richard Turville. Shuckburgh Ashby bought it of the Turvilles in 1746, and sold it in 1752 to Joseph Cradock, from whom it descended to his nephew, Sir E. C. Hartopp, Bart.¹⁹

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.

2 236.

3 Rot. Hund. 239.

4 Calend. Rot. Char. 96.

5 Inq. ad quod dam. 263.

6 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 46.

7 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 15.

8 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.

9 Calend. Rot. Char. 59.

10 Rot. Hund. 239.

11 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 284.

12 Vol. II. 30.

13 71.

14 135.

15 222.

16 260.

17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 21.

18 445.

19 446.

20 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 168.

21 252.

22 Vol. II. 239.

23 344.

Atterton. Hamlet of Witherly, contains 614 acres, 75 inhabitants, 14 houses ;
Aciston. its expenditure in poor-rates 96*l.* 15*s.* The principal landed proprietors are — Finch, Esq., Mrs. King, and Captain Weaver.—In 1281 Baldwin Wake held lands as part of Brune manor.¹ In 1296 John Wake held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee under the Duke of Lancaster.² In 1343 Henry Ferrers held a fee.³ In 1349 Thomas Wake de Liddell held a fee.⁴ In 1352 John, Earl of Kent, held a fee belonging to Castle Donnington.⁵ In 1461 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.⁶

Aplestone. Hunds. of Guthlaxton and Sparkenhoe, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from Leicester, and 96 from London ; including Glen Parva, and Lubbesthorpe, contains 4350 acres, 749 inhabitants, 147 houses ; its expenditure in poor-rates 277*l.* 16*s.* The soil is chiefly sandy. The river Soar and the Union Canal pass through the parish. The sole landed proprietor is the Duke of Rutland, who is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 350 acres.—P. N. T. 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 31*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1767.

In 1086 the Earl of Mellent held it, the land was 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hide, the arable was equal to 14 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne ; 1 female servant, 24 villans, and 5 bordars had 5 ploughs, there were 4 mills and 55 acres of meadow : the Countess Alveva, also held 5 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne ; 1 maid servant, 18 villans, 1 socman and 3 bordars, had 6 ploughs.⁷ Thurold held under the Earl of Mellent, the land of 4 villans, 1 plough was in the demesne ; 5 socmen, 1 villan and 2 bordars, had 2 ploughs, there were 5 acres of meadow : Alnod held of the Earl, 4 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne ; 2 villans and 3 bordars had 1 plough, there were 2 acres of brushwood.⁸ In 1247 Richard Harcourt held lands.⁹ In 1270 the Earl of Winton held a fee.¹⁰ In 1271 Henry le Forcer held lands.¹¹ In 1276 the corn in the manor was to be delivered by the sheriff to Robert Charles, being valued at 9*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*¹² The manor came by partition to Saer de Quincy, Earl of Winton, who gave it in marriage with his daughter to Richard Harcourt.¹³ In 1278 Henry de Pembrugge held the manor.¹⁴ In 1292 Richard Harcourt held a fee.¹⁵ In 1295 Fulco de Pembrugge held it.¹⁶ In 1324 Fulk Pembrugge held lands.¹⁷ In 1326 John Pyrie, Rector, paid a fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark for license to enter upon 1 rood of ground, contiguous to the Rectory, for himself and successors.¹⁸ In 1333 Robert Corbet and Matilda, his wife, recovered seizin of the manor from Fulk Pembrugge.¹⁹ In 1335 William Pyrie paid a fine of 10*s.* for license to assign certain tenements in mortmain ;²⁰ and he held 1 rood of land (being Rector of the church).²¹ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held a fee.²² In 1364 Robert Herle held the manor.²³ In 1369 Henry Beaumont held a fee, and land.²⁴ In 1408 Fulk Pembrugge held the manor and advowson.²⁵ In 1446 Sir Richard Vernon held the manor and advowson, and Dorothy Vernon brought it in marriage to Sir John Manners.

Baggrave. Liberty of Hungerton, contains 800 acres, 15 inhabitants, 1 house ;
Badegrave. the principal landed proprietor is Edwyn Burnaby, Esq. who has a
Babegrave. Seat called Baggrave Hall.—In 1086 the King held 6 carucates and 10 acres of meadow, as part of Rothley manor.²⁶ In 1276 the Knights Templars held 1*s.* rents.²⁷ In 1298 Millicent Montalto held lands.²⁸ In 1304 Richard Asheby held a toft, 3 acres, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ roods.²⁹ In 1323 Robert de Gaddesby held messuages and lands for Gaddesby Chantry.³⁰ In 1343 Henry Ferrers held a fee.³¹ In 1352 Simon de Islep, Archbishop of Canterbury, for Leicester Abbey, held 2 virgates, and the Abbey paid a fine of 40*s.* for license to acquire lands of the Archbishop.³² In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.³³ In 1395 William Zouch held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee, called Burdett fee, in Baggrave, Dalby, and Barsby, per Thomas Lowesby.³⁴ In 1457 Edward, Lord Ferrers, of Groby, held the manor. At the dissolution the lands belonging to Leicester Abbey were granted to Francis Cave, and the lands of the Chantry, at Sapcote, to Edward, Lord Clinton and Say. In 1641 it belonged to Sir John Coke, by purchase, who sold it in 1680 to John Edwin, whose great grand-daughter married in 1770 the Rev. Andrew Burnaby.³⁵

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 75.	13 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 25.	25 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 323.
2 140.	14 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 66.	26 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.
3 Vol. II. 116.	15 114.	27 Rot. Hund. 237
4 152.	16 128.	28 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 150.
5 177.	17 Inq. ad quod dam. 278.	29 197.
6 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 1026.	18 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 297.	30 Inq. ad quod dam. 276.
7 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.	19 Vol. II. 82.	31 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 116.
8 237.	20 109.	32 180.
9 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 17.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 74.	Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 224.
10 37.	22 93.	33 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 94.
11 38, 50.	23 266.	34 193.
12 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 28.	24 293, 339.	35 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 288.

Bagworth. Chapelry of Thornton, contains about 2100 acres, 389 inhabitants, Bageworde. 67 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 298*l.* 16*s.* The principal landed proprietors are Lord Maynard, who is Lord of the manor, and the Duke of Rutland. A branch of the river Soar rises here. There is a School founded by Lord Maynard in 1760, for sixteen scholars, and endowed with a house for the master, and 28*l.* per annum. Coal mines have been recently discovered, and shafts are already sunk for working the mineral.

At the conquest, Ralph held under the Earl of Mellent 9 carucates, there were 2 ploughs in the demesne, with 1 bondman; 24 villans, 3 socmen and 7 bordars, had 5 ploughs; there was a wood 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad.¹ In the reign of Henry III. it belonged to Simon Montfort.² In 1271 Edmund, the King's son, had a grant of a market and fair in the manor.³ In 1286 the tenants had a suit with Alexander Comyn, Earl of Boghan, about an inclosure.⁴ In 1310 Anthony, Bishop of Durham, held the manor in extent.⁵ In 1322 the King commanded John Merton and others to seize the manor, which belonged to Robert Holand, and also his jewels; and the custody of the manor was committed to John Boneyre.⁶ In 1326 the custody of the manor was granted to Henry, Earl of Leicester and Lancaster.⁷ In 1349 Maud, wife of Robert Holand, held the manor.⁸ In 1372 Robert Holand held Lindriche Pastures.⁹ In 1407 John Lovel, in right of his wife Matilda, daughter of Thomas Holand, held the manor.¹⁰ In 1472 William Hastings, Lord Hastings, had license to embattle, inclose, and impark Bagworth.¹¹ In the reign of Elizabeth, Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, sold the manor to Sir John Harrington, whose family sold it to Sir Robert Banaster, whose daughter married Lord Maynard. The Park was garrisoned by the army of King Charles I. and it was devastated and destroyed soon after; it then belonged to Lady Frances Manners.¹²

Bardon Park. Extra Parochial, Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 8 miles S. E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, contains about 1300 acres, 69 inhabitants, 10 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 62*l.* 8*s.* The sole landed proprietor is William Hood, Esq. who has a Seat called Bardon Hall.—Bardon Hill is the highest and most conspicuous elevation in the county, and though its actual height (being only 853 feet above the level of the sea) is insignificant, when compared with Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, Skiddaw, Helvellyn, Wharncote, Ingleborough, Snowdon, Cader Idris, &c. still there is perhaps a longer range, and a greater extent of surface, visible from the summer house on its summit, than from any equal altitude in the kingdom. This, in a great degree, is owing to its central situation and to the absence of any contiguous hills, by which a distant range of view may be obstructed. Belvoir Castle, and Lincoln Cathedral, at a distance of upwards of 45 miles to the N. E.; the Peak Hills in Derbyshire, to the N. W.; Coventry spires towards the W.; and in a very clear state of the atmosphere, the Malvern Hills in Worcestershire; and the Chalk Hills, to the S., are with a telescope distinguishable: the whole range of vision embraces a space of upwards of 5000 square miles, being more than 3,000,000 of acres, or about one twelfth of the superficies of England and Wales. During the summer months this spot is frequently visited by parties of pleasure from Leicester, &c. who partake of their rural repast, and enjoy their exercise and amusements in a salubrious air, surrounded by an expanse of varied, fertile, and picturesque prospects scarcely to be equalled in the kingdom.

In 1308 a jury found that John Comyn, Earl of Boghan, had enfeoffed his brother William of the parish.¹² About 1320 William, Earl of Boghan, held it; and in 1505 John Vere, Earl of Oxford, in right of his wife. On the attainder of Lord Lovel, Henry VIII. in 1528 granted it to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset. In 1569 it was granted to Sir H. Hastings, and Henry Cutler, who sold it to the Hoods.

Barkby. Hund. of East Goscote, 5 miles N. E. from Leicester, and 101 from Barcheberie. London; including Barkbythorpe, Hamilton, and the north part of Barchebi. Thurmaston, contains 3261 acres, 719 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 161 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 202*l.* 10*s.* The soil is various, consisting of sand, clay, gravel, and marl. The river Soar and the Leicester Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are George Pochin, Esq. who is Lord of the manor and patron of the Vicarage, William Goode, Esq. and Luke Lewin, Esq. Merton College, Oxford, are Lords of a manor also. G. Pochin, Esq. has a Seat, called Barkby Hall, which is a large, plain, and unadorned gentleman's house, the situation of which has no particular beauties or

¹ Domesday, Vol. I. 237.

² Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 987.

³ Calend. Rot. Char. 100.

⁴ Ab. Placitor. 266.

⁵ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 242.

⁶ Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 265.

⁷ 302.

⁸ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 153.

⁹ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 327.

¹⁰ Vol. III. 316.

¹¹ Calend. Rot. Char. 204.

¹² Ab. Placitor. 307.

scenery to recommend it; it appears rather naked than otherwise, from the want of shrubs near it, to break off that continuity of straight lines which a square building, such as this, without wings, necessarily presents: the church with its neat spire stands near it; and a rivulet runs by the side of the road in front of the house. There is a School mainly supported by G. Pochin, Esq. for the instruction of the poor children; G. Pochin, having left 100*l.* in 1706, for this purpose. The Vicarage has a Glebe of 149 acres.—P. N. T. 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The church was appropriated to Leicester Abbey. Vicarage 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 a pension of 1*l.* was paid to Leicester Abbey, and the Vicarage valued at 10*l.* The parish was inclosed in 1779.

In 1086 William held under Robert de Todenei 18 carucates, the arable was equal to 16 ploughs, 3 were in the demesne; and 3 bondmen, 7 villans, 3 bordars, 10 socmen and 4 foreigners, had 10 ploughs.¹ Lewric held under Adeliza, wife of Hugh de Gretemaisnel, 1½ carucates, the arable was equal to 2 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; and 1 bondman, 6 villans and 5 bordars, had 2 ploughs, there was a mill and 5 acres of meadow.² In 1240 Walter Grindall claimed 1 virgate from Roger Barkby, and 1 mess. and 3 roods from William Aumfrey.³ In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.⁴ In 1275 Croyland Abbey held 2 virgates.⁵ In 1300 Leicester Abbey had a grant of free warren.⁶ In 1345 William Ros held a fee.⁷ In 1348 the Warden and Scholars of Merton College, Oxford, held lands.⁸ In 1352 William de Ros held a fee.⁹ In 1363 Margery, wife of William Ros, held a fee.¹⁰ In 1377 William Ferrers held a fee.¹¹ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.¹² In 1393 John Oxely held 1 bovat and 1 acre.¹³ In 1534 the manor and Rectory were granted to Philip Gunter. In 1552 Richard Stanford held the manor and advowson, which he sold in 1604 to Mr. Pochin.¹⁴

Barkston. Hund. of Framland, 6 miles S. E. from Bingham, and 114 from London; contains 2000 acres, 341 inhabitants, 60 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 99*l.* 15*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The Grantham Canal passes through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of Rutland, who is Lord of the manor, and Benjamin Musson, Esq. There is a School endowed in 1814, by Daniel Smith, with 15*l.* per ann. for teaching fourteen children of Barkston, and twelve of Plungar. The Duke of Rutland is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 56 acres.—P. N. T. 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicarage 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 7*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* In 1763 200*l.* was given in augmentation, by lot, by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. The parish was inclosed in 1791.

At the general survey in 1086, Robert de Todenei held 15 carucates, 3 ploughs were in the demesne with 7 bondman; 18 villans, 25 socmen, 2 bordars and a priest, had 11 ploughs.¹⁵ The manor descended from the Todeneis to the Albinis, and from them to the Lord Ros of Hamlake.¹⁶ In 1285 William Cateby and Amicia, his wife, recovered seizin from Henry de Herde and Lecia, his wife, of a mess. and a virgate.¹⁷ In 1292 Robert Plungar complained that William Bernack overstocked the common pasture.¹⁸ In 1304 Thomas de Belhus held the manor.¹⁹ In 1312 Pagan de Tibtoft and Agnes, his wife, held the manor extent, as of the ward of Belvoir Castle.²⁰ In 1314 the King sold to Bartholomew Badlesmere, for part of 1000 marks, the custody of ¼ of the manor, which produced 3*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, during the minority of the heir of Pagan Tibtoft.²¹ In 1345 William Ros held land and a fee;²² in 1363 Margery, his wife, held a fee.²³ In 1372 Robert Tibtoft held lands.²⁴ In 1397 Margaret, wife of Robert Tibtoft, held 1 mess. and 1 carucate.²⁵ In 1461 William, Lord Hastings, had a grant of the manor, but Henry VII. restored it to Edmund, Lord Ros, in 1482: his sister sold the manor to the Digbys about 1508; and Thomas, Earl of Rutland, re-purchased it from them in 1557. The Church was given about 1155, by William Albini, to Belvoir Priory, to which house it was appropriated:¹⁶ and at the dissolution the advowson was given to George, Lord Ros.¹⁶

Barleston. Chapelry of Market Bosworth, contains about 855 acres, 617 inhabitants, 121 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 228*l.* The principal landed proprietors are Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart. and John Pares, Esq. The Earl of Stamford is Lord of the manor. This Chapelry pays a modus of 7¾*d.* per acre to the Rector of Bosworth, in lieu of all tithes.

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

2 236:

3 Ab. Placitor. 107.

4 Inq. post. mort. Vol. I. 37.

5 Rot. Hund. 238.

6 Calend. Rot. Char. 131.

7 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 112.

8 141.

9 Inq post mort. Vol. II. 176.

10 262.

11 309.

12 Vol. III. 94.

13 167.

14 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 48.

15 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

16 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 21.

25 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 23.

17 Ab. Placitor. 212.

18 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 80.

19 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 201.

20 258.

21 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 214.

22 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 112.

23 262.

24 322.

At the conquest, Ralph Ernald held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 3 carucates, the land was equal to 2 ploughs, which 6 villans and 4 bordars held; there was a wood 120 perches long and 80 broad.¹ Goisfrid held under Robert de Buci 1 virgate, the land was equal to 1½ ploughs; 2 villans with 3 bordars had a plough.² In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.³ In 1272 George Cantelupe held part of a fee,⁴ and in 1276 William Cantelupe had a view of frank pledge and assize of bread.⁵ In 1343 Henry Ferrers held a fee.⁶ In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, held a fee;⁷ and in 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.⁸ In 1395 William Zouch of Harringworth held half a knight's fee.⁹ In 1444 William Ferrers, of Groby, held a fee. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington now holds the manor as parcel of the honor of Winton.¹⁰

Barrow Park. Hamlet of Desford, contains about 450 acres, 8 inhabitants, and 2 houses. Mr. Basford is the principal proprietor.—In 1647 it belonged to Henry Hastings.

Barrow-upon-Soar.

Barhov.
Barewe upon Soar.
Barwell on Soar.

Hunds. of East and West Goscote, 3 miles S. E. from Loughborough, and 110 from London; including Quorndon, Woodhouse, Alderman's Haw, and part of Mountsorrel, contains 5162 acres, 5560 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in hosiery and framework-knitting, 1133 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 829*l.* 19*s.* The soil is chiefly a strong clay. Barrow has for ages been celebrated for its Limestone, and as no portion of the globe exists where Carbonate of Lime has not been discovered, so in its external appearance and qualities it as widely varies. In some parts whole mountains consist of it, in other situations, under the different names of Limestone, Chalk, Marble, and Spar, the same substance is obtained, though in different combinations. The Limestone of Barrow is found in great abundance; the upper stratum has a yellow tinge, and below this are several others of a bluish colour, which are in general about two inches thick, and two feet asunder, the intervals between which are filled up with calcareous earth; 100 parts of which yield 46 of calcareous matter, and 54 of fine clay. It is probably owing to some portion of manganese being combined with it, that this lime possesses the valuable property of becoming hardened under water; so that it is occasionally used for the purpose of coating water cisterns, instead of lead. It was used in the building of Ramsgate Pier, after many other species of lime had been tried and had failed. It is equally celebrated for the number and variety of its Fossil productions. These consist of loose shells, chiefly of the marine kind—the Cornu Ammonia, or snake stone—and numerous Fossil Fish, from one to fifteen inches in length; with some singular specimens of the Ichthyosaurus, the spine of some of these being three or four inches in circumference, and one of which measures fifteen feet in length. Mr. Bradshaw of Barrow, has a petrified shark, between six and seven feet in length, and the curious in these antediluvian remains will find a very ample collection in the possession of Mr. Lee, of the same place, which will afford a gratification to the visitor. The river Soar and the Loughborough Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Trustees of Barrow Hospital, Thomas Stone, Thomas Bradshaw, and George Watkinson, Esqrs. The Rev. Humphry Perkins in 1717, left a farm at Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, let for about 100*l.* per ann., for the establishment of a Grammar School: there is one Master. In 1686 the Rev. Humphry Babington left estates to build a Hospital for six poor men: there are now eleven men and six women supported by the revenues, which are derived from 160 acres of land, and other property; each man has 7*s.* per week, and each woman 6*s.* besides coals. The Marquis of Hastings is Lord of the manor, and the Masters and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, are the patrons of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 155 acres.—P. N. T. 23*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Vicarage 12*l.* The church was appropriated to Leicester Abbey. In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 15*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* and the rents of the chantry 4*l.* 12*s.* The parish was inclosed in 1760.

In 1086 Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, held 15 carucates, 4½ ploughs were in the demesne; and 2 men servants with 1 maid, 40 villans and 13 bordars, had 11 ploughs; there were 3 mills, and a wood 1 mile long and 160 perches broad: 4 tenants held 12 carucates, the Earl had 4½ carucates in the demesne; and 30 socmen, 25 villans, and 13 bordars, had 15½ ploughs, with a servant; 3 tenants had 3 ploughs in the demesne; and 12 villans, with a socman and 2 bordars, had 3 ploughs.¹¹ In

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.

2 234.

3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.

4 49.

5 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 239.

6 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 116.

7 309.

8 Vol. III. 94.

9 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 193.

10 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 517.

11 Domesday, Vol. I. 237.

1292 Roger Somery held the manor.¹ In 1301 William de Byfield, of the inheritance of his wife Matilda, held lands.² In 1311 Mabel Sully held three parts of the manor as of the honor of Chester.³ In 1316 Raymond de Sully held 5*l.* rents issuing from the Earldom of Chester.⁴ In 1325 John Segrave and Christiana, his wife, held lands,⁵ and Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, held 18*s.* rents.⁶ In 1332 John Hamlyn held 40 bovates of land.⁷ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held it as a member of Loughborough.⁸ In 1343 Ralph Basset, of Drayton, held lands.⁹ In 1356 Roger Hillary held lands.¹⁰ In 1376 Elizabeth, wife of Giles Edrington, held the manor.¹¹ In 1377 Ralph Basset held the manor as of the honor of Chester;¹² and also in 1390. In 1394 Thomas Edrington held the manor with a view of frank pledge.¹³ In 1402 Roger Hillary held 15 acres.¹⁴ In 1403 Joan, wife of Ralph Basset, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor.¹⁵ In 1404 Margaret, wife of Thomas Edrington, held the manor, 1 mess. and lands.¹⁶ The manor continued in the Edrington family until 1461, when it was settled upon Sir Richard Neale; and in default of issue, upon William, Lord Hastings. In 1608 Sir William Herrick bought the advowson: in 1653 Henry Farnham held it. The great tithes belong partly to the Hospital, and partly to the Vicarage, which was greatly augmented by Dr. Beveridge, Bishop of St. Asaph, who gave the advowson to St. John's College, Cambridge.¹⁷

Barsby. Hamlet of Ashby Folville, contains 800 acres, 242 inhabitants, 53 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 196*l.* 13*s.* The soil is principally clay. The principal landed proprietors are Edward Hawkins Cheney, Esq. and the Rev. Mr. Bromhead. The Lord of the manor is Thomas Babington, Esq. Part of it is a peculiar, the exempt jurisdiction of which belongs to the Lord of the manor of Rothley.¹⁸

In 1086 Humphry, the Chamberlain, held 1 carucate, 1 plough was in the demesne; 3 villans held $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough, there were 6 acres of meadow.¹⁹ The King held 5 carucates and 15 acres of meadow, as part of Rothley manor.²⁰ In 1274 John le Despencer held the manor.²¹ In 1276 the Knights Templars, held 2*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* rents.²² In 1298 Millicent de Montalto held lands.²³ In 1304 Richard Ashby and Alicia, his wife, held 3 acres and 6*s.* 8*d.* rents, and a third part of the demesne of the village.²⁴ In 1322 Robert Overton, for Gaddesby Chantry, held lands.²⁵ In 1333 Laund Priory held the chapel appropriated.²⁶ In 1334 Roger Fitz Roger, recovered seizin from Richard Cleaver of lands.²⁷ In 1343 Henry Ferrers held a fee.²⁸ In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.²⁹ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.³⁰ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers, held it; the lands belonging to Tutbury Priory were granted in 1572 to Sir Christopher Hatton.³¹

Barton-in-the-Grans. Partly in Market Bosworth, in Shakerstone, and in Nailstone parishes; contains 620 acres, 177 inhabitants, 38 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 85*l.* 17*s.* The principal landed proprietors are Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, Bart. Earl Howe, and J. G. Norbury, Esq.—At the conquest Hugh held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel $\frac{1}{3}$ of a carucate, the land was equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough, which he had, together with 1 villan and 2 bordars; there were 2 acres of meadow. It was of the fee of the Queen.³² In 1270 Robert Barcolf and Agnes, his wife, had a suit against William Fale, for land and 1 mess.³³ In 1276 Henry Hastings had a view of frank pledge and assize of bread.³⁴ In 1291 Philip Marmion held a fee.³⁵ In 1312 John Hastings held $\frac{1}{10}$ of a fee.³⁶ In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held part of a fee, under Reginald Fitz Reginald.³⁷ In 1348 Laurence Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee;³⁸ as did John in 1376.³⁹ In 1378 and 1391 Simon Pakeman and Agnes, his wife, held lands.⁴⁰ In 1387 Baldwin Frevile and Ida, his wife, held part of a fee;⁴¹ and Baldwin also in 1418. In 1564 Sir George Vernon held the manor, and in 1630 Walter Astley held it.

Bartwell. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 2 miles N. by E. from Hinckley, and 102 from Barewele. London; including the Chapelries of Stapleton and Potters Marston, contains 4710*a.* 0*r.* 14*p.* 1371 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in frame-

1 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 62.	14 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 285.	28 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 116.
2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 175.	15 286.	29 309.
3 245.	16 301.	30 Vol. III. 94.
4 280.	17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 73.	31 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 35.
5 327.	18 Val. Eccle. Vol. IV. appendix.	32 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.
6 328.	19 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.	33 Ab. Placitor. 179.
7 Vol. II. 46.	20 230.	34 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 239.
8 93.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 54.	35 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 109.
9 111.	22 Rot. Hund. 237.	36 252.
10 199.	23 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 150.	37 Vol. II. 15.
11 341.	24 197.	38 145.
12 352.	25 Inq. ad quod dam. 269.	39 344.
13 Vol. III. 124.	26 295.	40 Vol. III. 13, 138.
	27 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 93.	41 94.

work-knitting, 280 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 632*l.* 18*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The principal landed proprietors are Mrs. Kilby, who is Lady of the manor, George Moore, and William Hunt Power, Esqrs. There is a Green Coat School founded by Alderman Newton, and endowed with 26*l.* per ann. for clothing and educating twenty boys. The Rev. G. Mettam is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 180 acres.—P. N. T. 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 a pension of 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid to Polesworth Abbey, and the Rectory valued at 20*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

At the conquest, Coventry Abbey (by gift of the Earl of Mercia) held 4 carucates, there was 1 plough in the demesne; and 14 villans, with a priest and 3 bordars, held 2 ploughs: there was a meadow 40 perches long and 40 broad, and a wood 1 mile long and 120 perches broad; 8 socmen had 5 ploughs, and 1 carucate in Stapleton belonged to it.¹ In the reign of Henry I. Hugh Hastings held it under Coventry Priory.² In 1307 John Hastings had a grant of free warren,³ and in 1311 he held the manor.⁴ In 1335 Isabella Hastings held it.⁵ In 1365 Guy Manchester held the manor,⁶ and in 1366 Agnes, wife of Laurence, Earl of Pembroke, held it.⁷ In 1375 John, Earl of Pembroke held it.⁸ In 1376 the custody of the manor was granted to Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, and Anne, wife of the Earl of Pembroke, paying thereout 60*l.* to John Twyford during the minority of the heir.⁹ In 1389 John, Earl of Pembroke, held the manor.¹⁰ In 1397 Richard, Earl of Arundel, and Philippa, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee here and in Mousley, per John Hartwell;¹¹ in 1397 he forfeited the manor.¹² In 1400 Philippa, wife of John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held it.¹³ In 1441 it descended from Lord Ruthen to John Grey, and in this family it continued till 1596, when John Grey exchanged it with John, Lord Harrington, for Basset House and Blaston, Leicestershire; and in 1600 it was sold to Samuel Culverwell. In 1613 it was sold to William Roberts, together with the advowson; and about 1660 John Oneby bought it, and by marriage it descended to — Aylway. The advowson passed from the Onebys to John Hall, and by marriage to William Ashby.¹⁴

Basset House. Extra Parochial, Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 6 miles from Hinckley; contains 191 acres, 15 inhabitants, and 2 houses. Richard Arkwright, Esq. is sole proprietor.—It formerly belonged to Ralph, Lord Basset, of Sapcote, who had 13 knights fees. In the reign of Henry III. it descended from the Bassets to the Motons, and from them to the Harringtons; and in 1596 Sir John Harrington gave it in exchange for Barwell, to John Grey. In 1615 the Greys sold it to Nicholas Foxley and it came by marriage to John Rooe. In 1783 it was sold to Holled Smith, Esq. and subsequently to Richard Arkwright.¹⁵

Battle Flatt. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, partly in the Township of Stanton in the parish of Thornton, and partly in the Township of Hugglescote and parish of Ibstock, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. from Ibstock; contains about 180 acres. The principal landed proprietor is Thomas Burgin Roby, Esq. The Marquis of Hastings is Lord of the manor.

Bean Mills. Extra Parochial, in the parish of Orton on the Hill; contains 238 acres. The principal landed proprietors are Richard Inge, Esq. and S. F. S. Perkins, Esq.

Beaumanor. Extra Parochial, locally situated on the East side of Charnwood Beaumanoir. Forest; contains 1000 acres, 96 inhabitants, 15 houses. The sole landed proprietor is William Herrick, Esq. The ancient manor house is described as "being seated in the Park, called Beaumanor Park, and moated round with a fair and clear moat, and a little distance from the said moat are barns and stables and all other useful offices, standing and seated about which said buildings is a second moat; and round about this said ancient manor house lieth the said Park." In 1725 a new manor house was built in the place of the former one; in the hall of which is a singular chair, cut out of a solid oak which measured 34 feet in circumference. The Park and scenery about it are remarkably picturesque and beautiful, and some very large timber trees form a prominent feature in the landscape.

In the reign of William I. it belonged to Hugh, Earl of Chester.¹⁶ In 1264 Roger Clifford had a grant of the manor.¹⁷ In 1274 John le Despencer held it.¹⁸ In 1329 Robert Burdet was ordered to sell all the corn in the manor belonging to Henry Beaumont.¹⁹ In 1330 John de Insula held it extent, as it was wasted by war.²⁰ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held the manor as a member

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 474.

3 Calend. Rot. Char. 140.

4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 251.

5 Vol. II. 66.

6 271.

7 286.

8 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 343.

9 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 338.

10 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 116.

11 214.

12 225.

13 276.

14 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 475.

15 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 488.

16 Vol. III. 136.

17 Calend. Rot. Char. 92.

18 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 54.

19 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 29.

20 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 35.

Inq. ad quod dam. 291.

of Loughborough.¹ In 1463 the manor was given to William, Lord Hastings; and in 1483 it was restored to William, Lord Beaumont. In 1527 it was granted to Thomas, Lord Grey of Groby. In 1554 the Duchess of Suffolk brought it in marriage to Adrian Stocks. In 1592 Robert, Earl of Essex, leased it to Thomas Compton, and in 1594 sold it to William Herrick.² In 1690 Sir William Herrick cut down most of the timber in the Park.

Beaumont Hays. Extra Parochial, Hunds. of Sparkenhoe and West Goscote, 2 miles N. W. from Leicester; contains 700 acres, 14 inhabitants, and 2 houses. The sole proprietor is Miss Laurence.—In 1276 Dalby Hospital held 8 carucates, of the gift of Simon Montfort.³ At the suppression of the Knights Templars it was given to the Knights Hospitallers. Leicester Abbey had also property here. In 1482 the Hospitallers exchanged certain lands here with the King for the advowson of Boston church, Lincolnshire. Queen Elizabeth gave it to H. Skipwith, whose son sold it to Sir Edward Mosely; it afterwards belonged to John Aislabie, Esq. whose second daughter married William Laurence, Esq. of Ripon, Yorkshire.⁴

Beaumont Park. Edward I. gave Charley Forest to Comyn, Earl of Boglehan, whose grand-daughter married Lord Beaumont, and one of his descendants inclosed a Park in the Forest.

Beeby. Hund. of East Goscote, 5 miles E. N. E. from Leicester, and 105 from London; contains 1365 acres, 120 inhabitants, 26 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 100*l.* 15*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The principal landed proprietors are John Marriott, — Davenport, — Jackson, and J. King, Esqrs. The Earl of Shaftesbury is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 34 acres.—P. N. T. 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 a pension of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid to Croyland Abbey, and the Rectory was valued at 15*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

In 1086 it belonged to Croyland Abbey, the land was 10½ carucates; the arable was equal to 7 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; and 2 servants, 5 socmen and 3 bordars, held 6 ploughs, there was 30 acres of meadow.⁵ At the dissolution the manor and advowson were granted to Henry, Duke of Suffolk, and on his attainder to Robert Catelin; and by marriage they passed to Sir John Spencer. In 1668 Robert, Earl of Sunderland, sold them to Henry, Lord Arlington, by whom they were sold to the Earl of Shaftesbury.⁶

Belgrave. Hunds. of East and West Goscote, 1½ miles N. by E. from Leicester, and Merdegrave. 100 from London; including Birstall and South Thurmaston, contains 3750 acres, 1904 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in framework-knitting, 372 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 400*l.* 10*s.* The soil is adapted for barley, and there is some clay. The river Soar and the Loughborough Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Mrs. Vann, John Beaumont, Esq. and Henry Harrison, Esq. There are two manors, H. Harrison, Esq. is Lord of one, and T. B. Oliver, Esq. of the other. The Bishop of Lichfield is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 12 acres.—P. N. T. 40*l.* In 1535 a pension of 5*l.* was paid to Shene Priory, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to Hexham Priory, and the Rectory was valued at 44*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* In 1799 200*l.* was given by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, for the augmentation of the Vicarage, to meet a benefaction of 100*l.* given by the Bishop of Lichfield. In 1800 the Governors gave 200*l.* to meet a benefaction of 8*l.* per ann. stipend, given by the Bishop. In 1815 400*l.* was given from the Parliamentary grant; and in 1825 600*l.* was given from this grant to meet a benefaction of 400*l.* raised by subscription. The Vicarage is valued at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1654.

In 1086 Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 9 carucates, the arable was equal to 6 ploughs, 3 were in the demesne; 3 servants, 8 villans, 5 bordars and 7 socmen, held 4 ploughs; there was a mill and 24 acres of meadow, and a wood 200 perches long and 120 broad.⁷ Adeliza, wife of Hugh, held 1 carucate, the arable was equal to ½ a plough; there were 3 servants.⁸ In 1203 Roger, Earl of Leicester, held lands here.⁹ In 1270 Roger de Quincy held a fee.¹⁰ In 1276 Garendon Abbey held 5 virgates, of the gift of Roger de Quincy.¹¹ In 1296 Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, held rents;¹² and William de Ferrers held part of a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.¹³ In 1298 Millicent de Montalto held lands, extent.¹⁴ In 1324 Roger Beler, for the chaplains of Kirkby-upon-Wreke, held a mess. and lands.¹⁵ In 1325 Roger Beler and Alice, his wife, held

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.

2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 136.

3 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 238.

4 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 492.

5 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

6 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 169.

7 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.

8 236.

9 Calend. Rot. Char. 20.

10 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.

11 Rot. Hund. 238.

12 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 129.

13 140.

14 150.

15 Inq. ad quod dam. 279.

4*l.* 12*s.* rents, and part of a meadow.¹ In 1334 Thomas Gobion and Elizabeth, his wife, enfeoffed Richard de Pensax in 5*l.* rents.² In 1341 William Bysshe, a felon, held 6 acres and a mill:³ and Robert Bird, Vicar of Queniborough, held land for a chaplain.⁴ In 1342 William Belgrave had seizin of a mess. and 6 acres, which formerly belonged to William Bishop, outlawed for felony.⁵ In 1343 John Belgrave, Rector of Belgrave, gave to Sulby Abbey, Northamptonshire, tenements and rents.⁶ In 1344 Henry Ferrers held a fee.⁷ In 1347 Leicester Abbey paid a fine for license, to William Aston, to assign lands to the Abbey.⁸ In 1348 William Aston gave lands to Leicester Abbey.⁹ In 1371 William Ferrers, of Groby, held a fee.¹⁰ In 1381 William Zouch held a court leet as of the honor of Winton.¹¹ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.¹² In 1398 John Belgrave held a mess., a mill, 2 carucates, and 1*l.* 4*s.* rents.¹³ It afterwards belonged to Lord Ferrers, of Groby; and in 1641 it belonged to William Davenport, of Cheshire.—The Rectory was granted in 1547 to the Bishop of Lichfield, in exchange for Longdon and other manors in Staffordshire.

Belton. Hund. of West Goscote, 6 miles E. N. E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Beletone. 116 from London; contains, including Gracedieu, 1827 acres, 664 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 127 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates, 425*l.* 4*s.* The soil is generally a good loam, and the ground is flat. The principal landed proprietors are Edward Dawson, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and John Shakspeare, Esq. The Marquis of Hastings is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 80 acres in Belton and 38 at Long Whatton. There is a Fair held here on the Monday after Trinity-week, which is the largest fair for horses in the county.—P. N. T. 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 8*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

In 1086 Ernald held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 6 carucates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 4 servants, 25 villans, 1 knight, and 4 bordars, held 8 ploughs, there was a mill, 4 acres of meadow, and a wood 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad.¹⁴ In 1243 Gracedieu Priory had a grant of a market and fair.¹⁵ In 1273 John de Verdun held lands here.¹⁶ In 1305 Gracedieu Priory held the manor and 6 acres.¹⁷ The manor at the dissolution was granted to Humphry Foster, who sold it to John Beaumont, but on his forfeiting it, Edward VI. gave it to Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, whose son Henry, in 1567, sold it to Sir Francis Beaumont: it afterwards belonged to the Eyres, and was sold in 1793 to Edward Dawson, Esq.¹⁸

Belvoir. Extra Parochial, Hundred of Framland, and partly in the Soke of Belver. Grantham, Lincolnshire, 12 miles N. by E. from Melton; contains about 600 acres, 88 inhabitants, 2 houses. The Duke of Rutland is the sole proprietor, and has a magnificent Seat, called Belvoir Castle, which stands on the summit of a lofty eminence, and is by far the most splendid architectural ornament of which the county can boast. The cliff on which the castle is built, is an abrupt termination of a lofty isolated hill, the chief component of which is a red grit stone. The sides of the hill are formed into terraces, at various heights, diversified with shrubs, whilst the base is covered with large forest trees, forming a complete woodland, which gives the castle a most imposing appearance, rearing its majestic turrets, as it were, from the midst of an immense forest. The present edifice is of Gothic architecture, crowned and embattled in the style of the feudal ages, though chiefly of modern erection. The original foundation of this castle is involved in considerable doubt. Leland was of opinion, that there was not one anterior to the conquest, but after the Norman invasion, the elevated situation of Belvoir was of too much importance to be lost sight of, when in those turbulent times every Baron could secure his safety only by the fortified strength of his habitation. The Conqueror accordingly granted it to Robert de Todenei, his standard bearer, who built his castle on the summit of the hill, and obtained the name of Robert de Belvedeir. His successors took the name of Albini. Of this building, little or no traces are now remaining, but the tower which forms the centre of the present edifice is, doubtless, erected on the site of the original keep. The castle continued in the Albini family until the marriage of the heiress Isabel with Lord Ros, in the thirteenth century, when it passed into the hands of the latter family. During the wars of the roses, Thomas, Lord Ros, espoused the Lancastrian cause. After the defeat of Henry VI. at Towton,

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 329.	7 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 116.	13 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 227.
2 Vol. II. 64.	8 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 191.	14 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.
3 100.	9 Inq. ad quod dam. 318.	15 Calend. Rot. Char. 59.
4 102.	10 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 309.	16 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 52.
5 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 154.	11 Vol. III. 44.	17 214.
6 Inq. ad quod dam. 312.	12 91.	18 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 640.

and the consequent accession to the throne of Edward IV. this nobleman was attainted in Parliament on the 4th of November, 1461, and the house, castle, and lordship of Belvoir, with the park, and all its members, including the rent, called Castle-guard, throughout England (at that time an appurtenance of this castle) were granted by the Monarch, on the 9th of August, 1467, to William, Lord Hastings. "The which, (Leland says) coming thither upon a tyme to peruse the ground, and to lye at the castel, was sodenly repellid by Mr. Harrington, a man of poure thereabouts, and friend to the Lord Rose, whereupon the Lord Hastings came thither upon another tyme with a strong poure, and upon a raging wille spoiled the castel, defacing the rofes, and takeing the leades of them, wherewith they were al covirid. Then felle all the castelle to ruine, and the tymbre of the rofes unkeverid rotted away, and the soile betwene the walles at the last grue ful of elders, and no habitation was there tyl of late dayes the Eyrle of Rutland hath made it fairer than ever it was." The attainder being removed on the petition of Lord Ros to parliament in the reign of Richard III. the castle and its domain reverted to the Ros family. By marriage of one of the heiresses of Ros with Robert de Manners, in the 15th century, the castle and estates became the possession of that family. Thomas Manners, Lord Ros, having been created by Henry VIII. a Knight, and afterwards Earl of Rutland, restored and built the castle which had continued in ruins from the time of Lord Hastings' attack, and took up his abode here. George, the seventh Earl, was honored with a visit from King Charles I. at Belvoir Castle, in July, 1634. John, the eighth Earl, attaching himself to the Parliamentarians, involved his castle in the consequences of attacks from the royal army. It was occasionally garrisoned by each party, and in the struggles for victory, the place materially suffered. In 1648 it was surrendered to the Parliamentary forces, and the House of Commons ordered it to be demolished. In 1654, on the petition of the Earl of Rutland, that in consequence of the unhappy wars his estates had been devastated, whereby he was reduced to great straits for the maintenance of his family, and that Lord Viscount Campden had been a principal instrument in the ruin of the petitioner's castle, lands and woods, about Belvoir, being a chief commander there,—it was ordered by both Houses of Parliament, that satisfaction should be made to the Earl of Rutland to the amount of 5000*l.* out of Lord Campden's estate. This nobleman restored the castle in 1668, and dying in 1679 was succeeded by his third son, who was by Queen Anne advanced to the titles of Marquis of Granby and Duke of Rutland. He made Belvoir his chief seat and very much enlarged the castle. About the year 1750 his grandson also made considerable additions to it.

The present munificent possessor had expended at least 200,000*l.* upon alterations and improvements at the castle, and it was estimated that 20,000*l.* more would have completed the arrangements, when a calamitous fire broke out on Saturday, the 26th of October, 1816, which arrested the progress of the works and nearly consumed the whole of the building. The fire did not reach the Chapel, but the costly Furniture, with many valuable Paintings by the first masters, were totally destroyed. The Portraits of the Earls of Rutland, and of the three first Dukes were fortunately among those that were saved. The amount of the damage was never estimated, but it was most appalling. It included more than one hundred Pictures by the first ancient masters, and by Sir Joshua Reynolds: the Nativity, by the latter, was considered to be worth more than 6000*l.* at the time of its destruction. Notwithstanding this immense loss, the noble owner has since resumed his plans, and erected on the ruins of his former mansion a castle far superior in size and grandeur to any of its predecessors. The whole of the building, since the fire, has been constructed from the plans and designs of his Grace's late domestic Chaplain, Sir John Thoroton, Knt.

This superb edifice is built of free-stone, and occupies the whole summit of the hill, presenting a coup d'œil at once imposing and majestic. The grand approach is on the north-west side of the castle, under a beautiful Gothic archway, the large folding doors opening into a passage, on each side of which are piled Firelocks, and other arms necessary for its defence. At the end of this passage are two smaller folding doors leading into the Entrance Hall, which is fitted up in the ancient baronial style; and the stranger is at once reminded of the sombre grandeur of the feudal ages, by whole-length Statues of knights "armed in complete steel," who seem to frown, as it were, on his approach. At the end of this entrance two flights of steps lead into a Gothic Gallery, executed in the purest style of the art, with windows of painted glass, representing the figures of the ancient Barons of Belvoir in full mail. This gallery is open to the entrance hall from an eminence, and combined with it, presents an appearance the most striking and noble. At each end of the Gothic gallery rises a grand Staircase leading to the several apartments occupied

by the family. On the right of the entrance hall are doors opening into passages which lead to the apartments of the domestics, the kitchen and other offices occupying the whole of the ground story, and which open on all sides to the Terrace, from whence there is a most extensive prospect into the adjoining counties, as well as over the whole of the vale of Belvoir, which extends from near Grantham into the counties of Leicester, Lincoln and Nottingham. On the west side of the Terrace is a Battlement, on which are planted several pieces of Cannon, presented to his Grace by his late Majesty. Underneath the terrace story are the numerous minor offices requisite for the maintenance of the establishment.

In the south-west wing is the Regent's Gallery, a magnificent and princely apartment, 131 feet in length, and 18 feet in breadth, forming in the centre a semi-rotunda of 41 feet 6 inches in length, and 35 feet 8 inches in breadth. This room, which as yet is unfinished, is ornamented in compartments by some beautiful tapestry, representing the most prominent scenes in *Don Quixote*. Many of the Family Portraits decorate the walls, and the furniture is of the most costly description. At the back of this gallery are the Billiard Room and Library, communicating with each other by means of folding doors: the Billiard Room is 30 feet in length, and 22 feet in breadth, and is also decorated with many of the Family Portraits, and other excellent Paintings. The Library is a fine room, comprising in length 47 feet, and in breadth 23 feet, and has a very neat and unique appearance, being fitted up altogether with oak panel and furniture. The collection of Books is large, including many rare and choice works. These two apartments, the windows of which look into the inner quadrangle, are entered by two private doors from the Regent's gallery. At the end of the Regent's gallery the Chapel is entered, which is fitted up with great taste and neatness. The seats for the household are seen below, and are entered from the terrace story, the chapel being the full height of this part of the castle, and lighted by two fine Gothic windows. The private apartments of the late lamented Duchess form the extremity of this wing, from which there is a communication by a passage, lighted from the inner court, to the south-east wing of the edifice, which comprises a range of apartments occupied as nurseries, and private rooms for the family.

In the north-east wing, which constitutes the grand front, is the Dining Room, a fine spacious apartment, 55 feet in length, and 31 feet in breadth: the furniture of this room is plain and substantial. At the end is an Anti-Dining Room, which is enriched with seven Paintings by Nicholo Poussin, representing the seven sacraments. This suite of rooms is entered on the left of the grand staircase, leading to the north-east wing. On the right of the landing, and in the same wing, the Saloon, or Drawing Room is entered, it is 60 feet in length by 31 feet in breadth, and is fitted up and embellished in the profuse and costly style peculiar to the age of Louis XIV. One end of the apartment is formed by a circular arch, with the windows opening upon a balcony, commanding a most extensive prospect of the surrounding country. At the other end is an exquisitely chaste Statue of the late Duchess, executed in white marble. The sides of the room are formed into compartments of blue damask, surrounded by rich and sumptuous chasings of burnished gold: at the bottom of each compartment are small squares of white satin folds, holding some beautiful family miniatures; the whole covered over with glass, surrounded by gilt mouldings. In one of these frames is a beautiful set of miniatures of the Elizabethan period, representing the Queen, Lord Burleigh, and other eminent personages of her court. The ceiling is also formed into compartments, representing the Heathen Mythology, with a full-length likeness of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York introduced as Jupiter. In the angles between these compartments are the portraits of the present Duke and the late Duchess, with their children; the whole being surmounted with rich burnished gold chasings, to correspond with the sides. The furniture consists of the most costly cabinets, candelabras, chairs, &c. in the French style of the period, presenting a tout ensemble unrivalled. The Saloon was designed by Mr. Matthew Wyatt, and the completion of it was a very favorite object of the late Duchess, who interested herself greatly in the plans and designs of it, and in the decorations of which her taste and judgment were eminently conspicuous. In a word, there is not a room in the kingdom more splendidly, and at the same time, more chastely ornamented.

To the right of the saloon, which forms the centre of the south-east front, are Bed Rooms, and at the extremity an apartment used as a Breakfast Room. At the back of these rooms is the Ball Room, 56 feet 6 inches in length by 21 feet in breadth, and forming one side of the inner quadrangle. In the north-west wing are a suite of rooms called the King's Apartments, so named because they are intended for His Majesty's accommodation, should he ever honor the castle with his presence. At

the back of these apartments is the Picture Gallery, a magnificent room, in length 62 feet, and in breadth 25 feet 4 inches. It is lighted by a frame of glass work from the ceiling, and forms the north-west side of the inner quadrangle. This room also connects together the two great wings of the castle, being, as it were, a lobby between them. It is enriched with a large collection of rare and choice paintings by the most celebrated masters, both of the ancient and modern school; comprising amongst others, numerous productions from the pencils of Rubens, Vandyck, Spagnioletti, Claude Lorrain, Teniers, Weeneux, Murillo, Cornelius Jansen, Gasper Poussin, Carlo Dolci, Gerhard Duow, Rembrandt, Bartolomeo Manfredi, Cuyp, Wynents, Carnovaggio, Luen Giordano, Jan Steen, Burchem, Holbein, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. The upper stories of the castle comprise numerous and extensive apartments fitted up on a scale of grandeur corresponding with the rest of this splendid edifice.

Of this distinguished residence it is not too much to say that, from its towering situation, and overlooking the extensive and fruitful vale which winds round its base, it is altogether unrivalled by that of any Nobleman in the kingdom, and is only excelled by the abode of Royalty—the similarly situated Castle of Windsor.

The Pleasure Grounds are very extensive, and richly diversified with hill and dale. On the summit of Blackberry Hill is erected a Mausoleum to the memory of the late Duchess, whose remains were disinterred at Bottesford, and brought hither on the 30th of July, 1829, to repose under a canopy of white marble. Since its completion, the two last Dukes and the celebrated Marquis of Granby have also been disinterred and placed within this edifice, which is intended to form the Ducal vault of the family. The building, which was designed by Mr. Benjamin Wyatt, is of the mixed style of Saxon and Norman architecture, and consists of two stories. The lower story is supported by massive Norman pillars, between which are recesses for the coffins; and the upper one is enriched with all the luxuriant ornaments of the Saxon style, with a rich groined ceiling surmounting the whole. In a recess at the eastern end of this apartment, and lighted by an invisible window, is introduced a Statue of the late Duchess, executed in Parian marble, by Mr. Matthew Wyatt, in the act of ascending to the skies, and which, from the soft and shadowed light imparted from the window, has a very pleasing effect.—This structure, so beautiful from its simplicity, is enveloped in an almost impenetrable grove of forest trees, which throws a still and hallowed gloom over the whole scene.

At the conquest, the manor of Belvoir was held by Robert de Todenei, standard bearer to William the Conqueror, whose son took the name of Albini, from his marriage with a family of that name in Bretagne. King Stephen granted it to Ranulf Gernon, Earl of Chester. In the reign of Henry II. William Albini regained possession of it. In 1247 Isabel, the daughter of William Albini brought it in marriage to Robert de Ros, Baron of Hamlake, who was descended from Walter Espec, Baron of Helmsley,¹ and who in 1251 had a grant of the manor and free warren.² In 1276 there were 110 carucates belonging to Bever.³ In 1284 Robert de Ros, Baron of Hamlake, held the manor and castle in extent.⁴ In 1290 Bosco de Roaldi held suit of court,⁵ as did Lambert Tryckenham in 1297.⁶ In 1305 William Ros, of Hamlake, had license to inclose and impark 100 acres of spinney;⁷ and in 1343 he held suit of court. In the same year, for part of 1300 marks which Ralph Neville paid, he had the park which belonged to William de Ros, who held the castle during the minority of the heir.⁸ In 1351 William Ros, of Hamlake, who married the widow of Thomas Arundel, Margery, sister of Giles Badlesmere, held the manor;⁹ in 1353 the custody of the castle was committed to him;¹⁰ and in 1354 it was committed to William Savage.¹¹ In 1361 John Codyngton, Rector of Bottesford, held it.¹² In 1383 Thomas Ros, and Beatrix, his wife, held lands.¹³ In 1461 Thomas, Lord Ros was attainted of high treason, and the honor, castle, and lordship of Belvoir were granted to William, Lord Hastings, and in 1483 his property was restored to him. Eleanor, the eldest sister and coheir of Edmund, Lord Ros, about 1470, married Sir Robert Manners of Ethale, Northumberland.

THE PRIORY of Belvoir, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded near to the Castle, about 1076, by Robert de Todenei, for four black monks of the order of St. Benedict, as a cell to St. Albans; he endowed it with the town of Horninghold, 4 carucates, and 20 acres in Belvoir, with the tithes of all his vineyards. In 1291 the Priory had Pensions from the churches of Hareston 13s. 4d, Norton 1l, Redmile 1l. 6s. 8d.

¹ Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 30.

² Calend. Rot. Char. 73.

³ Rot. Hund. 240.

⁴ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 86.

⁵ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 93.

⁶ 148.

⁷ 211.

⁸ Vol. II. 112, 113.

¹³ Inq. post mortem. Vol. III. 61.

⁹ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 176.

¹⁰ Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 223.

¹¹ 231.

¹² Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 224.

Portions from the churches of Bottesford 13s. 4d, Redmile 6s, Stathern 6s, Medburn 13s. 4d, Muston 2s.¹ And its Temporalities in the county were 11l. 10s. 4d.²

In 1535 its Temporalities were as follows :²

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Lincolnshire</i> —Lands and pasture 3l. 6s. 8d, rents in Belvoir 4l. in Denton, Harleston, and Tallington 12l. 2s. 1d.	19	8	9
<i>Leicestershire</i> —Rents in Bottesford and Braunston 8l. 16s. Marston, Plungar, and Stathern 2l. 9s. 8d, Braunston, Claxton, and Howes, 4l. 6s. 8d, Harby and Waltham 10s, Baredon and Horninghold 21l. 19s. 5d, ...	38	1	9
<i>Nottinghamshire</i> —Rents in Aslackton, Granby, and Watton 2l. 15s, Alverton and Thornton 1l. 3s. 4d.; perquisites 2s.	4	0	4
Spiritualities in			
<i>Lincolnshire</i> —Rectories of Auburgh 1l, Tallington 10l. 6s. 8d. Pensions from churches: Aslackby 1l. 6s. 8d, Roppesly 10s, Wyvell 1l, Uffington 1l. Pension from Newstede Priory 1l. 6s.	16	9	4
<i>Leicestershire</i> —Rectories of Barkston 6l, Claxton 18l. 6s. 8d, Howes 4l, Horninghold 4l. 13s. 4d, Plungar 5l. 6s. 8d. Pensions from churches: Bottesford 1l. 12s. 8d, Hareston 9s, Medburn 1l, Muston 13s. 4d, Redmile 1l. 10s, Stathern 13s. 4d, Norton 1l. Portion from Claxton 1l. 6s. 8d.	46	11	8
<i>Gloucestershire</i> —Portions from certain lands in Frampton, Horton, Risedon, and Sapperston	2	6	8
<i>Nottinghamshire</i> —Pension from Colwick 18s. Portion from Bradley 12s. ...	1	10	0
<i>Norfolk and Northamptonshire</i> —Pension from Stoke and Wilbarston 1l. 13s. 4d. Portion from Seton 14s. 2d.	2	7	6
Sum Total,	£130	16	0

Payments.

To St. Albans Abbey for the Exhibition of a Scholar 3l. 9s. 5d. Rents to the Earl of Rutland 4s. Fee of Thomas Villars, bailiff of the monastery, 4l. And other payments to the amount of 24l. 3s. 2d. ...	31	16	7
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Clear Annual value £98 19 5³

In the reign of Henry I. William Albin obtained for the Priory a grant of an annal fair.¹ At the dissolution the Priory was granted to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, and Thomas Terwhit, Esq.

Bescaby. Extra Parochial, near Saltby, contains 800 acres, 9 inhabitants, 1

Bescoldeby. house.—In 1363 Andrew Luttrell, for Croxton Abbey, held the manor.⁴

Bescoby. In 1382 William Furnival and Thomasine, his wife, held 12l. rents, and a view of frank pledge, as of the honor of Winton.⁵

Billesdon. Hund. of Gartree, 9 miles S. E. from Leicester, and 93 from London; Billesdone. including Goadby and Rolleston, contains 3612 acres, 751 inhabitants, 166 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 772l. 2s. The soil is a cold clay and red marl, and the ground billy. There is a School built by William Sharpe, in 1650, to which several benefactors have added small sums. The principal landed proprietors are John King, John Linney, and Joseph Holdsworth, Esqrs. The Lord of the manor is Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart. Henry Green, Esq. is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 110 acres.—P. N. T. 16l. Vicarage 5l. Vicar 2l. 10s. The church was appropriated to Leicester Abbey. In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 14l. 9s. 10d. The parish was inclosed in 1764. There are Fairs here on April 23rd and July 25th.

In 1086 Norman held under Goisfrid Alselin 12 carucates, 4 socmen, 3 villans and 4 bordars, had 2 ploughs; there were 10 acres of meadow; 3 knights had 7½ carucates, and 3 ploughs were in the demesne; 11 villans and 2 bordars held 2½ ploughs.⁶ In 1209 the Prior of the Knights Hospitallers brought an action against William Child for disseizing him of 1 virgate by delivering it to Robert Crevequer, who was the lord of the fee, and which the Prior had formerly recovered from the said Robert.⁷ In 1275 William Bardolf held a fee.⁸ In 1276 Burton Lazars Hospital owed suit to the King for 3 virgates.⁹ In 1277 Robert de Billesdon held lands.¹⁰ In 1301 William Kirby held 26 virgates and a messuage.¹¹ In 1307 John de Diggeby complained that John Child overstocked the common pasture.¹² In 1329 Thomas Bardolf held a fee.¹³ In 1332 John Child complained that Master William Lee, Vicar, unjustly overstocked the common pasture.¹⁴ In 1522 Walter Keble held the manor. In 1603 William Skeffington held the lands here which had belonged to the dissolved monasteries of Croxton, Laund, and Leicester.¹⁵

¹ Dugdale's Monasticon, by Ca-
ley and Ellis, Vol. III. 284,
290.

² Pope Nich. Taxatio.

³ Valor Eccle. Vol. IV. 116.

⁴ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 265.

⁵ Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 48.

⁶ Domesday, Vol. I. 235.

⁷ Ab. Placitor. 72.

⁸ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 55.

⁹ Ab. Placitor. 237.

Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 237.

¹⁰ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 64.

¹¹ 174.

¹² Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 169.

¹³ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 24.

¹⁴ Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 62.

¹⁵ Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 434.

Bilston. Township, partly of Bosworth and partly of Norton near Twycross, contains 600 acres, 176 inhabitants, 35 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 70*l.* 2*s.* The chief proprietor is Earl Howe, who is Lord of the manor. The Rector of Norton receives in lieu of tithes 19*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* per ann.—At the conquest the Countess Godiva held 1½ carucates, there were 3 socmen with a plough.¹ In the reign of Henry III. Sir Adam Whellesburgh gave lands here to Polesworth and Meravale Abbeys.² In 1316 Theobald Verdun held ½ part of a fee;³ and also in 1336.⁴ In 1553 F. Keble held the manor, and by marriage it passed to the Bowes, who sold it to Henry Hastings, Lord Loughborough, who sold it to John Butler.⁵

Bittesby. Hamlet of Claybrook, contains 900 acres, 11 inhabitants, 1 house; its expenditure in poor-rates 10*l.* 7*s.* The soil is rich and fruitful. The sole proprietor is Edward Townley, Esq. The Earl of Denbigh is Lord of the manor.—In 1086 the King held 5 carucates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 10 villans and 4 bordars had 2 ploughs, there were 20 acres of meadow.⁶ In 1257 John de Verdun had a grant of free warren.⁷ In 1270 the Earl of Winton held a fee.⁸ In 1273 John de Verdun held lands.⁹ In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held a fee, per Theobald Verdun.¹⁰ In 1408 Thomasine, wife of William Furnival, held the manor and demesne, as of the honor of Leicester;¹¹ by marriage with Lord Furnival's daughter it came to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1453. In 1616 Alethea, the daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, brought it in marriage to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, whose nephew Henry, Earl of Norwich, sold it to Charles, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1676.

Bitteswell. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 1 mile N. W. from Lutterworth, and 90 from Betmeswell. London; contains 1729 acres, 427 inhabitants, 95 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 258*l.* 7*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The principal landed proprietors are John Dowell, and Thomas Scotton, Esqrs. and the Corporation of Coventry. Mrs. Coleman, relict of the late John Sherard Coleman, Esq. has a Seat called Bitteswell Hall. The Lord of the manor is the Earl of Denbigh; and the Haberdasher's Company, London, and Christ's Hospital, London, are the alternate patrons of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 327 acres.—P. N. T. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicarage 2*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 4*l.* 3*s.* The church was appropriated to Leicester Abbey. The parish was inclosed in 1787.

In 1086 Robert held under Earl Aubrey 8½ carucates, the arable was equal to 6 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 2 villans, with a priest and 14 bordars, had 3 ploughs; there was a meadow 160 perches long and 40 wide.¹² Robert held under Goisfrid de Wirce 1 carucate with 1 bordar.¹³ In 1192 the Fieldings had property here.¹⁴ In 1296 Leicester Abbey held ½ a fee under the Earl of Lancaster; and the Knights Hospitallers held ½ of a fee.¹⁵ In 1300 Leicester Abbey had a grant of free warren;¹⁶ and Roger Mowbray held a fee.¹⁷ In 1361 Leicester Abbey paid 50 marks for license to acquire lands in mortmain;¹⁸ and the Abbey held 1 virgate as of the honor Leicester.¹⁹ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held ½ a fee here.²⁰

Blaby. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 4 miles S. from Leicester, and 95 from London; including Countesthorpe, contains 2700 acres, 1720 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 344 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 462*l.* 14*s.* The soil is light and sandy. The river Soar and the Union Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are J. F. Major, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, Miss Dennett, and Trinity College, Cambridge. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 200 acres.—P. N. T. 20*l.* In 1535 a pension of 3*l.* 4*s.* was paid to Leicester Abbey, and the Rectory was valued at 15*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1776.

In 1086 William held under the Earl of Mellent 1½ carucates and ½ a hide, 1 plough was in the demesne; 1 servant, 28 socmen, 4 villans and 4 bordars, had 6 ploughs; there was a mill and 30 acres of meadow.²¹ In 1265 Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, held lands.²² In 1296 William de Bellocampo, Earl of Warwick, held ½ a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.²³ In 1354 William Blaby, Rector of Wolstanton, held 2 virgates for a chaplain.²⁴ The Lodbrooks held it till the reign of Henry VI.; and by descent it came to George Saville, who held it in 1638, and sold it to Euseby Ashby. In 1760 Shuckburgh Ashby sold it to Thomas Major.²⁵

¹ Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

² Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 853.

³ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 284.

⁴ Vol. II. 71.

⁵ Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 854.

⁶ Domesday, Vol. I. 230.

⁷ Calend. Rot. Char. 87.

⁸ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.

⁹ Inq. post. mort. Vol. I. 52.

¹⁰ Vol. II. 15.

¹¹ Vol. III. 322.

¹² Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

¹³ 235.

¹⁴ Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 39.

¹⁵ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140.

¹⁶ Calend. Rot. Char. 131.

²⁵ Nichols's Leicestershire, Vol. IV. 40.

¹⁷ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 168.

¹⁸ Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 268.

¹⁹ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 244.

²⁰ Vol. III. 267.

²¹ Domesday, Vol. I. 237.

²² Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 42.

²³ 140.

²⁴ Vol. II. 120.

Blackfordby. Hamlet of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, contains 530 acres, 290 inhabitants, 59 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 223*l.* 4*s.* The principal landed proprietors are Sir Charles Abney Hastings, Bart. Lady Hastings, and the representatives of Mr. John Joyce, and Mr. William Joyce.

In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held part of a fee.¹ In 1276 Lilleshull Abbey, Shropshire, held 4 virgates.² In 1313 Alan le Zouch held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee;³ in 1322 he held the hamlet.⁴ In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee per Lilleshull Abbey, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a fee per William Truan.⁵ As a member of Ashby, it was given to William, Lord Hastings, in 1461.⁶

Blaston. Township, with two Chapels, one a donative within the parish of Blastone. Medbourne, the other a Chapelry of Hallaton; contains 1226 acres, 58 inhabitants, 13 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 72*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Bladestone. Blachestonei. The land is rich pasture. The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. John Ousley, who is Lord of the manor, the Earl of Harborough, and Cosmas Neville, Esq. Mr. Ousley is patron of St Giles, that of St. Michael being in the jurisdiction of Mr. Fenwick and Mr. Bewicke alternately.⁷—P. N. T., chapel of St. Michael 5*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, chapel of St. Giles 2*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Pension of the Rector of Medbourne 5*s.* In 1535 the chapelry was valued at 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In 1086 Robert de Todenei held 2 carucates pertaining to the manor of Medbourne, 15 socmen had 2 ploughs; there were 20 acres of meadow, and a wood 120 perches long and 80 broad.⁸ Robert de Buci held under the Countess Judith 1 carucate, and there was 1 servant.⁹ In 1301 William Kirkeby held 87 acres, the vill, 1 mess. and 16 virgates.¹⁰ In 1302 lands were assigned to the four sisters of William Kirkeby, viz. to Margaret, wife of Walter Doseville, to Alice, wife of Peter Prilly, to Matilda Hoby, and Mabel, formerly wife of William Grimbaud.¹¹ In 1363 Margery, wife of William Ros of Hamlake, held a fee.¹² In 1385 Richard Scrope, for Bradley Priory, held the manor;¹³ in 1393 he held 20 acres and 1*s.* rent.¹⁴ In 1494 Elizabeth Scrope brought the manor in marriage to William, Lord Beaumont. In 1539, at the dissolution, the manor which had belonged to Bradley Priory, was granted to Thomas, Lord Cromwell. In 1613 it belonged to the Goodmans, and in 1690 it was sold to Edward Conyers; in 1750 it was sold by J. Conyers to John Ousley.¹⁵

Bocheston. Township of Rathy, contains 480 acres, and with Newtown, 87 inhabitants, and 16 houses. The principal landed proprietor is the Earl of Stamford. It is a peculiar, the exempt jurisdiction of which belongs to the Lord of the manor of Grooby.⁷—In 1308 a jury found that John Comyn, Earl of Boghan, had enfeoffed his brother of the town;¹⁶ in the same year Master William Comyn paid a fine for the re-possession of certain tenements.¹⁷ In 1339 Henry de Bellomorton, Earl of Boghan, held it as a member of Whitwick.¹⁸ For its Prior and subsequent history, see Newtown.

Boothorpe. Hamlet of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Seale, contains 143 acres. The principal landed proprietors are Mr. William Earp, and Mr. William Joyce.—In 1086 Robert held under Henry Ferrers 1 carucate, 1 villan had a plough.⁸ Gresley Priory had property here.¹⁹

Bosworth, Husbands. Hund. of Gartree, 6 miles W. by S. from Harborough, and 83 from London; contains 4000 acres, 817 inhabitants, 168 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 529*l.* 4*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, with some gravel. The Avon and Welland rivers, and the Union Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Francis Fortescue Turville, Esq. who has a Seat called Bosworth Hall, P. A. Lefargue, Esq. Captain Mason, and Thomas Lewin, Esq. Mrs. Otway Cave is Lady of the manor. The Rev. Mr. Mayne is patron of the Rectory, which has Glebe of 850 acres.—P. N. T. 19*l.* 6*s.* In 1535 a pension of 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid to Leicester Abbey, a pension of 10*s.* to Lenton Abbey, and the Rectory valued at 24*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* There is a Fair held here on the 16th of October. The parish was inclosed in 1764.

In 1086 Laurence held under Robert de Veci 4 carucates, 3 ploughs were in the demesne; 3 servants, 4 villans and 1 bordar, held 1 plough; there was a mill and 16 acres of meadow (the Hall fee): in the vill. itself 20 socmen and 5 bordars had 6 ploughs and 20 acres of meadow, (Pynselade Grange).²⁰ Gilbert de Gand held 5 carucates, and under him William Peveril; there was 1 plough in the demesne, and

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.

2 Rot. Hund. 238.

3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 255.

4 Inq. ad quod dam. 270.

5 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 15.

6 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 633.

7 Val. Eccle. Vol. IV. appendix.

8 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

9 236.

10 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 174.

11 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 123.

12 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 262.

13 Vol. III. 79.

14 172.

15 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 446.

16 Ab. Placitor. 307.

17 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 164.

18 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 92.

19 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 634.

20 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.

1 villan and 2 bordars had 16 acres of meadow, (Trussel fee):¹ and Robert held under Guy de Renbudeurt 11½ carucates, the arable was equal to 12 ploughs; 20 socmen with 5 bordars had 6 ploughs, there were 20 acres of meadow; this land belonged to Stanford, Northamptonshire. Benedict the Abbot (of Selby, Yorkshire) bought of Guy 2 carucates, and 2 bovates, the arable was equal to 1 plough, which was in the demesne; 4 villans with 3 bordars had 1 plough, there were 8 acres of meadow. (Selby fee).² Swain held under Robert Buci 2 carucates and 2 bovates, the arable was equal to 2 ploughs; 1 villan with 2 bordars held 1 plough.³ In 1214 Richard claimed from Alexander Bosworth 12 virgates.⁴ In 1272 Sulby Abbey, Northamptonshire, held 20½ virgates, and Leicester Abbey 3 virgates.⁵ In 1276 Selby Abbey owed suit to the King for 20½ virgates, and Leicester Abbey for 3 virgates.⁶ In 1288 Philip le Breton complained of the overstocking the common pasture.⁷ In 1300 Leicester Abbey had a grant of free warren here, and at Pynselade.⁸ In 1310 William Burnel recovered seizin from Nicholas Payne, the Rector, of 1 mess. 77 acres, 3 roods of arable and 8 acres of meadow.⁹ In 1343 John de Belgrave, Rector of Belgrave, gave tenements and lands to Sulby Abbey.¹⁰ In 1346 Philip Trussel, Rector of Islip, and Richard Longsby, Rector of Wirmycham, paid a fine of 20 marks for license to assign 10 mess. 9 virgates and 5s. rents, in mortmain for two chaplains.¹¹ In 1369 the sheriff was ordered to see whether John Wille overstocked the common pasture.¹² In 1371 Joan, wife of Ralph Ferrers, formerly married to William Harcourt, held the manor.¹³ In 1372 Richard Beler complained that Roger Foxton, the Rector, unjustly overstocked the common pasture.¹⁴ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee and the advowson of the church.¹⁵ In 1395 William le Zouch, of Harringworth, held 1 mess. and 1 carucate.¹⁶ In 1408 Fulk Pembrugge held the manor.¹⁷ In 1531 Robert Stoke held the manor under the Marquis of Dorset, which he sold to Sir Wolstan Dixie, who sold it to Erasmus Smith. In 1632 Grace, Lady Fortescue, held it. In 1763 Elizabeth Fortescue left her estates here to F. F. Turville, Esq. At the dissolution, the property of Selby Abbey was purchased by Thomas Cave, and that of Sulby Abbey by William Cradock.¹⁸

Bosworth, Market. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 7 miles N. by W. from Hinckley, and 106 from London; including the Hamlets of Anebein, Naneby, West Osbaston, and Redmoor Plain, and the Chapelries of Barleston, Carlton, Coton, Sutton Cheynel, Shenton, and part of Barton, contains about 9295 acres, 2077 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 504 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 924*l.* 13*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal passes through the parish. The sole landed proprietors are Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, Bart. who has a Seat called Bosworth Hall, Lady Byron, and Mr. Thomas White. There is a Grammar School founded in 1593 by Sir Wolstan Dixie, the patronage of which is vested in the heir of the founder; by order of the Master of the Rolls all the rents of the school are to be disposed of to the maintenance of the Masters and Usher, and to none other use or purpose; the school is open to the boys of the parishes of Bosworth and Cadeby, and children of the tenants of the Dixies, for instruction in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, free of expence. There are two Fellowships at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, for relations of the Dixies, or scholars of this school; and four Scholarships at the same college, of 10*l.* per ann. each, subject to the same restrictions. The Estate for the support of these fellowships and scholarships is situate at Sutton-Coldfield, Warwickshire. In 1787 Joseph Moxon, a waiter at an inn, in Bosworth, was appointed Master of the school, and in consequence of this appointment and of other abuses of the charity, an information was filed in the Court of Chancery against the representatives of the Dixie family, by John Farmer and others; the case is reported in Vesey's Chancery Reports, vol. xiii. part iii. p. 519—541. The Estates belonging to the school are situate in Appleby, Loughborough, Carlton, Barton, and Bosworth, and contain about 330 acres of land, and the manor of Appleby Magna belongs to the Governors; they produce about 700*l.* per ann. In 1827 the school was re-established, and a handsome school, and houses for the Masters, built.¹⁹ The Head Master's salary is 300*l.*, the Second Master 200*l.*, and the Usher 100*l.* per ann. Ferrand Spence, by will, in 1698 erected an Hospital at Carlton, near

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.
2 235.
3 234.
4 Ab. Placitor. 96.
5 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 237.
6 Ab. Placitor. 237.

7 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 63.
8 Calend. Rot. Char. 131.
9 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 182.
10 Inq. ad quod dam. 312.
11 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 182.
12 305.

13 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 309.
14 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 322.
15 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 94.
16 192.
17 323.
18 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 460.

19 Carlisle's Grammar Schools, Vol. I. 752.

Skipton, Yorkshire, for twelve poor persons, six of whom were to be poor of Market Bosworth; and endowed it with 74 acres of land at Keldwick, 17 acres at Skipton, 45 acres at Burnsall, Yorkshire, and 28 acres at Fiskerton, Nottinghamshire, producing an annual rental of 281*l.* Each of the alms-women have 21*l.* per ann. (paid quarterly) and separate apartments in the hospital, to which there is attached a chapel. The Rev. Mr. Wright, of Bosworth, is the Trustee for the poor of Bosworth.¹ The Trustees of Mrs. Pochin are the Lords of the manor, and patrons of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 220 acres.—P. N. T. 58*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Chapel of Lord H. Harcourt at Bosworth, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 a pension of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid to St. Mary's Abbey, York, and the Rectory valued at 55*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*; the rents of the free Chapel amounted to 5*l.*, out of which 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid to the Rector. It had formerly a Market on Wednesday, which is now disused. There are two Fairs, held May 8th and July 10th; and two Statute Fairs, Oct. 2nd and about a fortnight before Martinmas.

Market Bosworth is rendered famous in English History from its having been the scene of the last conflict between the hostile houses of York and Lancaster. The wars of the rival roses which had for so many years paralyzed the country, and produced such anarchy and bloodshed, involving in the sacrifice some of England's best and noblest, were here terminated, and a peace secured, so necessary for the repose and welfare of the nation. The battle of Bosworth was the last of thirteen, and though attended with less bloodshed, was more important in its consequences than the others, as it created a new era and produced a change in the constitution. The feudal system was shaken to its foundations, which tended to establish a greater equality amongst the different ranks of society, and a spirit of commerce was infused into the minds of the people, encouraging industry, and producing a flow of wealth unknown under the ancient regimen. This was the natural consequence of a last and decisive conflict, when the minds of men became diverted from scenes of warfare to those which would best contribute to their country's advantage.—The history of this battle is therefore of national importance.

On Saturday, the 6th of August, 1485, the Earl of Richmond landed at Milford Haven, at the head of about 2000 men, and proceeding through Wales was joined by many powerful chiefs. Marching through the country his numbers augmented, and he arrived at Atherstone on the 20th of the same month, where he had a private interview with Lord Stanley and his brother, Sir William, both commanding forces on behalf of Richard. What passed at this triumvirate council of war never fully transpired, but it is plain from succeeding events it was resolved:—"That the Stanleys should seem to avoid him, as if friends of Richard—That Richmond should march directly to the field—That Lord Stanley should keep at a distance on the right, and Sir William on the left—That when the two armies of Richard and Henry were drawn up face to face, Lord Stanley should form and cover the opening between Richard's left and Richmond's right, and Sir William do the same on the opposite side, but join neither; so that when the four armies were marshalled they would form a hollow square—That while the King and the Earl were engaged, the two brothers should stand neuter—That if the Earl could overcome the King, (which was probable, for they knew that Northumberland, who commanded a large body for Richard, would decline fighting) they should not interfere, but if Richard proved too powerful, they should run all hazards and assist Henry."

Richard, who was keeping his Court at Nottingham Castle, having received information that Richmond had landed, and that no opposition had been offered to his progress, but that his pretensions had been favoured, began to muster his forces. He perceived that his friends were forsaking him, and Lord Stanley stood the first in his suspicions. Having married Richmond's mother, and desired to quit the court upon private affairs, Richard had obliged him to leave his eldest son, Lord Strange, as a hostage for his future conduct. This pledge the monarch thought would secure the father to his interest.

The King sent for the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Surry, and the Earl of Northumberland to join him, and ordered Sir Robert Brackenbury, Lieutenant of the Tower, to bring Sir Thomas Boucher and Sir Walter Hungerford, with all the power they could instantly muster; and as he thought Richmond would pursue his road to London by the Watling Street, he resolved to meet him and give him battle. The uncertainty of the place where Richmond would land, and the rapidity of his progress, had rendered it impossible for Richard to complete his forces. His friends were scattered, because he knew not where to assemble them. None of the above com-

¹ Thirteenth Report of Commissioners of Charities, 625.

manders were with him at Nottingham: Norfolk, Surry, and Brackenbury probably joined him at the camp at Stapleton, and Northumberland in the Field. Fenn gives us a short but curious letter from the Duke to Sir John Paston, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, which, though without date, must have been written only a few days before the battle, wherein he tells the Sheriff that the enemy was landed, "that the King would march on Tuesday, August 16th, and that he himself the same night should rest at Bury (St. Edmund's) on his way to the army; and desires the Sheriff to meet him at Bury with the men he had promised the King, and bring besides, as large a company of tall men as he could procure, dressed in jackets of the Duke's livery, and he would reimburse his expence, when they met."

Accordingly on the 16th of August the King marshalled his troops in Nottingham market-place, and marched them to Leicester, 25 miles distant, where they arrived the same night. The King himself was mounted on a white courser, richly caparisoned, and wearing his crown. On the 17th he marched out of Leicester with the same parade, expecting to meet his rival at Hinckley, and arrived that night at Elmsthorpe, but finding he was too early for Henry, he altered his route and marched on the 18th to Stapleton. Near to this place the King pitched his camps, consisting of two lines, on some grounds called The Bradshaws, situated on an eminence, fit for observation or contest, a mile and a half east of Bosworth Field, and two miles from the top of Amyon Hill, the scene of action. Lord Stanley took his station at a place called Gamble's Close, about six furlongs to the left of Richard's position; and Sir William Stanley approaching the field on the west, or opposite side to the King and Lord Stanley, pitched his camp at the foot of Amyon Hill. "Thus were the four Commanders situated on the night of the 20th. Richard encamped two miles east of Amyon Hill; Lord Stanley three quarters of a mile towards his rear; Sir William at the foot of the hill, on the opposite side; and Henry at Atherstone." On the 21st Henry marched from Atherstone, and crossing the little rivulet of Tweed, which divides Bosworth Field from the meadows, encamped in the first close on the left, in the White Moors, one mile from the top of Amyon Hill, and half a mile behind Sir William Stanley's camp. Here each leader was busily employed in putting his army in battalia, ready for the morning's conflict.

The real name of the Field on which this important battle was fought is Redmoor Plain, in the Lordship of Sutton Cheynel, an adjacent village on the east. "It is rather of an oval form, about two miles long and one broad, and is nearly in a line between Bosworth and Atherstone. The superficial contents may be 1500 acres, inclosed in a ring fence. Part is waste land, part in grass, and part in tillage: the whole field is uneven. The south end, where Henry approached is three miles from Bosworth, near a wood of four or five acres, and is bounded by the rivulet of Tweed. About 30 yards above the wood is a spring called at this day 'King Richard's Well.' Amyon Hill is nearly in the centre of the field, and is by much the highest ground: the summit is 200 or 300 yards beyond the well. The hill has a steep ascent on every side, but is steepest towards the north, or the Bosworth side, and terminates with a rill, a bog, and a flat, called 'Amyonleys.' The field extends a mile further towards Bosworth, but that part was not the scene of action." To have a distinct idea of this battle, we should view the field as it was in 1485, when all the adjacent lordships were uninclosed, and the whole scene presented an open and extensive country. Bosworth Field, then one uncultivated waste, without hedges and almost without timber, is now enriched with both, and nothing remains of its former appearance but the shape of the ground.

This battle, which terminated a contest of 30 years duration, was fought on Monday, the 22nd of August, 1485, (which answers to the 2nd of September in our calendar): and though the united strength of all the forces brought into the field did not exceed 28,000 men, no battle since that of Hastings was of so great importance. Both armies were drawn up alike, each in two lines, the bowmen in the front, the billmen in the rear, and the horse forming the wings. The King's front line was commanded by John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, assisted by his son, Thomas, Earl of Surry; the second by the King himself. On the right of this line, Henry, Earl of Northumberland, led a considerable body. Richmond's front was commanded by John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. Over the right wing was appointed Sir Gilbert Talbot: Sir John Savage commanded the left. Henry, or rather his uncle, the Earl of Pembroke, directed the second line. An officer of the name of Barnard, said to have been descended from the Royal line of Scotland, commanded the French. The King suspecting the defection of the Stanleys had ordered out the Lord Strange for execution in the morning, but revoked the order at the instigation of Lord Ferrers of Chartley.

The two armies now drawing near each other the conflict commenced with a discharge of arrows, but without doing much execution, and both continuing to advance came to a close engagement sword in hand. Lord Stanley now joined the right of Richmond, and the battle raged with great fury. Norfolk and Oxford, the leaders of the respective vans, came in close contact, and in the heat of the engagement the Duke of Norfolk fell. He is said to have been warned on the morning of the fight not to join the King, by the well known couplet affixed to his tent—

“ Jack of Norfolk, be not too bold,

For Dickon thy master is bought and sold.”

The King's knights had already performed prodigies of valor, and it was now past eleven. “ The battle had continued about an hour without much advantage gained by either side, except that Richard had lost Norfolk and Surry, his principal officers. No part of their forces had been vanquished ; only the front line of each army had been engaged, nor had they much varied their ground. The two chiefs had kept their stations, Richard in the centre of his rear, and Henry towards the left of his : when Richard, attended by his officers, making an effort to assist the van, a scout came upon the full run and informed the King ‘ that Richmond was posted behind the hill with a slender attendance.’ Richard, fired at the news, altered his design of reinforcing the van, and marching up the ascent the person of Henry was particularly pointed out to him, for he did not know him. He grasped his spear, fixed it in the rest, and exclaimed, ‘ Let all true Knights attend me, and I will soon put an end to the quarrel ; but if none will follow I will try the cause alone.’ ” He then rode off, attended by Lords Lovel and Ferrers, Sir Richard Radcliffe, Sir Gervis Clifton, Sir Robert Brackenbury, Sir William Catesby, and others. They proceeded directly towards Henry with the King in front, and Sir William Stanley with 3000 men standing neuter at his right side. Every one of these gallant knights, except Lord Lovel, perished with their Sovereign. The first person who opposed the monarch's progress was Sir William Brandon, Richmond's standard bearer. Richard at one stroke cleft his head, and seizing the standard trampled it under his horse's feet. He next unhorsed the powerful Sir John Cheney. He cut his way, right and left, slaying every one who offered resistance ; and here his valor would have preserved his crown, had not the treachery of Sir William Stanley interposed. Observing the critical situation of Richmond, he instantly closed with his 3000 men, and by dint of numbers turned the fortune of the day. His treachery was well rewarded in the next reign, having been brought to the block by the very monarch on whose head he this day placed a crown. Richard, though surrounded, still performed the bravest feats, till his powers failing him, and his followers being slain, he stood single in the centre of his enemies. Becoming less desperate, through weakness, many now dared approach him, and he fell covered with wounds. The battered crown of the fallen monarch was found in a bush, and Richmond was crowned by Sir William Stanley in the Field amidst the huzzas of his soldiery.

The triumph of the Lancastrians was tarnished by the indignities which they suffered to be heaped on the body of their fallen foe. Instead of procuring Richard an honorable burial, which his rank and valor demanded, and which the common feelings of humanity ought to have dictated, his naked body was tied with ropes across a horse, like the dead carcase of a beast, in which condition the brave but unfortunate King was carried to Leicester. The Grey Friars begged his body and gave him christian interment in their church ; but at the dissolution of the monasteries his remains were disturbed, and the coffin in which they had quietly reposed, served as a watering trough to the White Horse Public House, for a period of two centuries afterwards.

No pillar had been erected to commemorate this important battle, and the Well having become nearly choked up, would have been lost in oblivion, had not the exertions of the late celebrated Dr. Parr handed down the site of this memorable spot to posterity. The Spring has been cleaned, and over it is erected a stone Monument, with this inscription, from the pen of the learned Doctor :

Aqua ex. hoc. puteo hausta

Sitim sedavit

Ricardus Tertius Rex Angliæ

Cum Henrico comite de Richmondia

Acerrime atque infensissime prælians

Et vita pariter ac sceptro

Ante noctem cariturus

2 Kal. Sept. A. D. 1485.¹

¹ For the authorities consulted in the foregoing account, vide Buck's Richard the Third, Spelman's Civil Wars between York and Lancaster, and Hutton's Battle of Bosworth Field.

At the conquest, the Earl of Mellent held 6 carucates, 3 ploughs were in the demesne; and 2 servants, 7 socmen, with 10 villans and 7 bordars, had 2 ploughs; there was a wood a mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide.¹ Hugh held under Hugh Grente-maisnel 2 carucates, the land was equal to 1 plough, which a priest with a deacon, 4 bordars, and 2 bondmen held; there were 12 acres of meadow, and a wood 40 perches long and 20 wide.² In 1247 Richard Harcourt held lands here and a fee, by marriage with Arabella Quincy.³ In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee, which came to Saer de Quincy by marriage with Margaret, sister of Robert Fitz Parnell, Earl of Leicester.⁴ In 1285 a market on Wednesday and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Peter and Paul were granted to Sir W. Harcourt.⁵ In 1293 Richard held the manor of the Lord of Whitwick.⁶ In 1294 Thomas de Esshe held a mill.⁷ In 1316 and in 1336 Theobald Verdun held the advowson.⁸ In 1325 Robert Guildentre held lands.⁹ In 1330 John Harcourt held the manor;¹⁰ and Thomas Poley held lands for Coventry Priory.¹¹ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held a fee.¹² In 1349 William de Harcourt held the manor.¹³ In 1356 John Crophull and Margery, his wife, had license to enfeof Ralph Crophull in the advowson.¹⁴ In 1369 and 1379 Henry Beaumont held a fee, and Bartholomew Burghersh held the advowson of the church.¹⁵ In 1371, in 1387, and in 1444 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, held the advowson.¹⁶ In 1376 Edward Despencer and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Bartholomew Burghersh, held the advowson.¹⁷ In 1380 it was found that John Harcourt held the manor of Henry Beaumont, as of the manor of Whitwick, by the service of one soldier and a pair of golden spurs at the feast of Nativity; and that William Harcourt was the heir.¹⁸ In 1382 William Furnivale and Thomasine, his wife, held the advowson.¹⁹ In 1459 John Talbot, Earl of Salop, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the advowson. In the reign of Henry VIII. the manor and advowson came by descent to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset; and were granted by Queen Mary to Sir Edward Lord Hastings, of Loughborough, who left it to his nephew Henry, Earl of Huntingdon. In 1567 the Earl sold the manor to Sir W. Dixie.²⁰

Bottesford. Hund. of Framland, 7 miles S. W. from Grantham, and 118 from Botesford. London; including Easthorpe and Normanton, contains about 5000 acres, 1070 inhabitants, 236 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 418*l.* 6*s.* The soil is chiefly a strong clay, with a portion of sand. The Devon river and Grantham Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of Rutland, Richard Bartram, and G. Fillingham, Esqrs. and Wigston's Hospital, Leicester. There is a School founded in 1711 by the Rev. Abel Ligonier and Anthony Ravell, for twenty-eight children, and endowed with 31*a.* 3*r.* 24*p.* of land; producing about 60*l.* per ann.: and a Hospital, founded by Dr. Fleming, for six widows, and endowed with 75*a.* 3*r.* 28*p.* of land; and also another Hospital for the support of fourteen old servants of the Duke of Rutland, founded by Lady Eliza Charlton, Countess of Rutland, in 1590, and endowed with 58*a.* 2*r.* 3*p.* of land in Bottesford, Muston, Harby, Long Clawson, and Ab-Kettleby, producing, in 1786, 230*l.* per ann. The Duke of Rutland is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 744 acres.—P. N. T. 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was worth at 51*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* There was a chantry of St. Peter, founded by John Codyngton and John Banland in 1360, valued at 5*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* and 11*s.* were paid to the Earl of Rutland; there was another chantry of St. Mary, founded by William Ros in 1330, valued at 5*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* out of which was paid 2*s.* 10*d.* to the Earl of Rutland, and 1*s.* to Belvoir Priory. The parish was inclosed in 1770. The spire of the church is 210 feet high, and is highly ornamented. The church was, until recently, the burial place of the Rutland family.

At the conquest, Robert de Todenei held 9 carucates, there were 5 ploughs in the demesne; and 6 servants, 12 villans, 60 socmen with 5 bordars, had 15 ploughs; a priest had 1 plough; there were 4 mills.²¹ Adard held under Robert 1 carucate, Baldric 2, Clarebald 2, Robert 1, Heldwin $1\frac{1}{2}$, Gilbert 1, and 4 foreigners had $3\frac{1}{2}$; the arable was equal to 12 ploughs, there were 9 in the demesne; and 4 servants, 7 socmen, with 2 villans, had 2 ploughs; there were 2 mills.²² The subsequent possessors were the same as Belvoir (which see).²³ In 1282 John le Marshall held lands.²⁴ In 1301 the re-capitulation of a fine was made between Robert Ros and

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.	9 Inq. ad quod dam. 285.	17 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 349.
2 233.	10 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 31.	18 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 36.
3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 17.	11 35.	19 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 49.
4 37.	12 93.	20 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 496.
5 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 494.	13 148.	21 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.
6 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 114.	14 200.	22 234.
7 121.	15 293, 339.	23 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 86,
8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 284, and	16 309, and	164, 167. Vol. II. 112, 262.
Vol. II. 71.	Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 495.	Vol. III. 61, 177, 183.
	24 Inq. post mortem, Vol. I. 79.	

Isabella, about the manor.¹ In 1306 Robert Ros, of Hamlake, for John Dryby, had license to enfeof 4 acres, in exchange for 41 acres in the spinney of Belvoir,² (see Redmile). In 1361 John Codyngton, Rector of Bottesford, held 4 virgates for a chaplain.³ In 1373 Henry Codyngton held 2 bovates, per John Banland;⁴ who in 1373, being chaplain of St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist, in the parish church, gave 5*l.* for license that Henry Codyngton might assign certain lands to him.⁵

Bowden Magna. Hund. of Gartree, 1 mile N. by E. from Harborough, and 84 from London; including Harborough, contains 3300 acres, 2834 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in carpet weaving, 547 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 942*l.* 18*s.* The Welland river divides it from Northamptonshire, and the Union Canal passes through the parish. The soil is a strong clay, supposed to be the best grazing land in England, the Vale of Aylesbury not excepted; the whole of the ploughed land in the parish is usually under 100 acres. The principal landed proprietors are Henry Shuttleworth, Nathaniel Shuttleworth, and Thomas Rowlett, Esqrs., and Christ Church College, Oxford. In 1723 John Durrand and others, bequeathed a sum of money for the education of poor children, the interest of which amounts to a few pounds per ann. The Earl of Harborough is Lord of the manor, and the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church College, Oxford, are the patrons of the Perpetual Curacy, which has no land belonging to it, but has the Vicarage of St. Mary-in-Arden, or Little Bowden, Northamptonshire, annexed to it.—P. N. T. 37*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 53*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* The rents of the chantry were 9*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* and there was paid to the Lord Harborough and others 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a clear annual value of 8*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* In 1776 Dr. Stratford's Trustees gave the Curacy a benefaction of 200*l.*, and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty also gave 200*l.* In 1814 the Governors gave 400*l.* from the Parliamentary grant. The parish was inclosed in 1776.

At the general survey in 1086, the manor was kept by the King in his own hands; there were 9½ carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 13 socmen, with 8 villans and 16 bordars, had 13½ ploughs.⁶ Robert de Buci held under the Countess Judith (daughter of Maud, Countess of Albemarle, sister of William the Conqueror's wife, and married to Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, Huntingdon, and Northampton; whose eldest daughter, Maud, was married to Simon St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton in her right⁷), 3 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 4 villans with 8 bordars had 2 ploughs; there were 15 acres of meadow.⁸ In 1241 the King held the manor.⁹ In 1269 Alianora, wife of Edmund the King's son, held the manor.¹⁰ In 1336 Geoffrey le Scrope had a grant of the manor, which John, Earl of Cornwall, the King's brother, had held, which was valued at 42*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann.¹¹ In 1375 William Burton held 1 virgate.¹² In 1384 Thomas Burton held 1 mess. 15 acres of arable and 3 of meadow, and lands were assigned in dower to Alianora, wife of Ralph Basset, of Weldon.¹³ In 1392 Henry le Scrope held the manor and advowson of the church.¹⁴ In 1394 John Aylesbury and John Knivet, heirs of Ralph Basset, held lands.¹⁵ In 1405 Stephen le Scrope, of Masham, held the manor and advowson.¹⁶ In 1537 Christopher Villers held the manor. At the dissolution, the lands belonging to the chantry were exchanged for other lands by Robert Strelley: the advowson was given in exchange to Thomas, Lord Wriothesley, who gave it to Christ Church College, Oxford.¹⁷

Brackenholme. Hamlet of Thurlaston, contains 90 acres. The soil is good but light, and the ground is diversified. Richard Arkwright, Esq. is the sole proprietor and Lord of the manor.—In 1630 it belonged to Thomas Wightman, and subsequently has passed through various hands.¹⁸

Bradgate Park. Extra Parochial, 5 miles N. W. from Leicester, contains 1200 acres, 1 house, which is occupied by the park keeper. The sole proprietor is the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. Bradgate Park is an ancient Seat of the Lords Grey of Groby; and had there been no scenes of a higher and more national importance to have endeared it to posterity, it would still have formed an interesting feature in the county, from its wild and romantic situation, and the recollections of old English hospitality once exercised within its walls. Situated on the verge of Charnwood Forest, it combines the variety of a rocky and mountainous scenery on one side, and a rich and fertilized plain on the other. The ground of which the Park is formed is about six miles in circumference, surrounded and intersected by walls

1 Ab. Placitor. 244.

2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 224.

3 Vol. II. 244.

4 331.

5 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 328.

6 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.

7 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 58.

8 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.

9 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 10.

10 Calend. Rot. Char. 101.

11 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 111.

12 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 338.

13 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 67.

14 156.

15 173.

16 308.

17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 471.

18 Vol. IV. 1003.

formed of the forest stone, which is principally a sienite, or trap rock, consisting of hornblende with red and green felspar, abruptly jutting in different parts above the surface of the ground, which is covered with fern and heath; and there is a general appearance of wildness and desolation, which a few scattered oaks in the last stage of decay tend greatly to augment, when contrasted with the fertility of the adjacent country. It is well stocked with Deer, and has an extensive Rabbit warren, which furnishes a valuable supply to the neighbouring town of Leicester during the season. There is a small stream, plentifully supplied with Trout, enters the park near the church of Newtown Linford, and working its way amid the rock and wood with which this part of the park abounds, adds materially to the romantic beauty of its scenery.

The ruins, which are small and chiefly composed of brick, exhibit no signs of architectural grandeur; the house having been a large but low building in the form of a square, and turretted at each corner. It was built in the early part of the 16th century, by Thomas, Lord Grey, second Marquis of Dorset, and was occupied by his descendants as their chief seat until the beginning of the last century, when, according to a tradition in the neighbourhood, it was set on fire by the wife of the Earl of Suffolk at the instigation of her sister. The story is thus told by Throsby: "Some time after the Earl had married, he brought his lady to his seat at Bradgate; her sister wrote to her, desiring to know how she liked her habitation and the country she was in. The Countess of Suffolk wrote for answer, 'that the house was tolerable; that the country was a forest, and the inhabitants all brutes.' The sister in consequence, by letter, desired her 'to set fire to the house and run away by the light of it.' " The ruins at present consist of two towers, the one in the form of a square, and the other of an irregular polygon, connected by a low wall also in ruins and which are by the side of the mansion. The south side of the house consisted of the kitchen and servants' apartments. On the north side was the great hall, of which the remains, now overgrown with luxuriant ivy, are still to be seen. To the east of the hall a long range of buildings extended towards the north, enclosing the court on the east, and the hall and other offices on the south. The foundations of the buildings on the east, which seem to have been occupied as private apartments of the family, are still visible; and at the south-east corner are the remains of an octagonal tower. To the west of this is the Chapel, in which are entombed several ancestors of the House of Grey. The monument erected to the Lord Henry Grey, of Groby, and his lady, is in fine preservation: beneath an arch recline two figures, one representing that of the nobleman in complete armour, and the other that of his lady: the front and summit of the monument are decorated with the armorial bearings of Grey, quartering on the escutcheon the noble families of Hastings, Valence, Ferrers of Groby, Astley, Woodville, Bonville, and Harrington. Part of the garden walls are also still remaining, and the site of the pleasure grounds surrounded by a raised terrace, now covered with turf, is still traceable on the east side of the ruins. On the north-east side of the house is a fish pond and moat. A foliage of wild elder and ivy which grow in profusion on their walls, adds greatly to the beauty of the ruins; and the approach through an avenue of old and luxuriant chesnut trees, with the stream rippling at the foot of the building, presents an appearance at once romantic and pleasing.

This rural site is the principal resort of those parties which, during the summer months are frequently formed for a day's enjoyment and relaxation from the homelier cares of life and business. This, to the inhabitants of Leicester, &c. is an invaluable privilege permitted to be enjoyed by the favor of its noble owner. Nearer than Bardon Hill and still more interesting, it is of easier and more general access, and, of course, its enjoyments are partaken with less fatigue. There is a rock in the park called Old John, upon which a Tower was built forty or fifty years since by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, from whence a very extensive view of the circumjacent country is obtained; and as the key of this tower is never refused to persons of respectability, the tables and seats with which its spacious room is furnished enable the visitors to take refreshment with comfort and convenience, at the same time that they gratify themselves by the beauty and diversity of the scenery around them.

But Bradgate has a higher claim to notice than mere locality of situation, being chiefly celebrated as the birth place of Lady Jane Grey, and where she spent her earliest and happiest years. She was daughter of the Marquis of Dorset and Duke of Suffolk, afterwards proclaimed Queen of England; to whom Edward VI. had been induced to bequeath his crown, through the instrumentality of the Duke of Northumberland, whose fourth son, Lord Guildford Dudley, she had married: the tragical issue of this scheme, and the unmerited fate that awaited this unfortunate

victim of the Duke of Northumberland's ambition, have been so repeatedly and so minutely detailed as to render it unnecessary to recapitulate the events which either preceded or followed the melancholy catastrophe, which ended in her being beheaded on the 12th of February 1554. Her claim, however, to the crown may not improperly be stated here: Henry, Marquis of Dorset, her father, was created in 1551 Duke of Suffolk in honor of his second wife Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by his third wife Mary, daughter of Henry VII. and widow of Louis XII. King of France; and therefore the Lady Jane Grey was great grand-daughter of Henry VII., and nearest heir to the throne after Mary and Elizabeth, daughters of Henry VIII., and Mary Queen of Scots; whose mother, Margaret, the eldest daughter of Henry VII. was wife of James V. King of Scotland, and who having been married to Francis, Dauphin of France, was left a widow at the age of nineteen.

In 1247 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, gave, by written agreement, permission to Roger de Somery, Baron of Dudley, to chase in his forest at any hour with nine bows and six hounds, and to follow the wild beast into the park—which agreement is printed at length.¹ As parcel of Groby manor it came, about 1283, to William Ferrers, son of Margaret, daughter of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton. In 1367 John Clerk, for Ulverscroft Priory, held lands.² In 1444, on the death of the last William, Lord Ferrers of Groby, it came to Sir Edward Grey. Sir Thomas Grey, in 1471, was created Earl of Huntingdon, and in 1475 Marquis of Dorset. Henry Grey, in 1614, was succeeded by his grandson, Henry, who married Anne, daughter and co-heir of William Cecil, Earl of Exeter, and became possessed of the castle, borough, and manor of Stamford, whence he took the title of the Earldom which was conferred on him in 1628. Harry, Lord Grey and Earl of Stamford, in 1736 married Mary, daughter and heiress of the Earl of Warrington.¹

Bradley. Hamlet of Medbourne, contains about 550 acres. The principal landed proprietor is Cosmas Neville, Esq. Where the Priory formerly stood, a Dwelling-House has been erected; and near it is a Well called Our Lady's Well.

THE PRIORY of Bradley, was founded by Robert Buoneby, about 1200, for Augustine Regular Canons. The Lords Scrope, of Bolton, were considerable benefactors to, and afterwards patrons of the Priory. In 1291 its Temporalities in the county were 4*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* In 1535 its possessions were as follows:

John Oundle, Prior.		
Leicestershire—Rents &c.	Blaston 5 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Hollon 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Holyoak 18 <i>s.</i> , Slawston 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	} 20 15 7
	Oblations before the Image of the blessed Virgin 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Site of the Priory, Glebe lands, &c. 11 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ..	
Payments.		
To John Villars for lands in Bradley, Peterborough Abbey, and —		} 0 12 4
Norcott.		
Clear Annual value		£20 3 3 ³

In 1301 William de Kirkby held the advowson of the Priory.⁴ At the dissolution the lands of the Priory were granted to Humphrey Neville, and in 1690 were sold to Edward Conyers.⁵

Branston. Hund. of Framland, 8 miles N. E. from Melton, and 115 from London; Brantestone. contains 2100 acres, 282 inhabitants, 48 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 175*l.* 2*s.* The soil is red with ironstone intermixed. The Duke of Rutland is sole proprietor, Lord of the manor, and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 311 acres.—P. N. T. 20*l.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 15*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1766.

In 1086 Ralph held under the Bishop of Lincoln 7½ carucates, 2 ploughs and 4 bondmen were in the demesne; 10 villans, 1 bordar and 6 socmen, had 4 ploughs; there were 2 mills and 16 acres of meadow.⁶ In 1276 Belvoir Priory had a virgate.⁷ In 1283 William Morteyne held the manor in extent; and Roger de Morteyne had a grant of free warren.⁸ In 1322 Croxton Abbey per Richard Wolvesey held lands;⁹ and in 1340 75 acres.¹⁰ In 1327 Ralph de Crophull had a grant of free warren.¹¹ In 1383 John Crophull held the manor in extent;¹² and in 1384 Walter Devereux, by marriage with Agnes Crophull, held the manor.¹³ In 1396 Robert Hauberk, an outlaw, held 4*s.* rents.¹⁴ From the Devereuxs it passed to the Hartopps, who sold it in 1565 to the Earl of Rutland. At the dissolution the Croxton Abbey and Belvoir Priory lands were granted to Thomas, Earl of Rutland.¹³

¹ Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 661.

² Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 291.

³ Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. 159.

⁴ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 175.

⁵ Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 599.

⁶ Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

⁷ Rot. Hund. 240.

⁸ Calend. Rot. Char. 114, and

Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.

⁹ Inq. ad quod dam. 275.

¹⁰ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 97.

¹¹ Calend. Rot. Char. 159.

¹² Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 58.

¹³ Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 106.

¹⁴ Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 210.

Brascote. Hamlet of Newbold Verdon, contains about 230 acres. The soil is Bröcardiscote. rather light, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors are Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart. and John Pares, Esq. who is Lord of the manor.

Braunston. Chapelry of Glenfield, contains 1670 acres, 224 inhabitants, 43 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 202*l.* 13*s.* The soil towards Leicester Forest and Lubbesthorpe is a very strong clay, and towards Narborough and the Hinckley road light and sandy. Clement Winstanley, Esq. is sole proprietor and Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Braunston Hall.

At the conquest, the son of Robert Burnel held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 6 carucates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, there was 1 in the demesne; 4 bondmen, 2 socmen, and 5 villans with 1 bordar, had 2 ploughs; there were 5 acres of meadow, and a wood 200 perches long and 120 broad.¹ In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.² In 1292 Richard Harcourt held a fee.³ In 1298 Hugh de Braundeston held the manor in extent.⁴ In 1335 William de Wyntorp held lands here.⁵ In 1343 Henry Ferrers held a fee.⁶ In 1347 William le Herle held lands.⁷ In 1361 Simon Pakeman held lands.⁸ In 1363 Robert Herle held the manor.⁹ In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife,¹⁰ and in 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.¹¹ In 1394 Thomas Erdyngton held the manor;¹² in 1404 Margaret, his wife, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor.¹³ In 1436 Richard Hastings held lands: and, on the attainder of Sir Thomas Erdyngton, Edward IV. gave the manor to Sir William Hastings. In 1650 Ferdinando Hastings sold it to James Winstanley, Esq. for 6000*l.*

Bredon. Hund. of West Goscote, 5 miles N. E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and 120 from London; including Tonge, Wilson, and part of Diseworth, Worthington and its members Newbold and Griffydham, Staunton Harold, and Lount, contains 5950 acres, 2630 inhabitants, 517 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 426*l.* 10*s.* A great part of the soil is a strong loam, with some sand. The village is situated at the foot of a limestone rock, about 150 feet high and about half a mile long, on the summit of which stands the Church, (formerly the Priory Church), which is a conspicuous object for many miles round, and from whence there is a very extensive prospect. About one mile distant is Cloud Hill, also a limestone rock of the same nature, and both are remarkable for the high inclination of the strata. The two rocks appear to have been disjoined by some convulsion. At the foot of each rock are several kilns for the purpose of burning the stone, which is of a ferruginous colour, but when burnt is dark grey. It is carried great distances for building purposes, and is also extensively used in agriculture, though more for strong soils in tillage than for grass. It is a magnesian limestone, the beds or strata varying a little in quality, but containing in some cases 40 per cent. of magnesian earth. The Fossils are not numerous. No metal has been discovered in this rock. The whole has the appearance of having been subjected to fusion, from the form of the druses and distortion of the madre-pores. The principal landed proprietor is the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, who is Lord of the manor. Mrs. Curzon and the Trustees of Rustat's Charity are also proprietors, the latter possess 230 acres, the rents of which are to be employed for the augmentation of poor Vicarages in this county. There is a School founded by Francis Cummin, in 1738, for sixteen boys and sixteen girls, and endowed with 26 acres of land at Merry Lees, and South Sea Stock producing a dividend of 17*l.* per ann. Near the church are some slight remains of the ruins of the Priory. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 5 acres at Worthington and 24 at Houghton-on-the-Hill.—P. N. T., cum capella de Staunton and Worthington, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicarage 18*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 6*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* In 1747 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave by lot 200*l.* for its augmentation; in 1780 200*l.*; in 1791 200*l.*; in 1813 400*l.* from the Parliamentary grant; and in 1821 600*l.* from the same source. The parish was inclosed in 1759.

In 1086 it was an appendage of Tonge. In 1246 William Woodcote and the men of Gracedieu Priory entered the park of William Tateshall and seized the cattle.¹⁴ In 1266 Robert Tateshall held the manor,¹⁵ and also in 1272;¹⁶ in 1276 he had a free warren.¹⁷ In 1280 Ralph Basset acknowledged that two parts of the manor belonged Robert Tateshall.¹⁸ In 1307 Lord Robert Tateshall held the advowson of the Priory.¹⁹

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.

2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.

3 114.

4 149.

5 Vol. II. 68.

6 116.

7 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 135.

8 244.

9 266.

10 309.

11 Vol. III. 94.

12 181.

13 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 301.

14 Vol. I. 16.

15 Ab. Placitor. 162.

16 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 48.

17 Rot. Hund. 238.

18 Ab. Placitor. 201.

19 Inq. post mortem, Vol. I. 182, and 228.

In 1308 Master William Comyn paid a fine for the re-possession of certain tenements.¹ In 1321 William Bredon held messuages and lands.² In 1323 Joan, wife of Robert Dryby, had license to enfeof the manor; and a jury found that Breedon Priory was a cell of St. Osyth of Nostell, Yorkshire.³ In 1325 the King granted to his valet Geoffrey Mildenhall, Marshall of the Palace, a mess. which had belonged to William Bredon, an enemy.⁴ In 1329 Joan Dryby held the manor.⁵ In 1330 St. Oswald's Priory at Nostell, Yorkshire, had a grant of a fair;⁶ and William Bredon paid a fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark for license to inclose a way leading to Swaynton.⁷ In 1378 the manor with its members, Somerby, Little Dalby, Holwell, and Ab-Kettleby, as of the honor of Tutbury, were assigned in dower to Alice, wife of Ralph Basset.⁸ In 1379 St. Oswald's Priory had a grant of free warren.⁹ In 1412 Alice, wife of Ralph Basset, held the manor with its appurtenances in Somerby, Little Dalby, Holwell, and Ab-Kettleby.¹⁰ In 1481 Elizabeth Malory held the manor. In 1500 Ralph Constable held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor. The church was purchased by Francis Shirley, Esq. at the dissolution, and given to the parishioners for their use.¹¹

THE PRIORY of Breedon, was founded by Robert de Ferrariis, Earl of Nottingham and Derby, in 1144, as a cell to St. Oswald of Nostell, Yorkshire, for a prior and five canons of the order of St. Augustine. In 1291 the Temporalities of the Priory in this county were 6*l.* 12*s.* Its possessions at the dissolution, in 1535, were as follows:

Robert Garope, Prior.		£. s. d.
Leicestershire—Profits issuing from the Rectories of Breedon 2 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	}	17 0 0
Wilson 2 <i>l.</i> Worthington, Newbold, and Staunton 6 <i>l.</i> Tonge 3 <i>l.</i>		
Diseworth 3 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	}	2 18 9
Rents: site of Monastery, curtilage, house, garden and demesne lands		
Rents in Saxby 2 <i>l.</i> Breedon 2 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	}	4 18 8
Derbyshire—Rents in Peak 4 <i>s.</i> Kingstone 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>		
		0 10 8
	Sum Total,	£25 8 1

Payments.

Fee of Anthony Babington, chief seneschal, 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , and others 11 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> ...	0 17 9
Clear Annual value	£24 10 4 ¹²

The manor and premises at the dissolution were granted to Sir Thomas Heneage, and William, Lord Willoughby.¹¹

Brentingby. Hamlet of Thorp Arnold and Wyverby, contains 600 acres. The soil is a mixture of clay and sand. There is a Chalybeate Spring the waters of which resemble in taste and quality some of those of Scarborough. The chief proprietor and Lord of the manor is Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart.

In 1276 Arnold de Bosco had assize of bread.¹³ In 1298 Millicent de Monte Alto held the hamlet in extent.¹⁴ In 1316 John de Neville, of Stoke, had a grant of free warren.¹⁵ In 1351 William Zouch, of Harringworth, held lands as a member of Thorpe Arnold;¹⁶ in 1381 William Zouch held it in like manner.¹⁷ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held the manor.¹⁸ In 1395 William Zouch, of Harringworth, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee per John Woodford.¹⁹ In 1419 William Zouch held lands and tenements.²⁰ In 1444 William Ferrers, of Groby, held the manor. The lands belonging to Croxton Abbey were granted at the dissolution to the Earl of Rutland. In 1559 Walter Devereux, Vicount Hereford, held the manor. In 1642 it belonged to Sir Thomas Smith; and afterwards to Sir John Hartopp.²¹

Bringhamst. Hund. of Gartree, 9 miles N. E. from Harborough, and 86 from Bringhamst. London; including Great Easton and Drayton, contains 3477 acres, 735 inhabitants, 180 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 126*l.* 4*s.* The soil is various, there is some clay, and a considerable portion of gravel and sand. The rivers Eye and Welland form the boundary of the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Lord Sondes, and the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The Earl of Guildford, as lessee of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, is Lord of the manor and patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 150 acres.—P. N. T. 26*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Vicarage 4*l.* The church was appropriated to Peterborough Abbey. In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 11*l.* 15*s.*

¹ Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 164.

² Inq. ad quod dam. 266.

³ 276.

⁴ Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 288.

⁵ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 23.

⁶ Calend. Rot. Char. 163.

⁷ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 47.

⁸ Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 11.

⁹ Calend. Rot. Char. 189.

¹⁰ Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 340.

¹¹ Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 686.

¹² Valor Eccle. Vol. IV. 177.

¹³ Rot. Hund. 240.

¹⁴ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 150.

²¹ Nichols's Leicestershire, Vol. II. 375.

¹⁵ Calend. Rot. Char. 150.

¹⁶ Inq. p. m. Vol. II. 174, and

Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 221.

¹⁷ Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 44.

¹⁸ 94.

¹⁹ 193.

²⁰ Inq. ad quod dam. 375.

In 1301 William Kirkby held 37 acres.¹ In 1302 lands were assigned to Margaret, wife of Walter Doseville, sister of William Kirkby; to Alice, wife of Peter Prilly, second sister; to Matilda de Houby, third sister; and to Mabel, fourth sister, formerly wife of William Grimbaud.² In 1321 the Rector of Bringhurst held lands.³ In 1322 Hugh Prilly and Margery, his wife, held $\frac{1}{4}$ parts of the manor, viz. 1 mess. 20 acres and 3 roods.⁴ In 1376 Edward Fritheby held lands,⁵ and also in 1383.⁶ In 1388 John Holt held 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rents.⁷ In 1393 Edmund Fritheby held a moiety of a dovecote;⁸ and in 1394 his sisters, Eliza and Matilda, held 19*s.* 3*d.* rents.⁹ In 1447 Thomas Palmer had a grant of free warren.¹⁰ In 1541 the lands of Peterborough Abbey were settled on the new see of Peterborough, on condition that the Bishop and Chapter should grant a lease of them for three hundred years, to Lewis Watson; and by marriage in 1751 the advowson came to the Earl of Guildford.¹¹

Bromkinsthorpe. Liberty of St. Mary's, Leicester; contains between 400 and Brunestanetorp. 500 acres. The sole proprietors are Thomas Freer, Esq. and Mrs. Elizabeth Kershaw. The Foss road runs through it. The small tithes belong to the Corporation of Leicester, as parcel of the possessions of the church of St. Mary de Castro.

At the conquest, Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 6 carucates, the land was equal to 4 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; and 3 bondmen, and 6 villans with 3 bordars, had 2 ploughs; there was a mill: 4 socmen in Smitetone belonged to this manor, who had 1 plough; there were 8 acres of meadow, and a wood 120 perches long and as many broad:¹² and a house in Leicester belonged to it,¹³ and 2 carucates belonged to the Soke of Ratby.¹² In 1296 Ralph D'Aveta held part of a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.¹⁴ It was divided into Westcote's and Danett's Hall, the former was given to Leicester Abbey, by Robert Fitz Parnel, Earl of Leicester; at the dissolution it was granted to Thomas Rive, who sold it to John Ruding, who sold it in 1563 to John Blackman, and in 1574 it was sold to Richard Ruding; in 1821 Walter Ruding sold it to Thomas Freer, Esq. The other, Danett's Hall, in the reign of Edward I. belonged to Thomas Walsh; in 1279 Thomas Danett held it; it afterwards belonged to the Watts's and Wightmans, who sold it to S. Unwin, Esq. who sold it to — Powell, who again sold it to William Bentley;¹⁵ Edward Alexander, M. D. purchased it of William Bentley, and on his death, in 1825, it came to Mrs. Elizabeth Kershaw.

Brookesby. Hund. of East Goscote, 6 miles S. W. from Melton, and 110 from Brochesbi. London; contains 830 acres, 23 inhabitants, 2 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 34*l.* 19*s.* The soil is very rich and excellent, and the low grounds are subject to inundation from the river Wreke which, as well as the Melton Canal, passes through the parish. The Trustees of the late George Wyndham, Esq. are the sole proprietors, Lords of the manor, and patrons of the Rectory; and have a Seat called Brookesby Hall. There is no land or house attached to the Rectory, the tenants paying 200*l.* per ann. in lieu of tithes.—P. N. T. 4*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, and 22*l.* 10*s.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was born here August 28th, 1592; and was assassinated by Felton in 1628.

At the general survey in 1086, Ulfi held under the Countess Judith 6 bovates, 1 plough was in the demesne; there were 2 servants and 4 acres of meadow.¹⁶ Hugh, Earl of Chester, held 2 carucates, and 7 acres of meadow and a mill, as an appendage of the manor of Barrow.¹⁷ In 1253 Richard Villiers had a grant of free warren.¹⁸ In 1276 John Villiers had free warren here,¹⁹ and appropriated to himself a fishery.²⁰ In 1391 John Villiers held 1 virgate, of the honor of Chester.²¹ At the death of Sir William Villiers, in 1711, the manor was sold to Sir Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper.²² On the death of Miss A. B. Wright, in 1830, it came to George Wyndham, Esq.

Broughton Astley. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 5 miles N. by W. from Lutterworth, and 89 from London; including Sutton-in-the-Elms and Britton. Prime Thorpe, contains 2000 acres, 630 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 141 houses; Broctone. its expenditure in poor-rates 399*l.* 12*s.* The soil is various, Brocthon. being clay, sand, and gravel. The river Soar runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are R. Chesher, Esq. the Rev. Mr. Cooper, Miss Garrett, Brostone.

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|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 174. | 8 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 166. | 15 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 566. |
| 2 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 123. | 9 174. | 16 Domesday, Vol. I. 236. |
| 3 Inq. ad quod dam. 265. | 10 Calend. Rot. Char. 201. | 17 237. |
| 4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 302. | 11 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 511. | 18 Calend. Rot. Char. 82. |
| 5 Vol. II. 341. | 12 Domesday, Vol. I. 232. | 19 Rot. Hund. 240. |
| 6 Vol. III. 59. | 13 230. | 20 Ab. Placitor. 238. |
| 7 106. | 14 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140. | 21 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 139. |
| | 22 Nichols's Leicestershire, Vol. III. 194. | |

and Mr. Pratt. The Rev. R. T. Adnutt is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 130 acres.—P. N. T. 16*l*. In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 26*l*. 10*s*. 3*d*. The parish was inclosed in 1637.

In 1086 Hugh de Grentemaisnel held under the Countess Judith 4 carucates; 8 socmen and 2 bordars had 3 ploughs.¹ Osborn held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 3 carucates, the arable was equal to 3 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 6 villans and 2 bordars had 1 plough; there was a mill, and 7 acres of meadow.² In 1272 Henry le Forcer held lands.³ In 1296 Andrew de Eley held a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.⁴ In 1301 Andrew Astley held the manor extent, with the advowson.⁵ The heir general of the Lord Astley was married to Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthin. In 1679 the manor and estate of the Earl of Stamford was sold to Lord Keeper Wright. In 1769 George Wright sold the manor to the Rev. J. Liptrott, whose grandson sold it to the Rev. Thomas Adnutt.

Broughton, Nether. Hund. of Framland, 6 miles N. W. from Melton, and 111 from London; contains 2000 acres, 436 inhabitants, 81 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 176*l*. 15*s*. The soil is in general a strong clay, adapted for pasturage; the hills which form the Vale of Belvoir nearly surround it. The principal landed proprietors are Frederic Duncombe Bouverie, Philip Pleydell Bouverie, and Frederic Pleydell Bouverie, Esqrs. who are Lords of the manor, and Richard Hill, Esq. The alternate patrons of the Rectory are the Earl of Radnor, and the Hon. Francis Bowater; the Glebe belonging to it is 250 acres.—P. N. T. 11*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*. In 1535 a pension of 1*l*. 10*s*. was paid to Lenton Priory, and the Rectory valued at 11*l*. 5*s*. 7*d*. The parish was inclosed in 1764.

At the conquest, Hugh Fitz Baldwin farmed the manor under the King, there were 12 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 24 socmen, 9 villans and 2 bordars, had 12 ploughs; there were 100 acres of meadow.⁶ In 1240 Peter de la Mare held lands.⁷ In 1289 Margaret Kuriel held lands for the Abbey.⁸ In 1296 Croxton Abbey held a fee under the Duke of Lancaster.⁹ In 1301 Lenton Priory, Nottinghamshire, had 6 tofts and 11 bovates of land.¹⁰ In 1303 Croxton Abbey had a grant of free warren.¹¹ In 1412 William Ty gave lands to Croxton Abbey.¹² The church was given to Lenton Priory, by Albert Basset. The Knights Hospitallers had lands here.¹³ At the dissolution the manor was granted to Thomas, Earl of Rutland. In 1607 Sir Andrew Noel held the manor, which in 1611 was sold to Francis, Earl of Rutland, who gave it in marriage with his daughter Catherine to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. In 1670 the Earl of Albemarle bought it; and in 1687 sold it to George Jeffreys, Lord Wem. In 1709 Sir C. Duncombe bought it; and in 1763 it came to his two daughters, Frances, married to John Bowater, and Ann, married to Jacob Pleydell Bouverie, Earl of Radnor.

Bruntingthorpe. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 5 miles N. E. from Lutterworth, and 87 from London; contains 1150 acres, 348 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 78 houses; it expenditure in poor-rates 201*l*. 6*s*. The soil is a mixture of sand, gravel, and clay; there is a Chalybeate Spring in the parish. The principal landed proprietors are John Clarke, Esq. who claims to be Lord of the manor, Mrs. Seale, and Mrs. Flude. The family of Freeman and the Rev. Mr. Holmes are joint patrons of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 295 acres.—P. N. T. 6*l*. 13*s*. 11*d*. Vicar 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 10*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. The parish was inclosed in 1776.

In 1086 Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 2 carucates belonging to the Soke of Ratby; he also held 6 carucates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 3 servants, 6 villans and 3 bordars, had 2 ploughs; and there was a mill: to the manor belonged 4 socmen in Smitetone, who held 1 plough and 8 acres of meadow; there was a wood 120 perches long and 120 broad.¹⁴ Robert held under the Earl of Mellent two parts of a hide, viz. 12 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 2 servants, 9 socmen, 3 villans and 6 bordars, held 3 ploughs; there were 16 acres of meadow: Osborn held 3 carucates of this land, and had 1 plough.¹⁵ In 1275 Miravale Abbey held the town.¹⁶ In 1296 Ralph D'Aveta held part of a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.¹⁷ In 1301 Miravale Abbey held 6 acres.¹⁸ In 1316 Theobald de Verdun held a fee,¹⁹ and in 1336 also.²⁰ In 1320 Walter Jacob, for Miravale Abbey, held lands; and Henry de Appleby held lands for Miravale Abbey.²¹ In 1387 Henry

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.

2 232.

3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 38.

4 140.

5 173.

6 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.

7 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 43.

8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 104.

9 138.

10 177.

11 Calend. Rot. Char. 135.

12 Inq. ad quod dam. 366.

13 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 114.

14 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.

15 Domesday, Vol. I. 237.

16 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 239.

17 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140.

18 177.

19 284.

20 Vol. II. 71.

21 Inq. ad quod dam. 265.

Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held the manor.¹ In 1457 Sir Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held it. At the dissolution, the possessions of the Abbey here were granted to Sir Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers of Chartly, who sold them to Richard Bradgate.²

Buckminster. Hund. of Framland, 7 miles E. by N. from Melton, and 105 from London; including Sewstern, contains 2900 acres, 625 inhabitants, 121 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 108*l.* 9*s.* The soil towards the north is a red marl, on the south clay; the ground lies high and it abounds with springs. The principal landed proprietors are Lord Huntingtower, who is Lord of the manor, and has a handsome Seat called Buckminster Hall; John Marshall, and James Farmer, Esqrs. There are some remains of a religious House which formerly belonged to Kirkby Belers Priory. The Duke of Devonshire is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 81 acres.—P. N. T. 16*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 8*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

In 1086 Robert Fitz Walter held under the Bishop of Lincoln 9½ carucates, the arable was equal to 8 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 8 villans, 10 socmen and 3 bordars, had 8 ploughs; there were 52 acres of meadow.³ In 1217 Valle Dei Abbey, Lincolshire, had lands here.⁴ In 1297 Simon de Buckminster held the manor extent.⁵ In 1306 William de Asgerhagh and Constance, his wife, held 5 bovates for Valle Dei Abbey.⁶ In 1363 Kirkby Priory gave to the Knights of Jerusalem the advowson of Clipston church, Northamptonshire, in exchange for the advowson of Buckminster.⁷ In 1393 Ralph Crumwell held 30 acres of meadow.⁸ At the dissolution the manor was granted to Henry Digby, who sold it to H. Allen, whose heir sold it to Thomas Cave; in 1614 Edward Hartopp bought it, and in 1762 it was sold to Lord William Manners.⁹ The advowson was given by the King, in 1559, to William Cavendish, the confidential servant of Cardinal Wolsey.

Burbach. Chapelry of Aston Flamville, contains 2300 acres, 1504 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in framework-knitting, 288 houses; its expenditure, with Sketchley, in poor-rates 748*l.* The river Soar and the Watling Street pass through the parish. From its elevation there are no floods, and being surrounded by a well-wooded country, diversified with knolls, it is a beautiful and salubrious situation. The principal landed proprietors are the Countess de Grey, Lord Hood, and Richard Spooner Jacques Winterton, Esq. The Lady of the manor is the Countess de Grey. There is a National School founded by the Countess de Grey, and supported by voluntary contributions. The Trustees of the late Charles Smith, Esq. have a Seat here called Burbach Lodge.

At the conquest, St. Mary's Abbey, Coventry, held 1¼ hides, there were 22½ carucates; in the demesne were 2 ploughs; 20 villans, with 2 bordars and 2 bondmen, had 8 ploughs; there was a meadow 40 perches long and 40 broad, and a wood half a mile long and 160 perches broad.¹⁰ In 1307 John Hastings had a grant of free warren;¹¹ and in 1312 he held the manor and advowson of the church.¹² In 1324 John, Lord of Abergavenny held the advowson.¹³ In 1335 Isabella held the manor.¹⁴ In 1354 William Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, by marriage with Juliana, held the advowson.¹⁵ In 1367 Agnes, wife of Laurence Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held the manor;¹⁶ and in 1376 John held it with the advowson,¹⁷ and also in 1389.¹⁸ In 1397 Richard, Earl of Arundel, held the manor in right of Philippa, his wife;¹⁹ and in 1400 Philippa, wife of John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held the advowson;²⁰ from the Earl it passed to Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthin.

Burleigh. In the parish of Loughborough, contains about 374 acres. The soil is light. The sole proprietor is Miss Tate, who has a Seat called Burleigh Hall.—In 1668 Sir William Jesson held Burley Park; and in 1711 Henry Tate held it.

Burrow. Hund. of Gartree (in a detached portion), 5 miles S. from Melton, and 100 from London; contains 1500 acres, 183 inhabitants, 35 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 108*l.* 1*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors are the Trustees of Collin's Hospital, Nottingham, Mrs. Browne, Brazen Nose College, Oxford, and Benjamin Simpkin, Esq. There are the remains of a Roman Encampment, known by the name of Cæsar's Camp. It occupies the whole summit of the hill, and the rampart is apparently composed of large loose stones, piled up and covered with

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 94.	8 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 170.	15 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 188.
2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 66.	9 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 125.	16 286.
3 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.	10 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.	17 343.
4 Calend. Rot. Char. 38.	11 Calend. Rot. Char. 140.	18 Vol. III. 116.
5 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 146.	12 Inq. p. mort. Vol. I. 251, 252.	19 214.
6 212.	13 323.	20 276.
7 Inq. ad quod dam. 334.	14 Vol. II. 66.	

turf; its figure is irregular, though nearly a square; its length is about 800 feet, with a ditch running parallel with the wall. There are numerous springs at the base of the hill, which is composed of a soft reddish stone, in which are imbedded numerous shells, chiefly of the cockle tribe, and covered with soil to the depth of a few inches; as the rock has many fissures which have from time to time been filled up by the falling in of the earth, the whole appears at first sight to be an artificial erection rather than a natural conformation. The Lords and Lady of the manor are Earl Somers, the Earl of Harborough, Brazen Nose College, Oxford, and Mrs. Browne. The Trustees of the Rev. William Browne are patrons of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 70 acres.—P. N. T. 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Vicar 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 12*l*.

In 1086 Robert held under Henry de Ferrers 2 carucates and 3 bovates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 4 villans and 1 bordar had a plough; there were 20 acres of meadow.¹ Goisfrid de Wirce held 1 carucate of the Soke of Pickwell.² Herbert held of the King 4 carucates, 1½ ploughs were employed in the demesne; 4 servants, 6 bordars and 1 socman, had 3 ploughs; there were 20 acres of meadow, and a wood 520 perches long and 160 wide; he also held 6 bovates of waste:³ the King also held 1½ carucates.⁴ In 1291 Philip Marmion held a fee.⁵ In 1302 Robert Tateshall held a fee;⁶ and also in 1306.⁷ In 1322 Roger Beler held lands;⁸ in 1324 he held lands for the chaplain of Kirkby-upon-Wreke;⁹ and John de Esseby held lands for Croxton Abbey.¹⁰ In 1376 Ralph Crumwell held the manor.¹¹ In 1387 Baldwin Friville and Ida, his wife, held a fee.¹² In 1462 William Burrow held the manor. In 1678 Rowland Browne held it.¹³

Burstall. Chapelry of Belgrave, contains 1127 acres, 199 inhabitants, 68 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 179*l*. 3*s*. Near the village the ground is a good mixed soil, on the west a strong clay. The river Soar separates it from Thurmaston. The principal landed proprietors are John Mansfield, Esq. Mr. Joseph Edward Pagett, and Mr. Thomas While. J. Mansfield, Esq. is Lord of the manor and has a Seat called Burstall House. The chapelry was inclosed in 1759.

In 1086 Hugh de Gretemaisnel held 6 carucates, the arable was equal to 5 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; and 1 bondman, 3 villans, 9 socmen and 11 bordars, had 3 ploughs; there was a mill and 36 acres of meadow, and a wood 120 perches long and 80 wide. Widard held under Hugh 2 carucates, the arable was equal to 1 plough, which was in the demesne; 2 bondmen, 8 villans and 4 bordars had 1 plough; there was a mill and 16 acres of meadow.¹⁴ In 1298 Hawesia Grelle held the town extent.¹⁵ In 1299 Leicester Abbey paid a fine of 20*s*. for license to enter upon a lay tenement.¹⁶ In 1322 John Tours held lands for the Abbey.¹⁷ In 1301 Robert Birstal held 24 acres for the Abbey.¹⁸ In 1347 the Abbey paid a fine for license to William Aston to give lands to the Abbey;¹⁹ and John la Warre and Joan, his wife, held two parts of the vill.²⁰ In 1348 William Aston gave lands to the Abbey.²¹ In 1370 Roger le Warre and Alianora, his wife, held two parts of the manor.²² In 1393 John Oxley held 3 virgates.²³ In 1412 Thomas West held the manor as of the honor of Leicester.²⁴ In 1538 the manor belonged to Christopher Villers, and by marriage it passed to Thomas Gifford. In 1759 it belonged to John Bass, and subsequently to the Hon. Charles Wyndham, who sold it to J. Mansfield Esq. in 1798.²⁵

Bushby. Hamlet of Thurnby, contains 1000 acres, 87 inhabitants, 17 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 40*l*. 8*s*. The principal landed proprietor is George Anthony Legh Keck, Esq. who is Lord of the manor.—In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.²⁶ In 1287 a charter was made between John Burstall and Robert Waldescher about some land.²⁷ In 1298 Millicent de Monte Alto held it extent.²⁸ In 1343 Henry de Ferrers held a fee.²⁹ In 1351 William Zouch of Harringworth, held lands as a member of Thorpe Arnold.³⁰ In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.³¹ In 1381 William Zouch held it as a member of Thorpe Arnold.³² In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.³³ In 1468 William Zouch held it.

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| 1 Domesday, Vol. I. 233. | 12 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 94. | 23 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 167. |
| 2 235. | 13 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 527. | 24 339. |
| 3 236. | 14 Domesday, Vol. I. 232. | 25 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 187. |
| 4 230. | 15 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 149. | 26 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37. |
| 5 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 109. | 16 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 117. | 27 Ab. Placitor. 216. |
| 6 182. | 17 Inq. ad quod dam. 274. | 28 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 150. |
| 7 228. | 18 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 171. | 29 Vol. II. 116. |
| 8 Inq. ad quod dam. 269. | 19 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 191. | 30 174, and |
| 9 279. | 20 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 136. | Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 221. |
| 10 280. | 21 Inq. ad quod dam. 318. | 31 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 309. |
| 11 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 353. | 22 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 305. | 32 Vol. III. 44. |
| | 33 Inq. post mortem, Vol. III. 94. | |

Burton Lazars. Hamlet of Melton, contains 3000 acres, 249 inhabitants, 45 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 164*l.* 8*s.* A branch of the river Eye runs through it. The Hospital was built on a hill near a spring which was formerly in high reputation for the cure of Leprosy, at which in 1760 a bathing room was erected; the spring was much frequented by persons afflicted with scorbutic complaints, and considerable benefit was derived from the use of the waters, which contain Muriate of Soda in sufficient quantity to make them taste salt, and sulphureted Hydrogen Gas is also evolved. The principal landed proprietors are Edward Hartopp, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and the Bishop of Ely. In 1535 the Curate had a stipend of 5*l.*

In 1086 Richard held under Robert de Busli 3 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 5 villans with 4 bordars had 2 ploughs; there were 4 acres of meadow.¹ Goisfrid de Wirce held 12 carucates and 12 acres of meadow, as pertaining to Melton manor.² In 1276 Burton Lazars Hospital held 4 carucates, and Valle Dei Abbey 8 carucates.³ In 1300 Roger Mowbray held a fee.⁴ In 1302 Robert Tateshall held $\frac{1}{3}$ of a fee;⁵ and in 1307 he held a fee.⁶ In 1325 Roger Beler and Alice, his wife, held 6*s.* 8*d.* rents.⁷ In 1361 John Mowbray held a fee.⁸ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ virgates.⁹ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held a fee.¹⁰ In 1455 Robert Wodeford held 700 acres under John Beler. In 1457 Lord Ferrers of Groby held the manor. The lands belonging to Valle Dei Abbey were granted, at the dissolution, to St. Giles's Hospital without the bar of the old Temple, London. The manor and the Hospital lands were granted to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, and the Duke of Northumberland. In 1599 the manor was granted to the Bishop of Ely; but it was sold by the Parliament in 1648; and was restored in the reign of Charles II. In 1642 Sir Thomas Hartopp had property here.¹¹

THE HOSPITAL of Burton Lazars, was founded in 1135 by Roger de Mowbray, aided by a general collection throughout England, for a master and eight sound as well as several poor leprous persons; and all the inferior Lazar Houses in England were in some measure subject to its Master, as he was to the Master of the Lazars at Jerusalem Hospital, belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in England. Its Temporalities in this county in 1291 were 31*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*¹² In 1535 its possessions were as follows:

Thomas Ratcliffe, Master.		£.	s.	d.
<i>Leicestershire</i> —Rectory appropriated: Loseby		16	0	0
Pension, &c.: Galby 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , oblations before the Image of St. Lazarus 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	}	3	10	0
Rents, &c.: Buckminster 11 <i>s.</i> , Burton St. Lazars 16 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , Edmundthorpe 1 <i>s.</i> , Dalby Magna 2 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> , Dalby Parva 14 <i>s.</i> , Kimcote 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Kirkby Belers 2 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> , Leesthorpe 12 <i>s.</i> , Leicester 12 <i>s.</i> , Melton 12 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , Newton Burdett 7 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> , Pickwell 1 <i>s.</i> , Queniborough 1 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> , Stapleford 14 <i>s.</i> , Stathern 15 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Stonesby 10 <i>s.</i> , Thorpe Sachville 4 <i>s.</i> , Twyford 3 <i>s.</i> , Wickham 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; profits of pleas of court 2 <i>s.</i>		50	6	9
<i>Rutlandshire</i> —Rents: Ashwell 4 <i>l.</i> , Belton 1 <i>s.</i> , Whitwell 1 <i>s.</i>		4	2	0
<i>Derbyshire</i> —Rectory appropriated: Spondon		30	0	0
Rents: Burrowash 4 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Chaddesdon 11 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> , Lokkove 7 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> , Spondon 14 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	}	26	14	11
<i>Norfolk</i> —Rents: Borrow 1 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> , Brenningham 8 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , Brenton 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Bristow 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Burnham Sutton 9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , Chosell 5 <i>l.</i> , Holkham 7 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> , Hunsworth 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> , Lynn Episcopi 15 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> , Stodye 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , Wyndham 3 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>		12	10	5
<i>Lincolnshire</i> —Rectory appropriated: Threckingham		2	6	8
Pension from Brassingbourne		1	6	8
Rents: Ashby 1 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Axholme 6 <i>s.</i> , Bagenwarby 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Braunston 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Brinkele 4 <i>d.</i> , Eddenham 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Foleby 18 <i>s.</i> , Gunby 1 <i>s.</i> , Gretford 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , Karleton 4 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Kettisby 6 <i>d.</i> , Kirkby 2 <i>s.</i> , Langton 6 <i>d.</i> , Lincoln town 2 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , in Malgudria of Lincoln 2 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , manor of Nettleham 13 <i>l.</i> , Oxcomb 7 <i>d.</i> , Somerby 6 <i>d.</i> , Steneby 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Threckingham 4 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> , Wanysgarow 6 <i>d.</i> , Witham 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Woodborough 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	}	31	1	3
Carried forward		£177	18	8

¹ Domesday, Vol. I. 234.

² 235.

³ Rot. Hund. 240.

⁴ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 163.

⁵ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 182.

⁶ 228.

⁷ 329.

⁸ Vol. II. 239.

⁹ Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 94.

¹⁰ 267.

¹¹ Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 270.

¹² Pope Nich. Taxatio.

Brought forward	£177 18 8
Suffolk—Rents: Kedington 14s. 8d, Stambourne 2s.	0 16 8
Huntingdonshire—Rents in Lupton	0 4 0
Northamptonshire—Rents; Fentford 10s, Northampton town 2l. 1s. 8d, } Stepington 3s, Steplemorton 4s.	2 18 8
Yorkshire—Rents: Pontefract 7l, Muskham 1s. 4d.	7 1 4
Northumberland—Rents in Harrop	2 13 4
Middlesex—Rectory appropriated: Feltham	11 12 0
Rents: Edmelton 13s. 4d, Feltham 5l. 8s. 9d, St Giles's, London, } 68l. 12s. 9d, Heston 2l. 1s. 4d, Holborn 5l. 8s, City of London } 49l. 9s. 10d.	131 14 0
Essex—Rents: Goldenwick 13s, Sheckwell 8s, Witterys 5s. 4d.	1 7 4
Sum Total, £336 6 0	

Payments.

Pensions: to the Vicar of Loseby 6l. 13s. 4d, Vicar of Feltham 4l; to Kirkby Belers Priory, for lands in Dalby Parva and Buckminster; to the King, for lands in Spondon; to St. John's Hospital, Nor- thampton, for land in Northampton; to Westminster Abbey, for land in London; to one pauper in Burton 4l. 11s. 3d. per ann.; and fourteen paupers in St. Giles's without the bar, London, 42l. 11s. 8d.	70 15 10
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Clear Annual value at the dissolution, £265 10 2¹

Burton Obery. Hund. of Gartree, 8 miles S. E. from Leicester and 92 from
Burtone. London; contains 1800 acres, 383 inhabitants, 96 houses; its
Burton Noveray. expenditure in poor-rates 306l. 8s. The soil is a strong clay,
and a great part of the land is subject to inundation from the river Soar, which runs
through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. Thomas Thorpe,
John Moore, and John Woodroffe, Esqrs. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington
is Lord of the honor, and Sir John Palmer, Bart. is Lord of the manor; the Rev. T.
Thorpe is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 275 acres.—P. N. T. 10l. 13s.
4d. In 1535 a pension of 4s. was paid to Shene Priory, and the Rectory valued at
18l. 5s. 7d. The parish was inclosed in 1765.

In 1086 Hugh de Gretemaisnel held 12 carucates, the arable was equal to 8
ploughs, 3 were in the demesne, with 8 servants; 15 villans, 6 socmen and 5 bor-
dars, had 6 ploughs; there were 14 acres of meadow.² Robert held under Henry
de Ferrers 1 carucate and 1 bovat, 1 plough was in the demesne; 1 servant had $\frac{1}{2}$
a plough, there were 2 acres of meadow.³ In 1217 Valle Dei Abbey held lands.⁴
In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.⁵ In 1301 Simon de Wykyn-
geston held 2 virgates for a chaplain in Wigston Church.⁶ In 1306 Robert de la
Warde and Ida, his wife, held the manor extent.⁷ In 1316 Theobald Verdun
held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.⁸ In 1333 Hugh Meynill held lands here.⁹ In 1336 Theobald Verdun
held a fee.¹⁰ In 1343 Henry Ferrers held a fee.¹¹ In 1360 Elizabeth, wife of Theo-
bald Verdun, held a fee called Normanville.¹² In 1363 Hugh Meynill held the
manor extent.¹³ In 1369 Henry Beaumont held a fee,¹⁴ and in 1375 also.¹⁵ In
1371 William Ferrers held a fee.¹⁶ In 1376 Richard Meynill held the manor.¹⁷ In
1377 Alice Ferrers held 4l. rents.¹⁸ In 1378 John Bret held 4l. rent out of divers
tenements.¹⁹ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held $4\frac{1}{2}$ virgates and $\frac{1}{2}$ a
fee.²⁰ In 1396 John Beaumont, and Catherine, his wife, held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee per John
Noveray.²¹ In 1397 Joan, wife of Richard Meynill, held the manor.²² In 1463
Thomas Walsh held the manor. At the dissolution the advowson was granted to Ed-
ward, Lord Clinton and Saye and Earl of Lincoln; and in 1642 it belonged to Robert
Burdett. It afterwards belonged to the Rev. Chapman Dolby, and by marriage it
came in 1753 to the Rev. Paul Southworth, and in 1763 to the Rev. John Lee.²³

Burton-on-the-Wolds. Township of Prestwold, contains 2400 acres, 416
Burtone. inhabitants, 87 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates
Burton super Waldas. 205l. 12s. The soil is a strong clay. The principal
landed proprietor is Charles Godfrey Mundy, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has

1 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. 152.	9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 57.	17 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 355.
2 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.	10 71.	18 Vol. III. 5.
3 233.	11 116.	19 17.
4 Calend. Rot. Char. 38.	12 222.	20 94.
5 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.	13 261.	21 198.
6 171.	14 293.	22 217.
7 216.	15 339.	23 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 533.
8 284.	16 309.	

a Seat called Burton Hall.—In 1086 William held under Goisfrid de Wirce 5 carucates; 9 socmen had 4 ploughs, there were 40 acres of meadow.¹ Durand Malet held 5 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 2 socmen, 2 villans and 1 bordar had 1 plough there were 40 acres of meadow.² Lewin held under Earl Hugh Lupus 1 hide, 1 plough was in the demesne, 1 villan and 2 bordars; and there were 20 acres of meadow. Godric held under Earl Hugh 2 carucates; 1 plough was in the demesne, and there were 20 acres of meadow: Hugh Grentemaisnel held under the Earl 2 carucates.³ In 1308 John Borcolf held 2 acres.⁴ In 1325 John Segrave and Christiana, his wife, held lands; and Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, held rents.⁵ In 1329 Robert Poutrell held lands and rents:⁶ in the same year Alice, wife of Thomas le Brun, held the manor extent;⁷ and the custody of the lands of Alice, wife of Thomas le Brown, were granted to Thomas Cotes during the minority of the heir.⁸ In 1340 Henry de Beaumont, Earl of Buchanan, held the hamlet as a member of Loughborough.⁹ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held 4½ virgates and ½ a fee.¹⁰ In 1518 Ralph Shirley held the manor. At the dissolution the manor, and the whole of the property belonging to Garendon Abbey, were granted to Thomas, Earl of Rutland.¹¹

Cadeby. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 1 mile E. from Bosworth and 105 from London; Catebi. contains 700 acres, and with Osbaston, 343 inhabitants, 75 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 180*l.* 8*s.* The soil is partly clay with a portion of good barley land. The principal landed proprietors are Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, Bart. and Sir Wilmot Horton, Bart.; the former is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 54 acres.—P. N. T. 2*l.* 10*s.* and 5*l.* In 1535 a pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid to Dunstable Priory, and the Rectory valued at 4*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

At the conquest Ivo held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 2 carucates, the land was equal to 1 plough, there was 1 in the demesne; 7 villans, with a priest and 3 bordars, had 1 plough; there was a wood 120 perches long and 80 wide.¹² In the reign of Henry I. Morin de Pince gave the manor and advowson to Dunstable Priory.¹³ In 1296 John Segrave held ½ of a fee under the Duke of Lancaster.¹⁴ In 1461 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held part of a fee.¹⁵ In 1470 Thomas Lathbury gave the manor to Leicester Abbey; and in 1544 the King granted it to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple. In 1600 Sir James Harrington sold the manor and advowson to Sir Wolstan Dixie.¹⁶

Caldwell and Wapkeham. Chapelries of Rothley, contain 758 acres, 101 inhabitants, 25 houses; their expenditure in poor-rates 73*l.* 15*s.* The soil is a red loam. There is a red stone found here, which, from its indestructibility by fire, was in great request in various parts of the kingdom for ovens, furnaces, &c. before the firebrick was in such general use. The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of Rutland, Thomas Stow, and George Ashbourne, Esqrs. Thomas Babington, Esq. is Lord of the manor. They are peculiars, the exempt jurisdiction of which belong to Thomas Babington, Esq. the Lord of the manor of Rothley.¹⁷ The chapelries were inclosed in 1777.

In 1086 the King held 4 carucates and 2 mills as part of Rothley manor.¹⁸ In 1209 there was an inquisition to ascertain whether the Earl of Leicester disseized the King of 2 carucates, broke the head of the mill stream, and turned off the water.¹⁹ In 1276 the Knights Templers held 1*s.* 8*d.* rent.²⁰ In 1371 William Ferrers, of Groby, and Margaret, his wife, formerly wife of Gilbert Umfraville, Earl of Angus, and daughter of Henry Percy, held a fee.²¹ In 1521 William, Thomas, and Roger Wigston, and William Fisher, for William Fisher and John Thorpe, chaplains of the Hospital of William Wigston, in Leicester, and the poor thereof, held lands.²² In 1552 Sir William Brabazon held the manor.²³

Carlton. Chapelry of Market Bosworth, contains 800 acres of cold poor land, Carleton. 218 inhabitants, 38 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 194*l.* 16*s.* The principal landed proprietor and Lord of the manor is Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, Bart.—In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.²⁴ In 1274 3 virgates of land and 1 mess. which belonged to Peter de Neville, and were seized into the hands of the King, were ordered to be delivered to Theobald Neville,²⁵ In 1330 John Harcourt held a fee.²⁶ In 1340,²⁷ in 1369,²⁸ and in 1375,²⁹ Henry

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| 1 Domesday, Vol. I. 235. | 11 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 364. | 21 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 309. |
| 2 236. | 12 Domesday, Vol. I. 232. | 22 Vol. IV. 479. |
| 3 237. | 13 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 572. | 23 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 966. |
| 4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 228. | 14 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140. | 24 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37. |
| 5 327, 328. | 15 Vol. IV. 313. | 25 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 25. |
| 6 Vol. II. 23. | 16 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 573. | 26 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 31. |
| 7 27. | 17 Val. Eccl. Vol. IV. appendix. | 27 93. |
| 8 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 30. | 18 Domesday, Vol. I. 230. | 28 293. |
| 9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93. | 19 Ab. Placitor. 65. | 29 339. |
| 10 Vol. III. 94. | 20 Rot. Hund. 237. | |

Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held a fee. In 1361 Henry, Duke of Lancaster, had a view of frank pledge.¹ In 1396 John Beaumont and Catherine, his wife, held 2 fees, by Thomas Harcourt, in Bosworth, Coton, Aylestone, and Glenn Parva.² In 1413 Henry Beaumont held a fee.⁴ In 1426 William Balle held a mess.³ In 1594 Wolstan Dixie held lands here.⁵

Carlton Curlew.

Carlinton.
Carleton.
Carlton Curley.
Kirketon.

Hund. of Gartree, 7 miles S. E. from Leicester and 90 from London; including part of Ilstone, contains 2300 acres, 174 inhabitants, 37 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 84*l.* 6*s.* The soil is a strong clay. The principal landed proprietor is Sir John Palmer, Bart. who has a Seat called Carlton Hall, which is an old stone building in the style of the reign of Elizabeth, and is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 100 acres.—P. N. T. 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 a pension of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid to Shene Priory, and the Rectory valued at 18*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

In 1086 the King held 5 bovates.⁶ Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 11 carucates and 1 bovat, the arable was equal to 7 ploughs, 3 were in the demesne; 5 servants, 9 villans, 8 bordars, 1 foreigner with a priest, had 5 ploughs; there were 16 acres of meadow.⁷ In 1267 Henry Henfield and Alice, his wife, held lands.⁸ In 1274 Peter de Neville, an outlaw, held lands.⁹ In 1287 the Sheriff was directed to enquire respecting the complaint of Peter de Weston that Adam Medbourn had overstocked the common pasture.¹⁰ In 1312 Alan la Zouch held part of a fee.¹¹ In 1314 Richard le Charron, for St. Ebrulph's Abbey, had a grant of lands.¹² In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held a fee.¹³ In 1336 John Pyrie, Rector of Aylestone, paid a fine of 3*l.* for license to assign 40*s.* rents in mortmain.¹⁴ In 1356 John Newenham, for Ulverscroft Priory, held the manor.¹⁵ In 1363 John Hakluyt held lands.¹⁶ In 1371 Alice, wife of John Wardedieu, formerly married to William Hakluyt, held lands.¹⁷ In 1372,¹⁸ and in 1376,¹⁹ William Hakluyt held rents. In 1422 Matilda, wife of John Lovel, held part of a fee.²⁰ In 1444 Anna Cheselden held 7 virgates and 4 crofts.²¹ In 1454 William Lovel held part of a fee.²² In 1597 — Ward sold the manor to Thomas Palmer. At the dissolution Ulverscroft Priory manor was granted to — Bale, and in 1654 it was sold to Geoffrey Palmer.²³

Castle Donington.

Dunintone.
Doniton.
Donyingham.

Hund. of West Goscote, 9 miles N. W. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and 119 from London; contains 3573 acres, 2560 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the manufacture of baskets, lace, and hosiery, 562 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 764*l.* 15*s.* The soil on the upper part is a strong clay, on the lower part a rich loam. The town is built from the top to the bottom of a hill, which is a rock composed chiefly of sand-stone; the houses, owing to the great declivity of the hill, are of such various elevations that the garden of one house is on a level with the roof of the next, and in some cases the ground is so precipitous that the roofs of the houses touch the rocks which overhang them. There was formerly a castle here, on the south side of the town, of which, a part of the walls and moat are still visible. The principal landed proprietors are the Marquis of Hastings, Richard Cheslyn, and James Sutton, Esqrs. The Marquis of Hastings has a magnificent Seat called Donington Hall, erected in 1795. The ground rises on all sides of the hall, but it is questionable whether it could have been built in a more desirable situation, viz. at the termination of three vallies. The south front of the house, the whole of which is built of a white stone, found on the spot, is particularly beautiful; in the centre there is a lantern tower over the portico, which is chastely and very elegantly designed, and superior perhaps to any thing of the kind in the kingdom. On the east the Chapel, 58 feet by 20, forms the wing; which at the same time screens the inferior out-buildings and offices. The Gothic Hall of entrance is 24 feet square; the Dining Room 48 feet by 24; the Drawing Room and Anti-chamber 40 feet by 24; and the Library 72 feet by 26: it contains 12,000 volumes, many of them very rare and valuable. There are also many valuable Paintings by the first masters. The Park, containing 300 acres, is highly picturesque and beautiful: at the western extremity the precipice called Donington Cliff, which overhangs the river, is universally and very justly admired for its bold and romantic scenery; and there

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 234.
2 Vol. III. 193.
3 Vol. IV. 4.
4 109.
5 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 521.
6 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.
7 232.
8 Ab. Placitor. 169.

9 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 56.
10 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 59, 63.
11 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 255.
12 Inq. ad quod dam. 243.
13 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 15.
14 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 109.
15 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 199.
16 251.

17 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 311.
18 322.
19 343.
20 Vol. IV. 73.
21 222.
22 264.
23 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 539.

is scarcely to be met with a park, on an equal scale, presenting so great a variety of hill and dale, or a more enchanting boundary than the river Trent forms; and none excelling it in verdure and the tasteful disposition of its "knotted and its gnarled oaks." The Lord of the manor is Viscount Melbourne. The Marquis of Hastings is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 94 acres.—P. N. T. 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* It was before 1291 a Chapelry of Kegworth, and then made a separate parish in the Diocese of York. In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 8*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* The profits of the chantry were 7*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, out of which 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid to paupers to pray for the soul of Harold Staunton, the founder. The church was appropriated to Norton Priory, Cheshire. In 1722 John Hardinge gave a benefaction of 200*l.* for its augmentation, and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave 200*l.* also. There is a small Market on Saturday, and Fairs on the 18th of March, Whit-Tuesday, and 29th of September. The parish was inclosed in 1737, 1770, and 1778.

In 1086 the Countess Alveva held 22½ carucates, 3 ploughs were in the demesne; 30 villans, 5 socmen, and 11 bordars with a priest, held 12 ploughs; there was a mill, and a wood 480 perches long and 320 broad.¹ Earl Hugh held 5 carucates, and a wood 120 perches long and 40 wide, as an appendage of the manor of Barrow.² William Baron, of Haulton, founder of Norton Priory, Cheshire, gave the church and lands to the Priory: and his grandson, Eustace, built the castle here, on an abrupt hill overlooking a large extent of flat country; his son Richard married Albrida de Lizours, who was heir to Robert Lacy, Lord of Pontefract, and her son assumed the name of Lacy: in 1216 John Lacy had his castle demolished by order of the King, for taking part with the Barons; he married Margaret Quincy, and was created Earl of Lincoln in 1232:³ in 1250 his son, Edmund Lacy, had a grant of free warren.⁴ In 1276 Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln and Constable of Chester, had a grant of a market, a fair, and a fishery.⁵ In 1310 Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and Margery de Lonespee, formerly his wife, held the castle and town extent, as parcel of the Earldom of Chester, and 1 burgage and a virgate.⁶ In 1322 Hugh le Despencer, jun. had a grant of the town and honor, and the manor was granted to his wife Alianora:⁷ Ralph Basset, of Drayton, was made chief Seneschal of the castle, which belonged to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster; and William Otterhampton was made receiver of the rents.⁸ In 1330 Edmund, Earl of Kent, and Margaret, his wife, held the manor and ⅓ of a fee:⁹ and John Woodford, Master of St. John's Hospital, held lands.¹⁰ In 1331 the custody of the manor was committed to Margaret, wife of Edmund, Earl of Kent, uncle of the King, producing 83*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per ann. during the minority of the heir.¹¹ In 1352 John, Earl of Kent, held it and a fee, and the advowson of the Hospital of St. John.¹² In 1361 Thomas Holand, Earl of Kent, and Alice, his wife, held the vill. and castle extent, under the Earl of Chester.¹³ In 1385 Joan, Princess of Wales, the King's mother, held the manor extent.¹⁴ In 1396 Thomas Holand, Earl of Kent, and Alice, his wife, held the vill. and castle, extent, under the Earl of Chester.¹⁵ In 1403 Thomas, Earl of Kent, held the castle and town extent, and a fishery in the Trent.¹⁶ In 1411 Elizabeth, wife of John, Earl of Kent, held the advowson of the Hospital.¹⁷ In 1461 the Stewardship of the castle and manor was granted to Sir William Hastings; and in 1464 the reversion of the manor and castle was granted to him, (as parcel of the possessions of Catherine, Duchess of Norfolk). In 1509 Harold Staunton founded a chantry, for a priest to sing divine service, and also to teach a Grammar School there, for the erudition of poor scholars, in a school house founded by him, in Donington. In 1595 the Earl of Essex sold Castle Donington Park to Sir George Hastings, of Gopsall, for 3000*l.* In 1609 Edward Ferrers and others sold to Walter Hastings two grain and two fulling mills. The manor continued in the crown, as belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, till Charles I. in 1633, sold it to Sir John Coke, for 1450*l.*; and by marriage with the heiress of the Cokes, the manor came to Sir Matthew Lambe; but the soil had been granted by Edward IV. to the freeholders, for ever.

THE HOSPITAL of Castle Donington, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was founded by John Baron, of Haulton, for a Governor and thirteen brethren with sisters. In 1291 its Temporalities in Leicestershire were 2*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*¹⁸ In 1535, at the dissolution, its revenues were as follows:

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.	6 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 242.	12 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 177.
2 237.	7 Calend. Rot. Char. 156.	13 233.
3 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 770.	8 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 264, 265.	14 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 77.
4 Calend. Rot. Char. 68.	9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 32.	15 201.
5 106, and	10 Vol. IV. 438.	16 297.
Rot. Hund. 238.	11 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 55, 58.	17 333.
	18 Pope Nich. Taxatio.	

Thomas Burgoyne, Clerk, Incumbent.	£. s. d.
Profits of lands and tenements belonging to the Hospital, per ann.	4 0 0
Payments.	
Fees to Thomas Burgoyne, Jun. receiver,	0 6 8
Clear Annual value	£3 13 4 ¹

At the dissolution, the site and premises were granted to Francis, Earl of Huntingdon; and in 1575 Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, sold them to John Campion.

Catthorpe.

Torp.
Thorpe next Lilleburne.
Thorp Thomas.
Torpket.

Hund. of Guthlaxton, 5 miles S. by E. from Lutterworth, and 86 from London; contains 800 acres, 164 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 39 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 160*l.* 1*s.* The soil is mostly gravel. The Avon river runs through the parish. The

principal landed proprietors are John Frewin Turner, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Catthorpe Hall, John Compton, and S. Cook, Esqrs. Henry Harpur, Esq. is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 44 acres.—P. N. T. 4*l.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 5*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* In 1810 the Rev. S. P. Harpur gave 200*l.* for the augmentation of the Rectory; and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave 300*l.* from the Parliamentary grant.

In 1086 Maino the Briton held 2 carucates, 1½ ploughs were in the demesne; there was a mill.² In 1276 Peter Chaynell held 2 carucates, and Peter Hoppingham 3 carucates.³ In 1316 Theobald Verdun held part of a fee.⁴ In 1346 — Cooke had lands here. In 1360 Elizabeth Burgh, wife of Theobald Verdun, held the town.⁵ In 1481 Nicholas Cowley held lands.⁶ By marriage the town came to Sir Edward Leigh, who held it in 1592; soon afterwards it was sold to Sir Edward Saunders, whose daughter brought it in marriage to Thomas Morgan; thence it passed to the Brittain's, who sold it to Thomas Calcott.⁷

Charley.

Extra Parochial, near Whitwick, contains 438 acres, 42 inhabitants, 8 Cernelaga. houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 8*l.* 16*s.* The soil on the south side of the lordship is light, the middle rather stiff; but all considered good useful land. The sole proprietor is the Rev. William Bosworth, who is Lord of the manor. There was formerly a Priory here, some of the walls of which are still remaining, and form the outer walls of the present Hall. There is a wood of about 20 acres.

In 1086 Hugh, Earl of Chester, held 4 carucates of waste as an appendage of Barrow.⁸ In the reign of Henry I. it was given to Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester.⁹ In 1306 Alan le Zouch held, for Charley Priory, 30 acres in Milnelegthes, of the honor of Winton.¹⁰ In 1371 William Ferrers, of Groby, and Margaret, his wife, (daughter of Henry Percy, formerly married to Gilbert Umfraville, Earl of Angus), held the advowson of the Priory.¹¹ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held it;¹² in 1394 Joan, his wife, held it.¹³ In 1444 William Ferrers held the advowson of the Priory, as a member of Groby;¹⁴ and in 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held it.¹⁵ At the dissolution the possessions here of Ulverscroft Priory were leased to William Standish. The manor, after passing through various hands, was sold in 1770 to J. Vickars, by G. Wright; and by marriage it passed to G. Bosworth.

THE PRIORY of Charley, was founded in the reign of Henry II. by Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, for Friars Eremites of the order of St. Augustine; it was united to Ulverscroft Priory in 1465. In 1291 its Temporalities in the county were 9*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

Charnwood Forest. Hund. of West Goscote, contains about 18,000 acres. It was inclosed by an Act of Parliament obtained in 1808, and the award signed in 1829. Before it was inclosed its general characteristic was that of rugged wildness, but more particularly on the western or Whitwick side. The higher and sounder land was principally covered with fern and gorse, and the lower and wet flat lands produced a kind of stunted black heath. It was chiefly stocked with a small breed of sheep, called forest sheep (which since the inclosure have become nearly extinct in this neighbourhood), some neat cattle and young horses; and a few mules were also reared upon it: the whole belonging to the farmers and cottagers of the adjoining townships, some of whom paid a trifling acknowledgment to the Lord of the manor. The chief claimants were the neighbouring Freeholders; and at the inclosure, amongst the principal purchasers were John Pares, Thomas Gisborne, William Fenton, Thomas Babington, and James Heygate, Esqrs. (a part of which purchases

¹ Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. 159.

² Domesday, Vol. I. 236.

³ Rot. Hund. 239.

⁴ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 284.

⁵ Vol. II. 222.

⁶ Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 405.

⁷ Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 75.

⁸ Domesday, Vol. I. 237.

⁹ Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 121.

¹⁰ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 213.

¹¹ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 309.

¹² Vol. III. 94.

¹³ 174.

¹⁴ Vol. IV. 223.

¹⁵ 279.

were the claims of small freeholders), who have erected many commodious farm houses on their respective estates upon the most modern and approved plans. Charles March Phillipps, Esq. who was a principal claimant, is also a proprietor of some of the most complete farms and premises within the whole range of the forest. The land produced various prices from 8*l.* to 50*l.* per acre. From the immense quantity of stone thrown up in cultivating the land, the fences are in many parts composed of it, and great quantities were also disposed of in draining and in forming roads. In those parts where stone was not so abundant the fences are almost entirely of white thorn. The expence of cultivation was enormous; upon some parts it was considerably more than the original cost of the land. The soil on the western side is mostly a poor, weak, black peat, capable of growing little else than oats, though wheat is sometimes cultivated in small quantities: on the east, or Loughborough side, it is various, some marl, some a mixture of sand and marl, and a great portion is a friable red soil, producing all kinds of grain. The expence of inclosure, making roads, &c. was defrayed by the sale of lands. In 1815 a church was erected nearly in the centre of the forest, to which 200 acres of land are attached, and which, together with the patronage, is vested in certain Trustees. The principal chain of rocks extends from Belton low woods to Bardon. Towards Mountsorrel, Buddon Wood, and the intermediate hills between them and Swithland, the rocks are an impure granite, containing hornblende, cleavelandite, and some veins of steatite are also found in it. From Swithland to Newtown Linford, including nearly the whole of the Forest to the north of these villages, the rock is chiefly schistose, a species of primitive slate, or greywacke, often having a graular appearance, and towards Whitwick presenting the character and features of porphyry. It rises to the west of Groby in small detached knolls, the trap rock running between and separating it from the main body. The stratification of the slates is N. W. by W. and S. E. by E. In the south-east portion of the Forest, from Markfield and Groby to Bradgate, the rock is sienite or trap rock, consisting of hornblende with red and green felspar.

In 1292 the men of Garendon Abbey complained of John Comyn killing a hundred hogs, and a jury found that John had done right.¹ In 1322 William de Ferrers,² and in 1391 Thomas Sutton, held lands on the common for Ulverscroft Priory.³ In 1422 Matilda, wife of John Lovel, held the chase.⁴ In 1455 William Lovel and Alice, his wife, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the chase.⁵

Claxton, or Long Claxton.
Clachestone.

Hund. of Framland, 6 miles N. from Melton, and 111 from London; contains 3500 acres, 678 inhabitants, a few of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 138 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 403*l.* 2*s.* The soil is principally clay. The river Smite and the Grantham Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are William Marriott, John Moore, and John Doubleday, Esqrs. There is a School founded by Anthony Wadd, and endowed with 39 acres of land at Frisby-on-the-Wreke. The Duke of Rutland is Lord of the manor; and William Marriott, Esq. patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 124 acres.—P. N. T. 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Vicarage 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 a pension of 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* was paid to Belvoir Priory; and the Vicarage valued at 9*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1779.

At the conquest, Ivo held under Robert de Todenei 17 carucates, the arable was equal to 17 ploughs, 4 were in the demesne; 12 bondmen, 14 villans, 2 bordars and 30 socmen, had 12 ploughs; there were 20 acres of meadow.⁶ Turstein held under Robert Hostarius (the Usher) 4 carucates, the arable was equal to 2 ploughs, which were held by 3 socmen, 2 villans, and 2 bordars; there were 8 acres of meadow: Tetbald held under Robert 2 carucates, 1 servant had a plough in the demesne; 3 villans and 1 bordar had another plough; there were 6 acres of meadow.⁷ In 1242 Peter Goldington held lands.⁸ In 1253 Roger le Bret held 6 bovates, of which his father was enfeoffed by Geoffrey Bruescourt.⁹ In 1276 Belvoir Priory held 3 carucates.¹⁰ In 1304 Robert Bardolf and Lora, his wife, held the manor extent.¹¹ In 1345 William Ross held a fee.¹² In 1363 Margery Ross held a fee.¹³ In 1370 Henry Green held 3 virgates.¹⁴ In 1391 Thomas Green held 6 mess. and 3 virgates;¹⁵ and Croxton Abbey held lands, and Belvoir Priory held the advowson. In 1417 Thomas Green held 8 mess. and 10 virgates.¹⁶ In 1421 Maria, wife of Thomas Green, after-

1 Ab. Placitor. 230.

2 Inq. ad quod dam. 275.

3 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 143.

4 Vol. IV. 73.

5 264.

6 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

7 235, 237.

8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 11.

9 Ab. Placitor. 139.

10 Rot. Hund. 240.

16 Inq. post mortem, Vol. IV. 29.

11 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 196.

12 Vol. II. 112.

13 202.

14 296.

15 Vol. III. 136.

wards wife of John Nottingham, held a mess. and lands;¹ in 1433 she held a mess. and 3 bovates.² In 1464 Thomas Green held a mess. as a member of the honor of Chester.³ In 1475 John Champernoun held the manor as a member of Belvoir.⁴ In 1502 Lord Willoughby de Broke held it under Lord Ros. It came about 1610 to the Earl of Rutland. The advowson came after the dissolution to Sir Henry Hastings, and from him to the Courtouns, Gerards, Turvilles, and to John Gartone, Esq.⁵

Claybrook. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 4 miles N. W. from Lutterworth and 93 from Claibroc. London; including Ullesthorpe, Bittesby, Wibtoft, Wigston Parva, and Little Claybrook, contains 4200 acres, 1200 inhabitants, 252 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 223*l.* 19*s.* The soil is generally marl, rich loam and clay, and some portion sandy. The river Soar runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Thomas Edward Dicey, John Goodacre, and Thomas Scotton, Esqrs. The Earl of Denbigh is also proprietor of a small quantity of land. There is a School founded by Mark Smith, for the education of poor boys, and endowed with a house at Coventry producing 35*l.* per ann. T. E. Dicey, Esq. at his own expence, rebuilt the School House, and converted it into a National School, in which a hundred boys are now receiving instruction. There is a comfortable house for the master, and T. E. Dicey, Esq. gives him a handsome sum in addition to the produce of the estate. Sixteen boys are also clothed yearly in Green Coats, &c. the funds for which are obtained from Alderman Newton's Charity at Leicester. Mr. Deberry and Mr. Weston are Lords of the manor. The King is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 94 acres at Claybrook, and 18*a.* 1*r.* 19*p.* in Sharnford. At High Cross, in this parish, the two great Roman roads, Foss and Watling Street, intersect each other.—P. N. T. 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* portion of the Rector. 10*l.* portion of the Vicar. The church was appropriated to Nuneaton Priory, Warwickshire. In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 30*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1733.

In 1086 Fulco held under the Earl of Mellent 8 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 2 servants, 9 socmen, 9 villans, 6 bordars and 2 knights, held 2 ploughs.⁶ In 1262 John Bescaby complained that Nicholas Faversham had plundered his goods and chattels.⁷ In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton held a fee.⁸ In 1273 Nicholas Haversham held the manor.⁹ In 1305 James de la Plaunche and Matilda (Haversham) his wife, held the manor extent.¹⁰ In 1313 William le Zouch had a grant of free warren.¹¹ In 1335 William la Plaunche held the manor and a fee.¹² In 1346 William le Zouch, for two chaplains, held land.¹³ In 1347 William la Plaunche held a windmill and 10 marks rent.¹⁴ In 1371 William Ferrers held a fee.¹⁵ In 1380 Hugh Tyrel and Catherine, his wife, held the manor.¹⁶ In 1381 William Zouch of Harringworth held the manor extent.¹⁷ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.¹⁸ In 1395 William Zouch of Harringworth held $\frac{1}{2}$ of the manor as of the honor of Winton, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee per Bernard Brocas.¹⁹ In 1415 William Zouch held the manor.²⁰ In 1422 Elizabeth, wife of John Clinton, held it.²¹ In 1444 Isabella, wife of Walter Strickland, held two parts of Lady Clinton's manor.²² In the same year William Ferrers held a fee per Nicholas Haversham,²³ and also in 1457.²⁴ In 1457 Richard Strickland held two parts of the manor called Lady Clinton's manor.²⁵ In 1466 William Lucey held the manor as of Winton manor.²⁶ In 1468 William Zouch, Lord Zouch and Semore, held the manor.²⁷ In 1525 William Lucey's son sold the manor to George Turpin, who dispersed it amongst the tenants. The church at the dissolution was granted to Lord Talbot.²⁸

Claybrook, Little. Hamlet of Claybrook, contains 430 acres, 54 inhabitants, 15 houses. The soil is strong and good, though there is some poor marl. The sole proprietor is Thomas Edward Dicey, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Claybrook Hall. The hamlet was inclosed in 1733.—In 1425 Elizabeth, wife of William le Zouch held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor extent.²⁹

Coleorton. Hund. of West Goscote, 2 miles E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Overton. 115 from London; including the townships of Over-town, or Orton Ovretone. Saucey, and the Nether-town, or Orton Quatremarsh, contains 2600 acres, 883 inhabitants, 184 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 569*l.* 6*s.* The soil is of almost every description, and the ground hilly. Coleorton has for ages been

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 469.	11 Calend. Rot. Char. 46.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 81.
2 153.	12 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 73.	22 221.
3 324.	13 126.	23 223.
4 370.	14 134.	24 279.
5 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 133.	15 309.	25 280.
6 Domesday, Vol. I. 237.	16 Vol. III. 32.	26 335.
7 Ab. Placitor. 158, 163.	17 41.	27 345.
8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.	18 94.	28 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 199.
9 52.	19 192, 193.	29 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 99.
10 206.	20 Vol. IV. 15.	

celebrated for its extensive Coal mines, which furnished the principal supply of the neighbourhood till within the last few years. They have been worked in many parts of the parish; the depth of the pits varying from 30 to 300 yards, and the strata of coal, which are numerous and of the finest quality, averaging 5 feet in thickness. There is a National School and Hospital, founded by Thomas, Lord Viscount Beaumont, in 1702, and endowed with the great tithes of Swanington, which produce about 200*l.* per ann.; the Hospital is for the support of six poor widows, who have each a separate house and plot of garden ground, 5*s.* per week, one gown and three loads of coals per ann. The principal landed proprietor is Sir George Howland Willoughby Beaumont, Bart. who has a Seat called Coleorton Hall, built in 1805 by the late Sir G. H. Beaumont. It is on a small scale, but exhibits abundantly in its arrangement and locality that taste which its late owner so pre-eminently possessed. Coleorton Church, with its beautiful and taper spire, stands close to the south-west side of the house; the north-west and east sides are bounded by a thick plantation of lofty trees, giving at once the appearance and reality of quiet and privacy. The entrance to the hall is under a stone portico, surmounted by a crest and a shield containing the armorial bearings of this very ancient family; the octagonal hall, which the stranger first enters, is pleasingly and appropriately decorated with the armorial bearings of a long line of ancestors; and a beautiful organ is happily fixed at the top of the stairs leading from the hall. From the Terrace a very extensive prospect is obtained: Belvoir Castle is distinctly visible in a clear state of the atmosphere, and the Hills of Charnwood Forest terminate the view in front, with cottages interspersed over the whole intervening landscape. In the grounds, which are laid out with infinite taste, is placed a marble slab, on which is an epitaph by Wordsworth, to the memory of the dramatic poet Francis Beaumont. The Winter Garden, as it is called, is a perfect picture; every possible variety of situation being seized upon to exhibit the utmost variety of arrangement. That the whole has been designed by an ardent lover of nature in all her various scenes cannot for a moment be doubted by those who have seen it.—But great as are the improvements that have been made in the neighbourhood of the house, those on the other parts of the estate are not less striking. The numerous clay and slack banks which had been thrown up wherever the coal mines had been worked, and which met the eye in almost every direction, have been replaced by plantations and coppices; and the rows of meagre looking residences formerly tenanted by the miners, have been succeeded by the present extremely neat and comfortable looking cottages of the peasantry. Sir G. H. W. Beaumont is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 7 acres.—P. N. T. 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 10*l.* 16*s.* There formerly was a chantry founded by Edward Etheset.

In 1086 Warin held under Robert Buci 4 carucates, one plough was in the demesne; 2 villans with 1 bordar had 1 plough, there was a wood 80 perches long and 40 broad.¹ Overton Quatremarsh in 1218 was held by William de Quatremars, together with the advowson. In 1235 Geoffrey Malvreward, by marriage with Ada Quatremars, held it.² In 1268 Isabella, wife of John Lungville, held the manor.³ In 1270 the Earl of Winton held a fee.⁴ In 1276 Garendon Abbey held 4 virgates.⁵ In 1313 Alan le Zouch held $\frac{1}{12}$ of a fee in Overton Saucey.⁶ In 1322 Alan le Zouch held it as a hamlet of Ashby.⁷ In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held $\frac{1}{12}$ of a fee;⁸ it afterwards came to John Archer.⁹ In 1329 Ralph Draycott, an idiot, held 1 mess. and 1 bovat; and John Clarell held 4 tofts and 1 carucate for a chaplain.¹⁰ In 1340 William Langton recovered seizin from Adam Lessesone of 1 acre.¹¹ In 1343 Ralph Basset, of Drayton, held a fee.¹² In 1346 John Maureward held the manor in extent as of the castle of Rockingham.¹³ In 1426, by marriage with Philippa, daughter of Thomas Maureward, Sir Thomas Beaumont held the manor. In 1461 John Beaumont held the manor of Quatremarsh.¹⁴ In 1462 Edward IV. granted it to William Hastings; but the attainder of John Beaumont was reversed in 1485 and his estates restored.² In 1464 John Beaumont (attainted) and Humfrey Dacre held the manor and advowson of Overton Quatremarsh, and 2 virgates and a mess. at Overton Saucey.¹⁵ In the reign of Henry VIII. Richard Archer sold it to Ralph Sheldon who held it in 1641.²

Congerston. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 2 miles N. W. from Bosworth, and 100 from Cuningestone. London; contains about 650 acres, 149 inhabitants, 32 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 129*l.* 15*s.* The soil is a strong red clay, with some marl.

¹ Domesday, Vol. I. 234.

² Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 733.

³ Ab. Placitor. 173.

⁴ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.

⁵ Rot. Hund. 238.

⁶ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 255.

⁷ Inq. ad quod dam. 270.

⁸ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 15.

⁹ Vol. I. 290.

¹⁰ Vol. II. 21.

¹¹ Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 154.

¹² Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 111.

¹³ 128.

¹⁴ Vol. IV. 308.

¹⁵ 327.

The river Sence and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietor and Lord of the manor is Earl Howe. There is a School for the clothing and education of the children of Congerston, Shackerstone, Oddstone, and Bilston, founded and endowed in 1825 by Earl Howe, who is the patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 150 acres.—P. N. T. 4*l*. In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 5*l*. 3*s*. 6*d*.

At the conquest Roger held under Henry de Ferieres 2 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 10 villans, with 6 bordars had 2 ploughs; there was a mill and 3 acres of meadow.¹ Robert Dispensator, or the Steward, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate; 1 villan and 1 bordar held $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough.² In 1275 Henry Hastings had a view of frank pledge.³ In 1292 Philip Marmion held a fee.⁴ In 1311 John Hastings held a fee.⁵ In 1327 Nicholas Wychard held the manor extent.⁶ In 1331 John Wychard held 2 mess. and 3 virgates,⁷ and paid a fine of 2 marks for a license to grant certain lands to John Wychard and Alice, his wife.⁸ In 1353 Thomas Wychard held 2 virgates.⁹ In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.¹⁰ In 1387¹¹ and in 1418 Baldwin Freville and Ida, his wife, held part of a fee.¹² In 1392 William Moton held 5 mess. and 6 virgates.¹³ In 1397 Richard, Earl of Arundel, and Philippa, his wife, held a fee per William Shepey.¹⁴ In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held part of a fee.¹⁵ In 1461 John Beaumont held the manor as of the manor of Nailstone,¹⁶ and also the advowson under Lord Grey of Ruthin. In 1462 Edward IV. granted it to Richard Hastings. In 1504 — Poole held parcel of the manor and $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the advowson. In 1532 — Gray held lands under Coventry Priory.¹⁷

Cosby. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 7 miles N. from Lutterworth, and 95 from London, including Little Thorpe, contains 2260 acres, 883 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 163 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 462*l*. 8*s*. The soil is partly sand and partly clay, and the ground flat. The river Soar runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Miss Miles, William Herrick, and John Armstrong, Esqrs. John Pares, Esq. is Lord of the manor and Patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 100 acres.—P. N. T. 8*l*. Vicar 3*l*. The church was appropriated to Leicester Abbey. In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 4*l*. 15*s*. In 1762 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave by lot 200*l*. for its augmentation; in 1808 200*l*.; and in 1813 200*l*. from the Parliamentary grant. The parish was inclosed in 1767.

In 1086 the Earl of Mellent held 1 carucate belonging to Huncote.¹⁸ Robert held under Robert de Buci 3 carucates, the arable was equal to 3 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 1 servant, 3 villans, 3 foreigners and 4 bordars, held 2 ploughs.¹⁹ The Countess Juith held 8 carucates; 26 socmen had 5 ploughs, there were 20 acres of meadow.²⁰ In 1275 Theobald Verdun had a view of frank pledge and a gallows, and Dervogoyl Baliol had assize of bread.²¹ In 1311 John Hastings held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee,²² and William Auniphelys, for Leicester Abbey, had a part of 1 mess. and 1 virgate.²³ In 1325 John Hastings, Lord Abergavenny, held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee.²⁴ In 1323 Margery, wife of William Fitz Robert, recovered seizin of part of 15 mess. and 3 carucates (which were formerly Robert Brown's who enfeoffed Geoffrey his son, and his sister Margery) from John Cave.²⁵ In 1341 John Amery held lands and tenements.²⁶ In 1352 Leicester Abbey held 1 virgate.²⁷ In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.²⁸ In 1378 William Draper held 1 mess. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate of the honor of Huntingdon.²⁹ In 1393 Ralph Crumwell, for Kirkby Priory, held 1 mess. 1 toft, 5 virgates and 16 acres.³⁰ In 1397 Richard, Earl of Arundel, and Philippa, his wife, held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee per Richard Burdet.³¹ In 1462 William Waleshalle held a mess. and lands.³² In 1555 Thomas Bent held the manor. Elizabeth Bent in 1730 sold it to Sir Samuel Clark. In 1800 S. Clark Jervoise sold the manor and advowson to Thomas Pares, Esq.³³

Cossington. Hund. of East Goscote, 6 miles N. by E. from Leicester, and 105 from London; contains 1300 acres, 237 inhabitants, 59 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 229*l*. 13*s*. The soil is partly clay, and partly sand; and the ground flat. The rivers Wreke and Soar pass through the parish. The principal

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.	12 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 38.	23 Inq. ad quod dam. 232.
2 234.	13 Vol. III. 152.	24 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 323.
3 Rot. Hund. 239.	14 214.	25 Ab. Placitor. 347.
4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 109.	15 284.	26 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 99.
5 252.	16 308.	27 180.
6 Vol. II. 2.	17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 580.	28 344.
7 42.	18 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.	29 Vol. III. 12.
8 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 62.	19 234.	30 170.
9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 181.	20 236.	31 214.
10 344.	21 Rot. Hund. 239.	32 Vol. IV. 317.
11 Vol. III. 94.	22 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 252.	33 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 136.

landed proprietors are Thomas Babington, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and Thomas Heap, Esq. Mr. Babington is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 50 acres.—P. N. T. 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 17*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1663.

In 1086 Hugh, Earl of Chester, held 6 carucates as an appendage to the manor of Barrow.¹ In 1275 Gracedieu Priory held 2 virgates, of the gift of Geoffrey de Gressell; and Leicester Abbey held 2 virgates, of the gift of Roger de Wauton.² In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held the hamlet as a member of Loughborough.³ In 1355 Philip de Somerville held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.⁴ In 1373 the custody of 1 mess. 1 cottage, 1 dovecote, 14 acres of arable and 3 acres of meadow, were committed to Juliana, wife of Andrew Meyer, an outlaw.⁵ In 1374 Andrew Meyer, who was outlawed, held mess. cott. and lands.⁶ In 1391 Thomas Sutton, for Ulverscroft Priory, held 10 acres of land, 1 acre of meadow, and 3*d.* rents.⁷ In 1393 Simon Somerville, for the Rector of All Saints, Cossington, held 10 acres of arable, 2 acres of meadow, 1 mess. and 1 carucate.⁸ In 1413 Henry Beaumont held the advowson.⁹ In 1414 John German held 6 mess. 2 cott. and 7 virgates.¹⁰ In 1432 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, held a fee per Hugh Willoughby.¹¹ In 1448 Hugh Willoughby held the manor extent, as of the Duchy of Lancaster.¹² In 1463 William, Vicount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, (attainted) held the advowson.¹³ In 1483 William Hastings held the advowson.¹⁴ In 1514 Elizabeth, Countess of Oxford, held it in dower.

Coston. Hund. of Framland, 6 miles E. by N. from Melton, and 110 from London; contains 1800 acres, 162 inhabitants, 29 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 146*l.* 5*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The principal landed proprietors are Edward Tufton Phelp, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Coston House, John Fabling, and William Healey, Esqrs. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 35 acres.—P. N. T. 16*l.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 16*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

In 1086 Henry Ferrers held 9 carucates, there were 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs in the demesne; 2 bondmen, 12 socmen, 10 villans and 1 bordar, had 7 ploughs; there was a mill, and 100 acres of meadow.¹⁵ In 1276 Ralph Barry held a virgate.¹⁶ In 1296 Thomas, Lord Berkely, held a fee under the Duke of Lancaster,¹⁷ (to whom it was granted in 1267 when Robert, Earl of Derby, taking arms against Henry III. was deprived of his titles and estates): in the same year Lord William de Vesey had a portion.¹⁷ In 1301 Roger Bret paid a fine of 13*s.* 4*d.* to hold a mess. and 1 virgate.¹⁸ In 1302 Roger le Bret held 1 mess. and 2 virgates containing 48 acres.¹⁹ In 1332 Croxton Abbey had license to acquire lands.²⁰ In 1340 William Coshall, for Croxton Abbey, held lands.²¹ In 1347 John Berkely had a grant of free warren.²² In 1378 William Langham held 7 acres.²³ In 1417 Thomas Berkely and Margaret, his wife, held the advowson.²⁴ In 1620 Sir Henry Berkely sold it to Sir William Sedley. In 1621 Sir John Tufton bought it; and in 1753 Catherine Tufton left it to her nephew James Phelps. There is a distinct manor within the parish called 'The Grange,' formerly belonging to the Bretts, which belonged to Edward Muxloe by marriage with Mr. Hopkinson's daughter. Tutbury Priory was patron of the church till the dissolution.²⁵

Cotes. Township of Prestwold, contains 500 acres, the greater portion of which is subject to inundation from the river Soar, which runs through the lordship, 74 inhabitants, 16 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 22*l.* 8*s.* The soil on the upland is an excellent loam. The principal landed proprietor is Charles James Packe, Esq. who is Lord of the manor.

It was given by the Conqueror to Burton-upon-Trent Abbey, Staffordshire, but was afterwards forfeited.²⁶ In 1244 Gilbert Seagrave held the manor.²⁷ In 1274 Robert Barcolf and Alice, his wife, brought an action against William Fale respecting 1 mess. 4 acres, and 1 rood.²⁸ In 1295 Nicholas Seagrave held 5 virgates.²⁹ In 1308 John Borcolf held 6 acres.³⁰ In 1325 John Seagrave and Christiana, his wife, held 6*l.* rents; and Stephen Seagrave and Alice, his wife, held rents also.³¹ In 1330

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| 1 Domesday, Vol. I. 237. | 11 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 146. | 21 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 97. |
| 2 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 238. | 12 240. | 22 Calend. Rot. Char. 180. |
| 3 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93. | 13 322. | 23 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 12. |
| 4 193. | 14 415. | 24 Vol. IV. 31. |
| 5 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 330. | 15 Domesday, Vol. I. 233. | 25 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 144. |
| 6 Inq. ad quod dam. 341. | 16 Rot. Hund. 243. | 26 Vol. III. 366. |
| 7 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 143. | 17 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 142. | 27 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 14. |
| 8 165. | 18 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 126. | 28 Ab. Placitor. 179. |
| 9 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 4. | 19 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 185. | 29 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 129. |
| 10 Inq. ad quod dam. 369. | 20 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 74. | 30 228. |
| | 31 Inq. post mortem, Vol. I. 237, and 238. | |

John Harcourt held lands.¹ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held a fee.² In 1343 Ralph Basset, of Drayton, held a fee.³ In 1353 John Segrave and Margaret, his wife, held tenements.⁴ In 1391 Robert Swillington and Margaret, his wife, held lands as of the honor of Tickhill.⁵ In 1464 John Beaumont (attainted) and Humphrey Dacre held the manor:⁶ the manor and advowson were given by Edward IV. to Richard Hastings; in 1610 Sir William Skipwith held it, and his son sold it to J. C. Packe.

Cotes Deville. Hamlet of Kimcote, contains 320 acres, 7 inhabitants, 1 house; Cotes Dayvill. The soil is chiefly gravel, and the ground flat. The principal landed proprietor is John Pares, Esq. who is Lord of the manor.—In 1086 Ralph held under the Bishop of Lincoln 2 carucates; 4 socmen had 2 ploughs.⁷ In 1194 Roger Scales had a suit with William de Wehard respecting some land.⁸ In 1330 William Cotes held the manor.⁹ In 1476 Thomas Palmer held mess. and lands.¹⁰ In 1614 Sir John Poultney held the manor; by marriage it afterwards came to Thomas Crompton, whose nephew, J. Brinkhurst, sold it in 1728 to Jeremiah Oakley, whose son Robert sold it to Shuckburgh Ashby, who in 1760 sold it to Thomas Pares.¹¹

Coton. Hamlet of Market Bosworth, and partly in Cadeby, contains about 900 Cotyn. acres. The principal landed proprietor is Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, Bart.—In 1330 John Harcourt held it.¹² In 1369,¹³ and in 1413, Henry Beaumont held a fee.¹⁴ In 1594 Wolstan Dixie held lands here.¹⁵

Cottesbach. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 1½ miles S. from Lutterworth, and 89 from Cotesbege. London; contains 1227 acres, 118 inhabitants, 22 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 112*l.* 7*s.* The soil is a mixture of sand and clay. The river Swift runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietor is the Rev. Robert Marriott, who is Lord of the manor, and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 23*A.* 3*R.* 23*P.*—P. N. T. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 10*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

In 1086 Gilbert held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 9 carucates, the arable was equal to 6 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 10 villans and 2 bordars had 4 ploughs; there was a mill. Edwin held under Hugh 1½ carucates, the arable was equal to 1 plough; 2 tenants had 1½ ploughs.¹⁶ In 1257 Theobald Verdun had a grant of free warren;¹⁷ in 1276 he held the manor.¹⁸ In 1273 John Verdun held it.¹⁹ In 1309 Theobald Verdun held lands;²⁰ in 1316 he held 12*s.* rents, 11 virgates, and the advowson;²¹ and in 1336 he held the advowson.²² In 1341 William Poyntall held lands for St. John's Hospital, Lutterworth.²³ In 1350 John Knyghton and others held lands for St. John's Hospital, Lutterworth.²⁴ In 1356 Ralph Crophull, Rector of Cottingham, held the advowson.²⁵ In 1360 Elizabeth (daughter of Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester), wife of Theobald Verdun, held the manor.²⁶ In 1371 John Crophull, by marriage with Margery Verdun, held lands;²⁷ in 1383 he had 14*l.* rents, and a view of frank pledge.²⁸ In 1435 Agnes, wife of John Marbury, held the manor and advowson.²⁹ In 1436 Agnes Crophull brought it in marriage to John Marbury. In 1437 John and Agnes Marbury held them;³⁰ and by marriage they came to Walter Devereux. Robert, Earl of Essex, sold it to Sir Thomas Shirley, who sold it in 1597 to John Quarles; and by purchase it came to George Bennet; from the Bennets it passed to Chiverton Hartopp, whose daughter Catherine brought it in marriage to James Heywood, who sold it in 1765 to the Rev. Robert Marriott.³¹

Countesthorpe. Chapelry of Blaby, contains 1249 acres, 741 inhabitants, nearly Cuntassethorpe. the whole of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 142 Cunthorpe. houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 547*l.* 16*s.* A branch of the river Soar separates it from Foston. The principal landed proprietors are Henry Ralphs, Esq. William Christian, Esq. Mr. John Hall, Mr. William Basset, and Mr. Richard Tebbs. The Trustees of Thomas Monk's Charity for apprenticing children at Measham, Derbyshire, are Lords of the manor. The chapelry was inclosed in 1766.

In the reign of Henry III. William Lodbrooke held it under Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester.³² In 1230 Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, held lands.³³ In 1276

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 31.	12 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 31.	23 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 101.
2 93.	13 293, 339.	24 Vol. IV. 447.
3 111.	14 Vol. IV. 4.	25 Vol. II. 200.
4 183.	15 Nichols's Leic. Vol. VI. 521.	26 222.
5 Vol. III. 139.	16 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.	27 314.
6 Vol. IV. 327.	17 Calend. Rot. Char. 87.	28 Vol. III. 58.
7 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.	18 Rot. Hund. 238.	29 Vol. IV. 165.
8 Ab. Placitor. 3.	19 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 52.	30 183.
9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 30.	20 235.	31 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 146.
10 Vol. IV. 375.	21 284.	32 56.
11 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 213.	22 Vol. II. 71.	33 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 42.

William Het held 14s. rents, and pasture for one ox.¹ In 1296 William de Bello-campo, Earl of Warwick, held a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.² In 1300 John Maunsell and Elizabeth, his wife, recovered seizin from Richard Ernesby of 38 acres of meadow, and 40s. rents.³ In 1354 William Blaby, Rector of Wolstanton, held lands for a chaplain.⁴ In 1444 Reginald Moton held 1 mess. 2 virgates, and 17s. 7d. rents.⁵

Cranoe. Hund. of Gartree, 6 miles N. N. E. from Harborough, and 88 from London; contains 1000 acres, 111 inhabitants, 21 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 71l. 18s. The soil is chiefly clay; and the ground highly diversified. The sole landed proprietor is the Earl of Cardigan, who is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 140 acres.—P. N. T. 5l. Vicar 2l. 10s. In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 8l. 16s. 6d.

In 1086 Azo held under the Countess Judith 2 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 4 villans had 1 plough; there were 4 acres of meadow, and a wood 160 perches long and 80 broad:⁶ the King held 1 carucate.⁷ In 1297 Ralph Basset held under Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, part of a fee.⁸ In 1303 Thomas de Boiville had a grant of free warren.⁹ In 1343 Ralph Basset, of Drayton, held a fee.¹⁰ In 1349 John Whythen gave lands to Laund Priory.¹¹ In 1468, by marriage with Elizabeth Boyville, it came to John Cockaine, who sold it in the reign of Henry VII. to Thomas Brudenell.¹²

Croft. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 7 miles S. W. from Leicester, and 98 from London; Crec. contains 1000 acres, 297 inhabitants, some of whom are employed in the stocking manufacture, 55 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 174l. 14s. Crafte. The soil is light on the north, there is a little stiff clay near the Foss road Crebre. The soil is light on the south, there is a little stiff clay near the Foss road on the south. The whole village is situated on a sienite rock, which rises from the edge of the brook, and continuing north, terminates in a remarkable conical hill, from whence a very extensive view is obtained. The meadows are subject to inundation from the river Soar, which runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. Robert Thomas Adnutt, E. B. Hartopp, Esq. and James Brookes, Esq. who has a Seat called Croft Hall. The Lord of the manor is the Rev. R. T. Adnutt, who is also patron of the Rectory, to which is attached a Glebe of 280 acres.—P. N. T. 10l. 17s. 4d. In 1535 a pension of 2l. 4s. was paid to Leicester Abbey, and the Rectory was worth 12l. 3s. 3d. The parish was inclosed in 1779.

At the conquest, Ralph held under Earl Aubrey 4½ carucates and 1 bovat, there was 1 plough in the demesne; 2 bondmen, 8 villans, with 1 socman and 4 bordars, had 2 ploughs; there was a mill and 12 acres of meadow.¹³ The wife of Robert held under Hugh de Gretemaisnel 5½ carucates, the land was equal to 3½ ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 1 bondman, 4 villans, 4 bordars, and 3 socmen with 3 foreigners, had 3 ploughs; there was a mill.¹⁴ King John granted the manor to Saer de Quincy, Earl of Winton.¹⁵ In 1296 Robert Choupaine held part of a fee under the Duke of Lancaster:¹⁶ and Ralph Turville also.¹⁷ In 1327 Philip Danett, for St. Leonard's Hospital, Leicester, held lands of the honor of Winton;¹⁸ and in 1329 he held lands for St. John's Hospital, Leicester.¹⁹ In 1433 Baldwin Bug re-leased his lands to Thomas Crull. In 1474 Margaret, wife of Thomas Everingham, held the manor as of the Duchy of Lancaster.²⁰ In 1506 — Turville held the manor. In 1689 Joseph Chambers bought the manor and advowson of the daughters of John Turville. In 1788 Edward Hackett bought the manor and advowson, and gave them to his nephew, the Rev. Thomas Adnutt.²¹

Cropston. Chapelry of Thurcaston, contains 450 acres, 98 inhabitants, 21 houses; Croptone. its expenditure in poor-rates 184l. 16s. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is the principal landed proprietor and Lord of the manor. There was formerly a chapel here which has been demolished. It is a peculiar, the exempt ecclesiastical jurisdiction of which belongs to the Lord of the manor of Groby.²¹ The hamlet was inclosed in 1781.

In 1298 Millicent de Monte Alto held lands.²² In 1324 William Ferrars held 1½ virgates of the honor of Winton, and had a view of frank pledge.²³ In 1343 Henry Ferrars held a fee.²⁴ In 1367 John Clark, for Ulverscroft Priory, held lands.²⁵ In

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| 1 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 239. | 9 Calend. Rot. Char. 135. | 17 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140. |
| 2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140. | 10 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 112. | 18 Vol. II. 13. |
| 3 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 118. | 11 Inq. ad quod dam. 230. | 19 20. |
| 4 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 190. | 12 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 554. | 20 Vol. IV. 367. |
| 5 Vol. IV. 222. | 13 Domesday, Vol. I. 231. | 21 Val. Ecc. Vol. IV. appendix. |
| 6 Domesday, Vol. I. 236. | 14 232. | 22 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 150. |
| 7 230. | 15 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 582. | 23 320. |
| 8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140. | 16 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 135. | 24 Vol. II. 116. |
| | 25 Inq. post mortem, Vol. II. 291. | |

1371 William Ferrars and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.¹ In 1393 Thomas Walsh had a grant of free warren.² In 1395 William Zouch of Harringworth held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee per the heirs of Thomas Walsh.³ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Groby, held the manor.⁴ In 1444 William Ferrars held the manor,⁵ and also in 1467.⁶

Croxton Kyriel. Hund. of Framland, 9 miles N. E. from Melton, and 112 from Crohtone. London; including Bescaby, contains 3500 acres, 518 inhabitants, 99 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 333*l.* 3*s.* The soil is an indifferent red marl, and the ground is hilly. There is a School endowed by William Smith and Anthony Good with 200*l.* Races are held in the Park here the first week in April. The sole landed proprietor is the Duke of Rutland, who is Lord of the manor, and patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 193 acres.—P. N. T. 9*l.* Portion of Rector 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Vicarage 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the value of each of the chantries was 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and the Vicarage 7*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1766.

In 1086 it was held by the King, there were 24 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 5 bondmen, 22 villans and 2 bordars, had 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs, and 30 socmen had 8 ploughs; there were 30 acres of meadow, and 2 mills.⁷ King William soon after gave it to Robert Mallet, Baron of Eye. King Stephen gave it to his natural son William, Earl of Mortaigne, Surrey, Warren, and Boulogne.⁸ In 1203 Croxton Abbey held 3 bovates and the demesne.⁹ In 1241 Bertram de Criol held the manor.¹⁰ In 1246 Nicholas Criol had a grant of a market, fair, and free warren.¹¹ In 1276 Bertram Curiel had assize of bread and free warren.¹² In 1289 Margaret Curiel, for Croxton Abbey, held lands.¹³ In 1303 Nicholas Kyriel held the manor extent.¹⁴ In 1335 John Kyriel held it; and John Segrave, for Croxton Abbey, held the manor.¹⁵ In 1345 William Ros held a fee.¹⁶ In 1358 John Segrave held the advowson of the Abbey.¹⁷ In 1363 Margery, wife of William Ros, held a fee.¹⁸ In 1432 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, held the advowson of the Abbey.¹⁹ At the dissolution the manor was granted to Thomas, Earl of Rutland.⁸

THE ABBEY of Croxton, dedicated to St. John, for White Canons or Premonstratensians, was founded about 1150 by William, Earl of Mortaigne, and by Porcarius de Linus: the bowels of King John, who died at Newark whither he came from Swinestead Abbey, were buried here; the Abbot, who had been his Physician, having embalmed his body, in order that it might be conveyed to Worcester according to the King's desire. In 1291 the Abbey had a portion of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from Sproxton church, and its Temporalities in this county were 116*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the possessions of the Abbey were as follows:

Thomas Green, Abbot.		£.	s.	d.
Derbyshire—Rents: Chesterfield 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , Dale 10 <i>s.</i> , Hartoft 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ,	}	3	11	2
Heyth 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Tibshelf 2 <i>s.</i> , Wigley 4 <i>s.</i>				
Huntingdonshire—Rents: Huntingdon		0	9	0
Lancashire—Rectories, &c. appropriated: Vicarage of Tunstall 2 <i>l.</i> , Rec-	}	62	0	0
tory of Tunstall 25 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Melling 36 <i>l.</i>				
Portion from the church of Overlake		4	0	0
Rents: Tunstall, Melling, and Netherlake 4 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> Leike and	}	9	7	2
Irby 4 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>				
HORNBY PRIORY, annexed and united to Croxton Abbey,				
William Halleday, Prior.		£.	s.	d.
Site of the Priory, with curtilage, garden, house, and	}	0	19	5
demesne lands within the precincts				
Rents: Bolton 18 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> , Claughton 6 <i>d.</i> , Griffing-	}	25	18	11
ham 10 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Hornby 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Lancaster 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ,				
Sedbar 11 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> , Winington, Great, 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Wining-	}			
ton, Little, 1 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> , Wraye 18 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>				
Profits from pleas within the manor		0	1	0
Lincolnshire—Rents: Barrowby 5 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , Brune 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Buding	}	19	18	4
within the demesne of Colsterworth 3 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Burnbroughton 6 <i>d.</i> ,				
Casthorpe 2 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> , Denton 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Grantham 2 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> , Hungarton	}			
Wyville 16 <i>s.</i> , Lewis near Bourne 2 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> , City of Lincoln 18 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ,				
Stamford 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Toft near Boston 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>				
Carried forward		£	126	14 7

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 309.	8 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 146.	14 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 186.
2 Calend. Rot. Char. 193.	9 Calend. Rot. Char. 18.	15 Vol. II. 68, 85.
3 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 193.	10 57, and	16 112.
4 Vol. IV. 223.	Chartæ Miscellanæ, 205.	17 206.
5 279.	11 Calend. Rot. Char. 62, 64.	18 262.
6 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 1083.	12 Rot. Hund. 240.	19 Vol. IV. 146.
7 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.	13 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 104.	

Brought forward	£126 14 7
Leicestershire—Rents of divers Rectories and Chapels appropriated: } Croxtan Kyriel 13 <i>l</i> , Sproxton 6 <i>l</i> , Waltham 1 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i>	19 13 4
Rents of manors, demesnes, &c.: site of the Monastery, with garden and houses, and demesne lands 55 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> , Croxtan Kyriel 38 <i>l</i> . 7 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Brentingby 6 <i>s</i> , Broughton 34 <i>l</i> . 12 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> , Burton with Prestwold 6 <i>d</i> , Etton with Branston 23 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> , Enderby 1 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> , Howes 23 <i>l</i> . 12 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> , Humberstone 1 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Kirkby Belers 10 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> , Knipton and Harestone 3 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> , Leicester town 1 <i>l</i> . 16 <i>s</i> , Melton 10 <i>s</i> , Mountsorrel 1 <i>l</i> , Rothley 1 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> , Saltby and Sproxton 31 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> , Saxelby 1 <i>l</i> . 1 <i>s</i> , Sharnford 2 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> , Skeffington 8 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> , South Croxtan 13 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Stapleford 16 <i>s</i> , Tilton 9 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> , Twyford 2 <i>l</i> . 8 <i>s</i> , Waltham and Fraxby 50 <i>l</i> . 12 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i>	227 17 4
Pleas and profits of court and amercements: Croxtan Kyriel, Broughton, Etton with Branston, Howes, Saltby, Skeffington, Sproxton, and Waltham.	1 14 4
Northamptonshire—Rectory appropriated: Thynghdon	24 1 0
Nottinghamshire—Rent in Newark	0 1 0
Yorkshire—Pension from the church of Hucknall	1 10 6
Rents: Noyton with Gargrave	0 9 6
Sum Total, £458 19 11	

Payments.

Pensions: Shene Priory 1 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , St. Andrew's Priory, Northampton, 1 <i>l</i> , Bishop of Lincoln 2 <i>l</i> .	
Rents: to the King, for Thynghdon Rectory, 2 <i>l</i> .; to Crowland Abbey, for lands in Croxtan; to Belvoir Priory, for lands in Waltham; to Nuneaton Priory, for lands; to the Duke of Lancaster, for castleward of Broughton; to the Sheriff of Leicestershire; to the Preceptory of Dalby, for lands in Stonesby and Branston; to George Swillington, for lands in Saltby and Sproxton; to Freston Priory, for lands; to the Queen, for lands in Grantham and Stamford; to Cockersand Abbey, for lands in Lake and Winyngton; to Lord Mounteagle, for a tenement in Wray.	58 10 8
Fees: to Francis Hastings, Lord Hastings, Chief Seneschal, 2 <i>l</i> .	
Salaries: to two Chaplains saying mass at the altar of St. Mary, on the foundation of Andrew Luttrell and Avicene, his wife; and another on the foundation of Henry, Duke of Lancaster.	
Clear Annual value at the dissolution, £385 0 10 ¹	

In 1534 an inquisition was held respecting the lands of the Abbey.² The whole of the possessions of the Abbey were granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas, Earl of Rutland.

Croxtan, South. Hund. of East Goscote, 7½ miles E. N. E. from Leicester, and Crochestone. 110 from London; contains 1400 acres, 316 inhabitants, some of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 63 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 158*l*. 7*s*. The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground diversified and well wooded. The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. N. P. Johnson, who is Lord of the manor, George Pochin, and Edward Hawkins Cheney, Esqrs. The Duke of Rutland is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 115 acres.—P. N. T. portion of the Rector 5*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 8*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. Part of it is a peculiar, the exempt jurisdiction of which belongs to the Lord of the manor of Rothley.

In 1086 Roger held under the Bishop of Lincoln 4 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 4 villans and 2 bordars had 1 plough; there was a mill and 6 acres of meadow.³ In 1202 Agnes de Diva exchanged 2 bovates with Croxtan Abbey.⁴ In 1275 the Knights Templars held 1*l*. 0*s*. 3*d*. rents;⁵ and Leicester Abbey held 7 virgates and 7 tofts, of the fee of Peter Lincoln.⁶ In 1289 there was a suit between William Basset, Rector of Ashby Folville, and William Burnell respecting the common pasture.⁷ In 1304 Richard Ashby and Alice, his wife, held the manor extent.⁸ In 1310 Croxtan Abbey paid a fine of 20 marks for license to appropriate a moiety of the church, of which it held the advowson; and Malton Priory paid a fine of 5 marks for license to take certain rents.⁹ In 1324 John Ashby held lands for Croxtan Abbey.¹⁰

1 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. 150 to 152.
2 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 480.
3 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

4 Ab. Placitor. 44.
5 Rot. Hund. 237.
6 238.
7 Ab. Placitor. 220.

8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 197.
9 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 179.
10 Inq. ad quod dam. 280.

In 1334 Roger Fitz Roger recovered seizin from Richard Cleaver of 1 bovate, 3 acres of arable and 1 of pasture.¹ In 1352 William de Roos held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.² In 1452 Anthony Malory held the manor.³

Dadlington. Chapelry of Hinckley, contains about 700 acres, 179 inhabitants, 57 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 61*l.* 8*s.* It is situated on rising ground, and the soil is gravelly. The principal landed proprietor is Nicholas Hunt, Esq. who is Lord of the manor. The

Dean and Chapter of Westminster pay 20*l.* per ann. to the Minister for serving the chapel.

Before the conquest, Leofric, Earl of Mercia, gave it to Coventry Priory; and in the reign of Henry I. the Priory gave it to Hugh de Hastings.⁴ In 1255 John le Fevre held lands here.⁵ In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.⁶ In 1273 Peter Mellinge held lands.⁷ In 1312 John Hastings held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.⁸ In 1313 Alan le Zouch held $\frac{1}{16}$ of a fee.⁹ In 1324 Johanna Barrett held the manor; and John Hastings, Earl of Abergavenny, held lands here, and had a view of frank pledge.¹⁰ In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held $\frac{1}{16}$ of a fee per John Spigurnell.¹¹ In 1343 Henry Ferrers held a fee.¹² In 1347 John Pulteney held 2 virgates.¹³ In 1350 the custody of 1 mess. and 2 virgates, which belonged to John Pulteney, was granted to John Windsor during the minority of the heir.¹⁴ In 1254 William Clynton, Earl of Huntingdon, had a view of frank pledge.¹⁵ In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.¹⁶ In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.¹⁷ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.¹⁸ In 1391 Robert Swillington and Margaret, his wife, held lands.¹⁹ In 1400 Philippa, wife of John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held 4 mess. 80 acres, and 2*l.* rents.²⁰ In 1418 Henry de Charwilton held the manor: in the same year Thomas Aylesbury held the manor.²¹ In 1422 Matilda, wife of John Lovel, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.²² In 1427 Joan, wife of Roger Swillington, held a mess.;²³ in 1428 Margaret their daughter held lands.²⁴ In 1444 William Ferrers held part of a fee.²⁵ In 1454 William Lovel held $\frac{1}{16}$ of a fee per William Spigurnell.²⁶ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held part of a fee.²⁷ From the Hastings's the manor descended to Lord Grey of Ruthin; in 1585 John Grey sold it to Ralph Burton; in 1659 it passed to William Cox; and in 1772 William Hunt bought the manor.²⁸

Dalby, Great. Hund. of East Goscote, 3 miles S. by W. from Melton, and 102 from London; contains 2400 acres, 402 inhabitants, 81 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 225*l.* 4*s.* The soil is mostly a strong clay; and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors are Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. who is Lord of the manor, John Peck, and John Wartnaby, Esqrs. Sir F. Burdett is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 1 acre.—P. N. T. 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 8*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* In 1780 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave 200*l.* by lot for its augmentation. The parish was inclosed in 1753.

In 1086 Goisfrid held under the Bishop of Lincoln 8 carucates, the arable was equal to 6 ploughs, 3 were in the demesne; 2 bondmen, 7 villans and 16 socmen, had 6 ploughs; there was a wood 240 perches long and as many broad: a knight also held 1 carucate.²⁹ In 1217 Valle Dei Abbey, Lincolnshire, had lands here.³⁰ In 1275 Amabel de Segrave had free warren.³¹ In 1295 Nicholas Segrave held the manor.³² In 1307 Robert Tateshall held a fee.³³ In 1313 Alan le Zouch held a fee.³⁴ In 1325 Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, held the manor.³⁵ In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held a fee.³⁶ In 1336 John Segrave held the manor.³⁷ In 1353 John Segrave and Margaret, his wife, held it.³⁸ In 1401 Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshall, held the manor.³⁹ In 1422 Matilda, wife of John Lovel, held a fee.⁴⁰ In 1454 William Lovel and Alice, his wife held a fee per Earl Marshall.⁴¹ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held the manor;⁴² and in 1477 John, Duke of

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| 1 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 93. | 14 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 206. | 28 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 714. |
| 2 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 176. | 15 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 188. | 29 Domesday, Vol. I. 231. |
| 3 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 234. | 16 309. | 30 Calend. Rot. Char. 38. |
| 4 Vol. IV. 712. | 17 344. | 31 Rot. Hund. 238. |
| 5 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 29. | 18 Vol. III. 94. | 32 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 129. |
| 6 37. | 19 139. | 33 228. |
| 7 51. | 20 276. | 34 255. |
| 8 252. | 21 Vol. IV. 36. | 35 328. |
| 9 255. | 22 73. | 36 Vol. II. 15. |
| 10 Inq. ad quod dam. 278, and | 23 118. | 37 68. |
| Inq. p. mort. Vol. I. 322. | 24 127. | 38 183. |
| 11 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 15. | 25 223. | 39 Vol. III. 314. |
| 12 116. | 26 264. | 40 Vol. IV. 73. |
| 13 150. | 27 279. | 41 264. |
| | 42 Inq. post mortem, Vol. IV. 313. | |

Norfolk, held it;¹ from this family it came by descent to Maurice, Lord Berkeley. In 1778 Sir Charles Sedley gave it to Sedley Burdett.² Chacombe Priory, Northamptonshire, was formerly patron of the church.

Dalby, Little. Hund. of Framland, 4 miles S. from Melton, and 101 from London; contains 1400 acres, 185 inhabitants, 32 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 144*l.* 4*s.* The soil is chiefly a strong blue clay, and the ground very hilly. There is a chalybeate spring here. The principal landed proprietors are Edward Hartopp, Esq. who has a seat called Dalby Hall, and Mrs. C. Meyer. Lord Huntingtower is Lord of the manor. Edward Hartopp Wigley, Esq. is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 56 acres.—P. N. T. 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 19*l.*

In 1086 Robert held under Goisfrid de Wirce 4½ carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 4 socmen, 5 villans and 1 bordar, had 2 ploughs; there were 10 acres of meadow.³ Roger held under Henry Ferrers 5 carucates belonging to his manor of Somerby; 16 socmen, with a priest, had 6 ploughs; there were 40 acres of meadow.⁴ In 1217 Valle Dei Abbey, Lincolnshire, had lands here.⁵ In 1276 the Abbey had 3 virgates.⁶ In 1287 the Sheriff was ordered to inquire into the complaint of Robert Paynel, that Hugh Crick overburdened the common pasture.⁷ In 1300 Roger Mowbray held a fee.⁸ In 1302 Robert Tateshall held a fee,⁹ and in 1307 also.¹⁰ In 1349 Thomas Wake de Liddell held a fee.¹¹ In 1352 John, Earl of Kent, held a fee belonging to Castle Donington.¹² In 1361 John de Mowbray held a fee.¹³ In 1366 Alice, wife of Robert Beler, held lands.¹⁴ In 1372 Walter Manny and Margaret, his wife, held the manor.¹⁵ In 1378 it was given in dower to Alice, wife of Ralph Basset.¹⁶ In 1399 the Duke of Norfolk held the manor;¹⁷ and his daughter Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, married to John Segrave, held it.¹⁸ In 1415 Alice, wife of Ralph Basset, held lands.¹⁹ In 1420 Robert Swillington held lands.²⁰ In 1428 Margaret, daughter and heiress of Roger Swillington, held lands.²¹ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held part of a fee.²² In 1484 John Brookesby held the manor.²³ In 1611 Valentine Hartopp held lands and the advowson. There are two manors, one of which belongs to the Marquis of Hastings, and the other to the Earl of Harborough. Langley Priory was formerly patron of the church, to which it was appropriated.²⁴

Dalby-on-the-Wolds. Extra Parochial, Hund. of East Goscote, 5½ miles N. W. from Melton, and 110 from London; contains 3000 acres, 357 inhabitants, 65 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 96*l.* 10*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The principal landed proprietors are Admiral Sir Herbert Sawyer, Bart. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Dalby Hall, Frederic Duncombe Bouverie, Philip Pleydell Bouverie, and Frederic Pleydell Bouverie, Esqrs., William and John Orson, and J. Parkes, Esqrs. The living is a Donative, in the patronage of the Earl of Radnor.—P. N. T. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In 1086 Robert held under Ralph Fitz Hubert 9 carucates, the arable was equal to 12 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 1 knight, 2 socmen, 13 villans and 8 bordars, had 7 ploughs; there was a meadow 1 mile long and ½ a mile broad, and a spinney 80 perches long and 40 broad.²⁵ Ansfrid held under Robert de Buci 1 carucate, the arable was equal to 1 plough; there were 3 villans and 1 bordar, and 10 acres of meadow.²⁶ Humphrey the Chamberlain held 1 carucate, 1 plough was in the demesne; 3 villans had land for ½ a plough; there were 6 acres of meadow.²⁷ The manor was given by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, to the Knights Hospitallers,²⁸ which order began about 1124, after the taking of Jerusalem by Godfrey of Boulogne; they were bound by an oath to serve pilgrims and other poor passengers in the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and to fight for the church; being driven by the Saracens from Jerusalem, they took the Isle of Rhodes in 1308 and made Rhodes their chief seat, but being expelled by the Turks in 1522, Charles V. gave them the Isle of Malta; they wore a black upper garment with a white cross in front; and were so rich that in 1240 they possessed nineteen thousand lordships in Christendom: on the suppression of the Knights Templars all their possessions were given to the Knights Hospitallers. In 1315 Olivia de Walleis had a grant of free warren.²⁹

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 386.	11 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 52.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 127.
2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 242.	12 177.	22 313.
3 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.	13 239.	23 419.
4 233.	14 285.	24 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 162.
5 Calend. Rot. Char. 38.	15 319.	25 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.
6 Rot. Hund. 240.	16 Vol. III. 11.	26 234.
7 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 59, 63.	17 266.	27 236.
8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 168.	18 271.	28 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 244.
9 182.	19 Vol. IV. 47.	29 Calend. Rot. Char. 148.
10 822.	20 150.	

In 1352 John Waleys, for the Prior of Jerusalem, held the manor extent.¹ The Priory of St. John's gave 5*l.* for license to exchange the manor of Thrumpton, Nottinghamshire, with John Waleys.² In 1407 William Meynill gave the manor to his daughter Margaret.³ In 1543 the manor was granted to Andrew Noel, whose son sold it to George, Duke of Buckingham; it afterwards came to Oliver Cromwell; it was again restored to the Duke of Buckingham, who sold it to Judge Jeffreys, who conveyed it to Sir Charles Duncombe.

THE PRECEPTORY of Dalby-on-the-Woulds: for its possessions see Rothley.

Desford. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 5 miles E. from Bosworth, and 100 from London;

Deresford. contains 1260 acres, 872 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 160 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 398*l.* 4*s.* The soil is chiefly marl, with a small portion of gravel. The principal landed proprietors are Henry Chamberlain, Thomas Trussell, and Thomas Prior, Esqrs. The King, as Duke of Lancaster, is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 100 acres.—P. N. T. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Vicar 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 8*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* St. Ebrulf's Abbey in 1220 was patron of the church. The parish was inclosed in 1759.

At the conquest, Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 3 carucates belonging to the Soke of Ratby; he also held 3 carucates, the land was equal to 4 ploughs; 1 villan had a plough; there were 4 acres of meadow, and a wood $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long and as much broad;⁴ he had two houses in Leicester belonging to Desford:⁵ it was part of the ancient demesne of the Earls of Leicester. In 1265 Henry III. gave it, upon Simon Montfort's being slain at Evesham, to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.⁶ In 1296 the Earl held it, with a park in the Forest of Leicester.⁷ In 1327 Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, held the manor.⁸ In 1361 Matilda, daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and wife of William, Duke of Bavaria, held it.⁹ In 1291 William Moton held lands here, and 10*d.* rents.¹⁰

Diseworth. Hund. of West Goscote, 6 miles N. W. from Loughborough, and

Divvort. 115 from London; contains 1534 acres, 718 inhabitants, who are

Dichesworth. chiefly employed in framework-knitting, 114 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 178*l.* 5*s.* The soil is chiefly a strong red clay. The principal landed proprietors are the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, who are Lords of the manor, and Richard Chesslyn, Esq. There is a School, founded by Mr. William Lane, for teaching poor children, and endowed with lands producing 10*l.* per ann. The Haberdashers Company, London, who possess the great tithes, and the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London, are the alternate patrons of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 108 acres.—P. N. T. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicar 2*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 4*l.* In 1787 Jerome Knapp, Esq. gave 200*l.* for its augmentation, and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave 200*l.* also. The church was appropriated to Langley Priory. The parish was inclosed in 1794.

In 1086 William Loveth held 3 carucates, the arable was equal to 3 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 6 villans and 6 bordars had 2 ploughs.¹¹ In 1275 Langley Priory held 1 carucate.¹² In 1291 Nicholas Segrave had a grant of free warren;¹³ and in 1295 he held the manor.¹⁴ In 1312 John Hastings held a fee.¹⁴ In 1325 John Segrave held the manor;¹⁶ and Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, held it extent.¹⁷ In 1326 the manor was assigned to Alice, wife of Stephen Segrave, producing 58*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, as a dower.¹⁸ In 1411 Blanch, wife of Thomas Poynings, held the manor.¹⁹ In 1432 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, held the manor.²⁰ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held it.²¹ In 1506 Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, gave the manor to Christ's College, Cambridge.²²

Dishley. Hund. of West Goscote, 2 miles N. W. from Loughborough, and 111

Dislea. from London; including Thorpe Acre, contains 950 acres, 351 inhabit-

Dixleia. ants, many of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 70 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 197*l.* 14*s.* The soil is partly a sandy loam, partly clay, and some marl. The river Soar runs through the parish. There is a large barn formerly belonging to Garendon Abbey, about 50 yards long and 15 broad. Dishley is famed for having been the residence of the celebrated Robert Bakewell, of whom

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| 1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 179. | 9 Inq. p. m. Vol. II. 234, 237. | 16 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 327. |
| 2 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 224. | & Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 263. | 17 328. |
| 3 Inq. ad quod dam. 357. | 10 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 152. | 18 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 297. |
| 4 Domesday, Vol. I. 232. | 11 Domesday, Vol. I. 235. | 19 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 332. |
| 5 230. | 12 Rot. Hund. 238. | 20 Vol. IV. 146. |
| 6 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 586. | 13 Calend. Rot. Char. 123. | 21 313. |
| 7 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 136. | 14 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 129. | 22 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 746. |
| 8 Vol. II. 8. | 15 252. | |

some further account is given in the general Agricultural notice of the county. The farm is now in the tenure of his worthy and enlightened successor, Mr. William Smith. The principal landed proprietor is Charles March Phillipps, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and patron of the living, which is a Donative.—P. N. T. 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

At the conquest, the King held it, there was 1 hide of arable; 16 villans, and 16 socmen with 1 bordar, had 8 ploughs; there were 2 mills, 10 acres of meadow, and a wood 160 perches long and 160 wide.¹ Earl Hugh Lupus held 3 carucates; there were 20 acres of meadow, and a wood 60 perches long and 40 wide.² Robert Bossu gave the whole of it to Garendon Abbey, which Abbey bought the advowson of the church in 1454 of Leicester Abbey. At the dissolution the manor was granted to Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland. In 1630 it belonged to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. In 1693 it was bought by Sir A. Phillipps.

Drayton. Township of Bringhurst, contains 400 acres, 164 inhabitants, 35 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 243*l.* 1*s.* The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. Richard Farrer, Lord Sondes, and the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough; the latter are Lords of the manor. There was formerly a chapel, which has long since been desecrated.

In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.³ In 1301 William Kirkby held 12 acres and 1 virgate, and 1*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* rents.⁴ In 1302 lands were assigned to the four sisters of William Kirkby, viz. to Margaret, wife of Walter Doseville; to Alice, wife of Peter Prilly; to Matilda de Houby; and to Mabel, formerly wife of William Grimbaud.⁵ In 1321 the Rector of Bringhurst held lands.⁶ In 1376 Edward Fritheby held lands.⁷ In 1383 Edmund Fritheby held 8*d.* rents from 9 acres, and 8*d.* from another 9 acres.⁸ In 1388 John Holt held rents.⁹ In 1393 Edmund Fritheby held 1 mess. and 10 acres;¹⁰ and his sisters Elizabeth and Matilda held 8*d.* rents.¹¹ In 1447 Thomas Palmer had a grant of free warren.¹²

Drayton, Fenny. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 5 miles W. by N. from Hinckley, and Draitone. 97½ from London; contains 900 acres, 118 inhabitants, 25 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 97*l.* 1*s.* The soil is a mixture of clay and loam. The Rev. J. B. Hemming is the sole proprietor, Lord of the manor, and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 170 acres.—P. N. T. 6*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* and 3*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* In 1535 a pension of 7*s.* was paid to Shene Priory, and the Rectory valued at 11*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* George Fox the founder of the sect of Quakers was born here.

At the conquest, Almar held under Earl Aubrey 5½ carucates, there were 2 ploughs in the demesne; 14 villans with 8 bordars had 4 ploughs.¹³ In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.¹⁴ In 1275 William Lovel, a felon, held the town.¹⁵ In 1332 Ralph Basset, of Drayton, held the manor.¹⁶ In 1344 Henry Ferrers held a fee.¹⁷ In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.¹⁸ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.¹⁹ In 1397 Thomas Purefoy bought the manor of John Whellesborough. In 1444 William Ferrers held ½ a fee per H. Husee.²⁰ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held ½ a fee per John Whellesborough. In 1495 William Hussey sold his manor to Thomas Purefoy. In 1703 F. Purefoy sold it to S. Bracebridge.²¹

Donington-on-the-Heath. Chapelry of Ibstock, contains about 600 acres, and with Hugglescote 683 inhabitants, 127 houses. The soil is light. Osgathorpe Hospital, and Wigston's Hospital, Leicester, are the principal landed proprietors. There are several chalybeate springs here. The Marquis of Hastings is Lord of the manor, and the Earl of Stamford and Warrington has the royalties.

At the conquest, Turchil held under Nigel Albini 3 hides, the land was equal to 6 ploughs; there was 1 villan, 4 acres of meadow, and a wood ½ a mile long and 160 perches broad.²² Nigel gave lands here to Bec Abbey, and William de Sees gave 6 virgates to Charley Priory.²³ In 1347 William Herle held lands.²⁴ In 1378 Simon Pakeman and Agnes, his wife, held lands, and in 1391 8 mess. 1 toft and 8 virgates.²⁵ In 1461 Everard Digby held 3 mess. 3 crofts, and 6½ virgates, which were granted in 1462 to Alice Russel, and in 1464 to Peter Curteys. In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf (attainted) held the manor.²⁶ In 1469 Edward IV. gave the manor to William Hastings, Lord Hastings, and in 1483 he held it and the demesne.²⁷

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.	10 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 166.	19 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 73.
2 237.	11 174.	20 Vol. IV. 223.
3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.	12 Calend. Rot. Char. 201.	21 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 592.
4 174.	13 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.	22 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.
5 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 123.	14 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.	23 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 756.
6 Inq. ad quod dam. 265.	15 60.	24 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 135.
7 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 341.	16 Vol. II. 44.	25 Vol. III. 13, 138.
8 Vol. III. 59.	17 116.	26 Vol. IV. 322.
9 106.	18 309.	27 415.

Dunton Bassett. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 4 miles N. from Lutterworth, and 88 from London; contains 1350 acres, 460 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 106 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 239*l.* 6*s.* The soil is partly clay and partly gravel. The principal landed proprietors are George Payne, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, William Hopkins, Esq. and Mrs. Catherine Reynolds. G. Payne, Esq. is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 37 acres.—P. N. T. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicarage 2*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 6*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* The church was appropriated to Canwell Priory, Staffordshire. The parish was inclosed in 1796.

In 1086 Robert de Buci held 7½ carucates, in the demesne were 2 ploughs; 7 villans, 9 socmen and 4 bordars, had 4½ ploughs; there were 16 acres of meadow.¹ In 1256 Ralph Bassett had a grant of free warren;² in 1343 he held lands.³ In 1376 Ralph Bassett, of Drayton, held for the chaplains of the chantry of Bartholomew Burghersh the manor as of the honor of Winton;⁴ in 1390 he held the manor.⁵ In 1396 William Clynton and Elizabeth, his wife, held the manor and 40*l.* rents.⁶ In 1408 William, Lord Clinton and Saye, gave to Maxtock Priory, Warwickshire, 10 mess. and 10 virgates.⁷ In 1443 it came to Sir Ralph Shirley. In 1565 Francis Shirley sold it to Robert Brokesby.⁸

Easthorpe. Hamlet of Bottesford, contains 2200 acres. The greater part of the soil is clay, and a small proportion sandy. The Deven river passes through it. The Duke of Rutland is the principal proprietor and Lord of the manor: George Fillingham, Esq. is also a proprietor.—In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bar-dolf (attainted) held the hamlet.⁹ In 1483 William Hastings held lands.¹⁰

Easton, Great. Chapelry of Bringhurst, contains 2277 acres, 529 inhab- itants, 124 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 126*l.* 9*s.* The soil is gravelly, with some sand. The chief landed proprietors are Lord Sondes and the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough; the latter are Lords of the manor.

In 1086 Peterborough Abbey held 12 carucates, the arable was equal to 16 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 12 villans, 5 bordars and 10 socmen, had 8 ploughs; there was a wood ½ a mile long and 160 perches broad, and 30 acres of meadow; 2 knights held under the Abbey 2 carucates, and 10 villans had 2 ploughs and 10 acres of meadow.¹¹ In 1344 William Ros of Hamlake, held a fee.¹² In 1361 John Mowbray of Axholme, held a fee.¹³ In 1363 Margery, one of the sisters of Giles Badlesmere, wife of William Ros of Hamlake, formerly married to Thomas Arundel, held lands.¹⁴ In 1447 Thomas Palmer had a grant of free warren.¹⁵ Henry VIII. gave it to his newly erected see of Peterborough, on condition of the Chapter granting a lease of three hundred years to Lewis Watson.

Eastwell. Hund. of Framland, 6 miles N. by E. from Melton and 110 from Lon- Estewelle. don, contains 1291 acres, 109 inhabitants, 24 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 45*l.* 16*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, with some red marl, and the ground is hilly. The sole landed proprietor is the Duke of Rutland, who has a Seat called Eastwell Hall. Lord Huntingtower is the Lord of the manor; and the King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 36 acres.—P. N. T. 8*l.* In 1535 a pension of 1*l.* was paid to Leicester Abbey, and 2*s.* to the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Rectory was valued at 9*l.* 12*s.* The Rector receives 85*l.* per annum in lieu of all tithes.

In 1086 Goisfrid de Wirce held 6 carucates and 10 acres of meadow.¹⁶ Aschil held 5 carucates and 2 bovates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 7 villans and 3 bordars had 2 ploughs; there were 20 acres of meadow.¹⁷ In 1276 Garendon Abbey held 4 carucates.¹⁸ In 1300 Roger de Mowbray held ½ a fee.¹⁹ In 1306 William Asgerhagh and Constance, his wife, held for Valle Dei Abbey 1 mess. and 1 carucate.²⁰ In 1324 Roger Beler held lands for the chaplain in Kirkby-upon-Wreke,²¹ and in 1325 he held 13*s.* 8*d.* rents.²² In 1361 John Mowbray held a fee.²³ In 1380 Roger Beler and Margaret, his wife, held 27*s.* rents.²⁴ In 1391 Maria, wife of Roger Beler formerly wife of John St. Clere, held 27*s.* rents.²⁵ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held a fee.²⁶ In 1420 Robert Swillington held lands.²⁷ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, held part of a fee.²⁸ In 1512 Sir Geo. Hastings, by marriage with the daughter of — Brabazon, had ½ the manor. In 1631 Rowland Eyre purchased the manor.

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.

2 Calend. Rot. Char. 84.

3 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 111.

4 352.

5 Vol. III. 124.

6 290.

7 Inq. ad quod dam. 359.

8 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 153.

9 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 322.

10 415.

11 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

12 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 113.

13 239.

14 262.

15 Calend. Rot. Char. 201.

16 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.

17 236.

18 Rot. Hund. 240.

19 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 168.

20 212.

21 Inq. ad quod dam. 272.

22 Inq. p. m. Vol. I. 329, and

Inq. ad quod dam. 269.

23 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 239.

24 Vol. III. 29.

25 132.

26 267.

27 Vol. IV. 50.

28 313.

Eaton. Hund. of Framland, 7 miles N. by E. from Melton, and 112 from London, Eytone. contains 1800 acres, 284 inhabitants, 58 houses; its expenditure in Elvelege. poor-rates 235*l.* 4*s.* The soil is various, in some parts it is a red loam, in others clay, and there is some sand: the ground is hilly. The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of Rutland, who is Lord of the manor, Charles L. Morley, and John Rogers, Esqrs. The King is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 54 acres in Eaton and 10 in Thiselton, Rutlandshire.—P. N. T. 8*l.* Vicar 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was worth 7*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* In 1772 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave 200*l.* by lot for its augmentation. The parish was inclosed in 1769.

In 1086 Hugh de Grentemaisnel held under the Countess Judith 2 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne with 2 bondmen and 2 bordars; there was a wood 160 perches long and 80 wide.¹ In 1276 Croxton Abbey had 1 carucate, Leicester Abbey 1 carucate, the Knights Templars 9 bovates, and Laund Priory 1 carucate and 1 bovat.² In 1319 William Botiller held lands for Croxton Abbey,³ and in 1320 he paid a fine of 20*s.* for license to give in mortmain a lay fee to Croxton Abbey.⁴ In 1322 Richard Wolvey held lands for the Abbey.⁵ In 1340 William de Coshall held 40 bovates of land.⁶ In 1352 William Ros held a fee.⁷ In 1552 William Brabazon held the manor. The church in the reign of Henry III. was appropriated to Leicester Abbey.⁸

Edmundthorpe. Hund. of Framland, 8 miles E. by S. from Melton, and 102 from Edmerestorp. London; contains 1630 acres, 148 inhabitants, 35 houses; its Thorp Edmer. expenditure in poor-rates 152*l.* 18*s.* The soil is chiefly clay with a mixture of red loam, and in some parts rocky. The Oakham Canal passes through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are George Pochin, Esq. and Edward Blake, Esq. G. Pochin, Esq. is Lord of the manor and has a Seat called Edmundthorpe Hall, which has been built at various periods; it stands low and in a small park. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 40 acres in Edmundthorpe and 16 at Wymondham.—P. N. T. 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 a pension of 8*s.* 4*d.* was paid to Tutbury Priory, and the Rectory valued at 14*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

At the general survey Henry de Ferrariis held 27½ carucates, the arable was equal to 7 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; and 4 bondmen, 28 villans, 15 socmen, 4 bordars, with a priest, had 14 ploughs; there were 300 acres of meadow.⁹ In 1266 Robert Ferrars, Earl of Derby, forfeited his lands by rebellion, and Henry III. gave them to Edmund Plantagenet his son, created Earl of Lancaster and Derby.¹⁰ In 1272 Robert Tibtoft held the manor as of the honor of Ferrars.¹¹ In 1296 Lord Robert Tibtoft held ½ a fee under the Duke of Lancaster, and Lord William de Vesey held the church.¹² In 1297 the advowson was assigned in dower to Blanch, Queen of Edward I.¹⁰ In 1354 Henry, Duke of Lancaster, for the Dean and Chapter of St. Mary's, Leicester, held the advowson.¹³ In 1372 Robert Tibtoft held the manor extent.¹⁴ In 1379 Margaret, his wife, held it.¹⁵ In 1403 Roger le Scrope held the manor as of the honor of Leicester.¹⁶ In 1458 Henry le Scrope of Bolton held the manor and 20*s.* rents as of the honor of Leicester.¹⁷ From the Scrope's it came to Gilbert Bury, who sold it in 1570 to Maurice Berkeley. In 1620 Henry Berkeley sold it to Roger Smith, and in 1762 it was sold to William Pochin, Esq.

Elmesthorpe. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 3 miles N. E. from Hinckley, and 102 from Aylemsertorp. London; contains about 1280 acres, 46 inhabitants, 4 houses; Aylesmersthorp. its expenditure in poor-rates 39*l.* 16*s.* The quality of the soil is a cold clay, and boggy. The town was depopulated soon after the battle of Bosworth, the officers of Richard's army having made use of the church for two or three nights previous to the battle, as their head quarters. The sole landed proprietor, Lady of the manor, and patroness of the Rectory is Lady Byron.—P. N. T. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The church is in ruins. A modus of 30*l.* is paid out of the manor to the Rector.

In 1214 Philip of Worcester claimed from William Charnell the manor, given to him by Ernald de Bosco.¹⁸ In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.¹⁹ In 1272 William Charnell held lands.²⁰ In 1291 Philip Marmion held a fee.²¹ In 1343 Henry Ferrers held a fee.²² In 1364 John Charnell had a grant of free warren.²³ In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.²⁴ In 1376

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.

2 Rot. Hund. 240.

3 Inq. ad quod dam. 260.

4 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 257.

5 Inq. ad quod dam. 275.

6 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 97.

7 176.

8 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 174.

9 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

10 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 175.

11 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 258.

12 142.

13 Vol. II. 189.

14 322.

15 Vol. III. 23.

16 296.

17 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 284.

18 Ab. Placitor. 99.

19 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.

20 39.

21 169.

22 Vol. II. 116.

23 Calend. Rot. Char. 185.

24 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 309.

Edward, Prince of Wales, held the manor and advowson,¹ and in the same year the custody of the manor was committed to William Cosham.² In 1387 Henry Ferrars and Joan, his wife, held a fee; and Baldwin Freville and Ida, his wife, held part of a fee, and also in 1418.³ In 1395 William Zouch, of Harringworth, held a fee per Lawrence Trussell.⁴ In 1457 Lord Ferrers of Groby held it. In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held part of a fee.⁵ In 1480 William Trussell held the manor and advowson.⁶ In 1540 it passed, by marriage with Edward Trussell's daughter, to the Earl of Oxford, who sold it to Sir John Harrington. Sir John sold it, in 1619, to Sir William Cockaine. In 1710 — Cockaine, Lord Cullen, sold it and the advowson to Lady Mary Noel.⁷

Enderby. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 4½ miles S. W. from Leicester, and 92 from London; including Whetstone contains 3550 acres, 1143 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 235 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 432*l.* 11*s.* The soil is partly clay, and some part is light; the ground is rocky, and well wooded. The river Soar and the Union Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Charles Lorraine Smith, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Enderby Hall, and R. Marston, Esq. There is a School founded by R. Smith, and endowed with 10*l.* per ann., for teaching poor children. C. L. Smith, Esq. is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 60 acres.—P. N. T. 16*l.* Vicarage 4*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 10*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* The church was appropriated to Leicester Abbey.

In 1086 Ulf held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 6 carucates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 1 servant, 10 villans and 1 bordar, had 2 ploughs; there was a mill, 20 acres of meadow, and a wood 240 perches long and 160 broad.⁸ In 1296 Martin de Ripariis had a mill under the Earl of Lancaster;⁹ in the same year Robert Neville held lands under the Earl of Lancaster. In 1410 John, Earl of Somerset, held the manor as of the Duchy of Lancaster.¹⁰ In 1424 Henry Beaufort, son and heir of John, Earl of Somerset, held the manor as of the honor of Leicester.¹¹ At the dissolution the lands of Croxton Abbey were granted to the Earl of Rutland. In 1565 Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, held the manor, which was sold by him to Thomas Gardiner, from whom it passed in 1625 to George Quarles; afterwards Sir Thomas Dolman held it, and in 1695 he sold it to Richard Smith for 9500*l.*¹²

Ebbington. Hund. of Gartree, 3 miles S. E. from Leicester, and 96 from London; Aventone, contains 1730 acres, 257 inhabitants, 52 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 96*l.* The soil is a strong clay. The principal landed proprietors are John Dick Burnaby, George Anthony Legh Keck, and Henry Freeman Coleman, Esqrs.; the two latter are Lords of the manor. The Bishop of Lincoln is patron of the Vicarage, which has no land attached, but there is paid to the Vicar, by Act of Parliament in 1761, 45*l.* per ann. in lieu of vicarial tithes.—P. N. T. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicarage 4*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 7*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The church was appropriated to Leicester Abbey.

In 1086 Ivo held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 10½ carucates, the arable was equal to 7 ploughs, 3 were in the demesne; 6 servants, 25 villans and 2 bordars, had 5½ ploughs; there was a mill and 20 acres of meadow.¹³ Robert de Buci held 1 carucate, ½ a plough was employed in the demesne; 4 villans had 1 plough.¹⁴ In 1265 John de Grey had a grant of the manor,¹⁵ and in 1272 he held it as of the honor of Leicester.¹⁶ In 1292 John Dyve held the manor extent.¹⁷ In 1293 Elizabeth, wife of John de Albiniaco, held 4 virgates.¹⁸ In 1296 Henry de Greyton held part of a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.¹⁹ In 1300 there was an enrolment of a deed of Robert Fitz Payne to Henry Grey respecting the manor, which was to descend to his son Richard.²⁰ In 1304 Nicholas Grey held the manor.²¹ In 1305 Hugh de Bussy held tenements.²² In 1307 Henry Grey held the manor with its members extent.²³ In 1322 Richard Grey, of Codnor, held the manor;²⁴ in 1324 John Grey, his son, held it.²⁵ In 1335 Richard Grey, of Codnor, and Johanna, his wife, held the manor extent as of the honor of Leicester.²⁶ In 1340 William Evington recovered seizin from Robert Turnpenney of 1 toft and 7½ acres.²⁷ In 1411 William Dysney

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| 1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 356. | 9 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140. | 18 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 119. |
| 2 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 344. | 10 Vol. III. 330. | 19 140. |
| 3 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 94, | 11 Vol. IV. 83. | 20 Ab. Placitor. 243. |
| and Vol. IV. 38. | 12 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 157. | 21 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 203. |
| 4 Vol. III. 193. | 13 Domesday, Vol. I. 232. | 22 207. |
| 5 Vol. IV. 284. | 14 234. | 23 232. |
| 6 402. | 15 Chartæ Miscellanæ, 206. | 24 Inq. ad quod dam. 274. |
| 7 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 606. | 16 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 39. | 25 278. |
| 8 Domesday, Vol. I. 232. | 17 114. | 26 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 66. |
| | 27 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 143. | |

and Eustace, his wife, held lands here.¹ In 1432 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, held a fee.² In 1444 Henry Grey, of Codnor, held the manor as of the honor of Leicester.³ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held part of a fee.⁴ In 1597 Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, held the manor. In 1622 William, Earl of Devonshire, held it, which family sold it in 1734 to James Sherard. The advowson came by exchange to the Bishop of Lincoln from the Duke of Somerset, to whom, at the dissolution, it was granted.⁵

Eye-Kettleby. Hamlet of Melton, contains about 378 acres. The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground diversified. The river Eye runs through it. The principal landed proprietor is Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart. who is Lord of the manor.

In 1086 Goisfrid de Wirce held 8 carucates and 6 acres of meadow as belonging to Melton manor.⁶ It afterwards came to Nigel de Albini, and from him to his eldest son, Roger Mowbray, and by him given to his brother, Hamo Beler.⁷ In 1301 Roger Mowbray held a fee.⁸ In 1361 John Mowbray held a fee.⁹ In 1339 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, had a fee.¹⁰ In 1475 John Belus held the manor.¹¹ In 1484 John Brokesby held lands.¹² In the reign of Henry VII. the manor was sold by Marina Green to Sir John Digby; and in 1596 it came by marriage to Edward Pate.

Fleckney. Hund. of Gartree, 8½ miles S. S. E. from Leicester, and 91 from London; contains 1300 acres, 450 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 89 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 393*l.* 11*s.* The soil is a mixture of clay and gravel. The Union Canal passes through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Thomas Clarke, John Frewin Turner, and William Earpe, Esqrs. and Wigston's Hospital, Leicester. Lady Byron is Lady of the manor, and patroness of the Donative,¹³ which has a Glebe of 104 acres. The parish was inclosed in 1767.

In 1086 Robert Despencer held 1 carucate of waste, he also held 3 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 2 villans and 1 bordar held 1 plough; there was a meadow 80 perches long and 40 wide.¹⁴ In 1291 Philip Marmion held a fee.¹⁵ In 1302 Robert Tateshall held ½ of a fee,¹⁶ and in 1307 also.¹⁷ In 1312 John Hastings held a fee.¹⁸ In 1316 Theobald de Verdun held ½ of a fee.¹⁹ In 1325 William Mousley held 22*s.* rents.²⁰ In 1331 William Trussell had a grant of free warren.²¹ In 1336 Theobald Verdun held a fee.²² In 1338 William Le Kin and Robert atte Halle gave lands to Leicester Abbey.²³ In 1360 Elizabeth de Burg, wife of Theobald Verdun, held a fee.²⁴ In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.²⁵ In 1387 Baldwin Freville and Ida, his wife, held part of a fee.²⁶ In 1397 Richard, Earl of Arundel, and Philippa, his wife, held a fee here and in Wistow, per Laurence Hastings.²⁷ In 1418 Baldwin Freville had part of a fee.²⁸ In 1436 Richard Hastings held 16 mess. 20 virgates, and 12 crofts.²⁹ In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held part of a fee.³⁰ In 1483 William, Lord Hastings, held the manor and domain.³¹ In 1544, at the dissolution, the lands belonging to Sulby Abbey were granted to Edward Fienis, Lord Clinton. In 1545 Thomas Harvey held the manor. In 1760 Lord Wentworth held the manor.³²

Foston. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 7 miles S. by E. from Leicester, and 90 from London; contains 1900 acres, 24 inhabitants, 4 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 83*l.* 4*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground flat. A branch of the river Soar separates it from Countesthorpe. The principal landed proprietor is Sir Charles Montolieu Bland Lamb Moreton Burgess, Bart. who is Lord of the manor, and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 100 acres.—P. N. T. 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 14*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

In 1086 William Peveril held ½ a hide, the arable was equal to 5 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 2 servants, 1 maid servant, 10 socmen, 8 villans and 5 bordars, held 5 ploughs; there were 16 acres of meadow.⁶ In 1298 Ingelram Baliol de Tours held the manor extent.³³ In 1314 Henry Percy held the manor extent:³⁴ and the King committed the custody of the manor to Roger Damery, which had belonged to Henry Percy, at a rent of 30*l.* per ann.;³⁵ and in the same year the King sold the custody of

1 Inq. ad quod dam. 363.	13 Val. Eccle. Vol. IV. append.	25 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 344.
2 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 146.	14 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.	26 Vol. III. 94.
3 221.	15 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 109.	27 214.
4 313.	16 182.	28 Vol. IV. 38.
5 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 557.	17 228.	29 179.
6 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.	18 252.	30 284.
7 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 277.	19 284.	31 415.
8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 168.	20 326.	32 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 875.
9 Vol. II. 239.	21 Calend. Rot. Char. 166.	33 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 149.
10 Vol. III. 267.	22 Inq. post mort. vol. II. 71.	34 262.
11 Vol. IV. 370.	23 Inq. ad quod dam. 304.	35 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 216.
12 419.	24 Inq. post mort. vol. II. 222.	

it to R. Damery for 150*l.* for five years, during the minority of the heir of Henry Percy.¹ In 1315 John, son of Geoffrey Foston, had a grant of mess. and lands as parcel of the manor of Foston.² In 1366 Henry Percy held the manor.³ In 1368 Henry, son of Henry Percy, held the manor.⁴ In 1403 Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, who forfeited it to the King, held the manor for the term of his life.⁵ Sandon Priory, Surrey, had lands here. In 1454 Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, held the manor,⁶ which Edward IV. on his attainder gave to his brother George, Duke of Clarence. In 1535 Lenton Priory, Nottinghamshire, had property here.⁷ In the reign of Henry VIII. the manor was purchased by William Faunt. In 1692 William Faunt sold it to Thomas Boothby. In 1800 Charles Boothby Clopton sold it to the Trustees of John Lamb.⁸

Forston. Hund. of Gartree, 2½ miles N. W. from Harborough, and 84 from London; contains 1802 acres, 383 inhabitants, 93 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 442*l.* 1*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground is hilly and well wooded. The Union Canal passes through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Sir John Palmer, Bart. Thomas Smith, and William Haimes, Esqrs. Henry Hungerford Holditch Hungerford, Esq. is Lord of the manor. The King is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 70 acres.—P. N. T. 12*l.* Vicarage 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 7*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* In 1780 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave by lot 200*l.* for its augmentation. The parish was inclosed in 1770.

In 1086 the King held 2 carucates and 5 acres of meadow.⁹ Robert de Buci held under the Countess Judith 7½ carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 5 servants and a maid, 3 socmen with a priest, 18 villans and 3 bordars, held 9 ploughs; there were 20 acres of meadow.¹⁰ In 1109 the advowson was given to Daventry Priory, Northamptonshire, by Vitabi Palfrey, and was afterwards appropriated to the Priory. In 1282 John Latimer held lands.¹¹ In 1300 John Fleming recovered seizin from Roger Clerk of 8½ acres.¹² In 1313 Roger le Clerk complained that Roger Maitrisone overstocked the common pasture.¹³ In 1324 Nicholas Latimer held 4 virgates.¹⁴ In 1334 Thomas Latimer held lands.¹⁵ In 1336 John Pyrie, Rector of Aylestone, paid a fine for license to give lands in mortmain.¹⁶ In 1343,¹⁷ and in 1347, John Latymer held lands.¹⁸ In 1361 Katherine, wife of Warin Latymer, held the manor.¹⁹ In 1373 William Burton held 2 virgates as of the honor of Huntingdon.²⁰ In 1382 Robert Burton and Margery, his wife, held ½ the manor, 1 mess. and ½ a carucate.²¹ In 1388 Juliana, wife of Henry Leicester, held 1 mess. a mill, 116 acres, and 16*s.* rents.²² In 1400 Thomas Latimer held ½ of the manor;²³ and in 1401 Anne, his wife, held the manor.²⁴ In 1411 Edward Latimer Bochard held it.²⁵ In 1421 Margaret, wife of Edward Latimer, held the manor.²⁶ In 1444 John Griffin held lands.²⁷ In 1508 Nicholas Griffin held it. In 1628 Charles I. granted the manor to Charles Harbord. Middleton's manor came by descent to Thomas Chapman, whose daughter brought it in marriage to Ambrose Saunders.²⁸

Freeby. Chapelry of Melton, contains 100 acres, 110 inhabitants, 23 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 45*l.* 17*s.* The soil is a light clay, and the ground very hilly. A branch of the river Eye runs through it. The chief landed proprietor is Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart. who is Lord of the manor.

In 1086 Goisfrid de Wirce held 10 carucates and 30 acres of meadow as belonging to the manor of Melton.²⁹ Henry III. in 1217 granted it to Hugh le Despencer.³⁰ In 1300 Roger Mowbray held ½ a fee.³¹ In 1327 John Mowbray held the manor extent.³² In 1331 the manor was granted to Hugh Despencer, which had belonged to Simon Bereford, an enemy of the King.³³ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held ½ a fee.³⁴ In 1455 Robert Woodford held 1 mess. and 60 acres.³⁵ In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held part of a fee.³⁶ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held part of a fee.³⁷ In 1464 Thomas, Lord Ros, (attainted) held the manor.³⁸ In

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| 1 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 217. | 14 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 231. | 27 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 222. |
| 2 Inq. ad quod dam. 244. | 15 Vol. II. 61. | 28 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 563. |
| 3 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 288. | 16 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 109. | 29 Domesday, vol. I. 235. |
| 4 297. | 17 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 109. | 30 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 279. |
| 5 Inq. ad quod dam. 352. | 18 Vol. III. 445. | and Calend. Rot. Char. 38. |
| 6 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 267. | 19 Vol. II. 234. | 31 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 168. |
| 7 Valor. Eccle. Vol. V. 148. | 20 338. | 32 Vol. II. 6. |
| 8 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 168. | 21 Vol. III. 46. | 33 40. |
| 9 Domesday, Vol. I. 230. | 22 102. | 34 Vol. III. 267. |
| 10 236. | 23 275. | 35 Vol. IV. 271. |
| 11 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 80. | 24 281. | 36 284. |
| 12 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 118. | 25 331. | 37 313. |
| 13 201, 208, 222. | 26 Vol. IV. 62. | 38 327. |

1497 Edward IV. granted the manor belonging to Thomas, Lord Ros, to Edward Hardgill, but it was afterwards restored to Lord Ros. In 1598 the Earl of Rutland exchanged it with Thomas Hartopp, Esq.

Frisby. Hamlet of Galby, contains 1000 acres, 18 inhabitants, 6 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 27*l.* 19*s.* The soil is a light sandy loam, and the ground very hilly. A branch of the river Soar runs through it. The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of St. Albans, George Anthony Legh Keck, Esq. and John Pares, Esq. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is Lord of the manor.

In 1086 Fulco held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 2 carucates, the arable was equal to 1 plough, 1 was in the demesne; 1 servant, 2 villans, 1 socman and 3 bordars, had 1 plough; there were 7 acres of meadow.¹ In 1327 Philip Danett, for St. Leonard's Hospital, Leicester, held 3 mess. and 5½ virgates.² In 1340 Hugh Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held a fee.³ In 1343 Ralph Basset, of Drayton, held a fee.⁴ In 1369 Henry Beaumont held a fee.⁵ In 1396 John Beaumont and Catherine, his wife, held a fee per Robert Burdet.⁶ In 1413 Henry Beaumont held ½ a fee.⁷ In 1481 Thomas Green, for Laund Priory, held lands.⁸ In 1484 John Brooksby held the manor.⁹ In 1642 Sir Thomas Burton held the manor.¹⁰

Frisby-on-the-Wreke. Hund. of East Goscote, 4 miles W. by S. from Melton, and 108 from London; contains 1350 acres, 376 inhabitants, 84 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 229*l.* 2*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The river Wreke and Melton Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Lord Scarsdale, who is Lord of the manor, the Rev. Mr. Miller, the Rev. Mr. Irman, and William Black, Esq. There is an Hospital founded by Mrs. Briggs, in 1769, for six poor widows, and endowed with lands at Colston Bassett, Nottinghamshire. The King is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 33 acres in Frisby-on-the-Wreke, 23 acres in Asfordby, and 2 acres and 2 houses in Melton.—P. N. T. 12*l.* Vicarage 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 7*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The church was appropriated to Laund Priory. The parish was inclosed in 1760.

In 1086 the King held 8 carucates and 4 acres of meadow as part of Rothley manor.¹¹ Earl Hugh Lupus held 1½ carucates, 4 acres of meadow, and a mill, as an appendage of Barrow manor.¹² In 1214 Robert Burdet and Robert Plumpton each held 4 virgates.¹³ In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.¹⁴ In 1276 St. John's Hospital, Leicester, held a virgate as of the honor of Huntingdon.¹⁵ In 1305 William le Clerk, for Laund Priory, held 50 acres, and paid a fine of 10 marks for license to enter upon a lay tenement.¹⁶ In 1329 Philip Danett, for St. John's Hospital, Leicester, held 5 mess. and 7 virgates;¹⁷ in the same year Laund Priory held lands and tenements.¹⁸ In 1345 Peter Pauk Chaplain, a felon, held 2 acres.¹⁹ In 1346 the Sheriff was ordered to seize 1 mess. 1 toft, 2½ acres, ½ a rood of arable, and ½ a rood of meadow, which Peter Pauk, who was outlawed for felony, held.²⁰ In 1345 Thomas de Taureson, Vicar of Welham, gave lands to Laund Priory.²¹ In 1349 John Whytham gave lands to Laund Priory.²² In 1641 Thomas Brooksby held the manor.

Frodesworth. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 5 miles N. W. from Lutterworth, and 93 from London; contains 1429*a.* 3*r.* 21*p.*, 301 inhabitants, 77 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 183*l.* 3*s.* The soil on the north is a cold clay, in the other parts generally light, and the ground hilly. The river Soar runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Trustees of Captain Colquitt, Edward Collins, and William and John Howkins, Esqrs. who are Lords of the manor. There is an Hospital, consisting of eighteen houses with large gardens; four of them were founded and endowed by the Rt. Hon. J. Smith, in 1725, with lands &c. producing above 400*l.* per ann., and ten by Thomas Boothby, in 1761, and the remaining four were added in 1795; they are inhabited by as many widows, aged above 60, of the Church of England, who each receive 20*l.* per ann.; the vacancies are filled up from time to time by the Trustees of Captain Colquitt, and Edward Collins, Esq. the possessors of the estates of Lord Chief Baron Smith, the founder. The Rev. Samuel Lambert Noble is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 60 acres.—P. N. T. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 12*l.* 10*s.*

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.	9 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 419.	Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 148.
2 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 13.	10 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 573.	17 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.
3 93.	11 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.	18 29.
4 111.	12 237.	19 125.
5 293, 339.	13 Ab. Placitor. 91.	20 Ab. Rot. Orig. vol. II. 174.
6 Vol. III. 198.	14 Inq. post mort. vol. I. 37.	21 Inq. ad quod dam. 315.
7 Vol. IV. 4.	15 Rot. Hund. 238.	22 320.
8 408.	16 Inq. p. mort. Vol. I. 213, and	

In 1086 the Earl of Mellent held $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate; 2 socmen had $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough.¹ Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 1 carucate belonging to Sapcote; 3 bordars had $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough.² Robert de Buci held $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate, the arable was equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough; there was 1 servant.³ The Countess Judith held 6 carucates; 14 socmen held 5 ploughs, and 8 acres of meadow.⁴ In 1265 John le Fevre held the town.⁵ In 1276 William Houton held 2 virgates.⁶ In 1291 Philip Marmion held a fee.⁷ In 1296 Ralph Danvers held $\frac{1}{2}$ of a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.⁸ In 1307 Robert de Tateshall held a fee.⁹ In 1341 John Amory, by marriage with Joan Danvers, held the manor extent.¹⁰ In 1350 Catherine Amory brought it in marriage to John Wolfe. In 1387 Baldwin Freville and Ida, his wife, held part of a fee.¹¹ In 1392 William Moton held lands.¹² In 1418 Baldwin Freville held part of a fee.¹³ In 1427 it passed, by marriage with Elizabeth Wolfe, to Robert Waleshall. In 1447 Thomas Palmer had a grant of free warren.¹⁴ In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held part of a fee.¹⁵ In 1462 William Waleshall held it as of the honor of Lancaster.¹⁶ In 1508 Mary Waleshall brought it in marriage to John Stavesmore. In 1527 George Wylks held it; it afterwards came to Roger Smith. In 1757 — Bigland held it.¹⁷ The church was in the patronage of Chacombe Priory, Northamptonshire.

Gaddesby. Hund. of West Goscote, 6 miles S. W. from Melton, and 106 from Gadesbie. London; contains 1600 acres, 282 inhabitants, 53 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 101*l.* 9*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground diversified and well wooded. The principal landed proprietors are Colonel E. H. Cheney, who has a Seat called Gaddesby Hall, and George Williamson, Esq. who has also a Seat here called Parke Hall. Michael Messenger, Esq. is also a proprietor and Lord of the manor. The Vicar of Rothley is patron of the Curacy, which has a Glebe of 40 acres. It is a peculiar, the exempt jurisdiction of which belongs to the Lord of the manor of Rothley. The parish was inclosed in 1655.

In 1086 the King held 8 carucates, 3 bovates, and 12 acres of meadow, as part of Rothley manor.¹⁸ Feggo held under the Countess Judith $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne, with 1 bordar; there was a mill and 3 acres of meadow. Othingar held under the Countess $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate; there were 2 acres of meadow and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mill.⁴ Earl Hugh held 1 carucate, 4 acres of meadow and a mill, as an appendage of Barrow.¹⁹ In 1276 the Knights Templars held of the gift of Henry III. 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* rents.²⁰ In 1298 Henry Bracebridge, a felon, held 1 mess. and 1 bovat.²¹ In 1322 Robert Overton held lands for the chantry.²² In 1323 Robert de Gaddesby held lands for the chantry:²³ in 1333 he held 2 virgates and 3 mess. of the honor of Huntingdon, for a Chaplain.²⁴ In 1400 Lebbius Derby bought the manor, and by marriage with his daughter it came to John Eyton. In 1432 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee per Reginald Lathbury.²⁵ In 1484 John Brookesby held lands.²⁶ In 1631, by marriage, it came to Henry Pilkington. In 1650 George Smith held it; by his family the greater part was sold in 1793 to George Williamson, Esq.²⁷

Galby. Hund. of Gartree, 8 miles E. S. E. from Leicester, and 93 from London; Galbi. including Frisby, contains 1920 acres, 114 inhabitants, 28 houses; its Gerberie. expenditure in poor-rates 128*l.* 9*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The principal landed proprietor is George Anthony Legh Keck, Esq. who is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 112 acres in Frisby and 73 in Norton and Galby.—P. N. T. 16*l.* In 1535 a pension of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid to Burton Lazars Hospital, and the Rectory valued at 18*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* The greater part of the parish was inclosed in 1614.

In 1086 the King held $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates and 4 acres of meadow.¹⁸ The son of Robert Burdet held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 13 carucates and 2 bovates, the arable was equal to 10 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; and 5 servants and 2 maids, 14 villans, 2 bordars, and 11 socmen had 8 ploughs; there was a mill and 30 acres of meadow: 2 knights had 1 carucate and 3 bovates, and 3 socmen had $\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs. Ivo held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 12 carucates, the arable was equal to 8 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; and 4 servants and 1 maid, 16 villans with 7 bordars, 1 knight and 3 foreigners, had 5 ploughs; there was a mill.² In 1270 Roger

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

2 232.

3 234.

4 236.

5 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 29.

6 Rot. Hund. 239.

7 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 109.

8 139.

9 228.

10 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 99.

11 Vol. III. 94.

12 152.

13 Vol. IV. 38.

14 Calend. Rot. Char. 201.

15 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 284.

16 317.

17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 181.

18 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.

19 Domesday, Vol. I. 237.

20 Rot. Hund. 237.

21 Inq. post mort. vol. I. 148.

22 Inq. ad quod dam. 269.

23 276.

24 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 58.

25 Vol. IV. 146.

26 419.

27 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 968.

de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.¹ In 1302 William Marmion, Rector of Galby, held 7 acres in exchange for 7 acres:² in 1311 he had a grant of free warren,³ and also in 1346.⁴ In 1340,⁵ in 1369,⁶ and in 1413⁷ Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held a fee; and in 1375 he held lands.⁸ In 1520 Catherine Marmion brought it in marriage to John Hazlewood. In 1534 Owston Abbey was patron of the church. In 1642 William Whalley held it, from whom it came to W. Fortrey, and from him to the Rev. H. Greene, who sold it to Piers Anthony Keck.⁹

Garendon. Extra Parochial, hund. of West Goscote, 4 miles N. from Loughborough, and 115 from London; contains 1300 acres, 40 inhabitants, Geroldon. 4 houses. The sole proprietor is Charles March Phillipps, Esq. who has a Seat here, built on the site of Garendon Abbey, a slight portion of the ruins of which is to be seen in some of the walls at the back of the present house. The front of the present mansion, which is of stone, is exceedingly handsome: a row of Ionic pillars support a pediment in the centre, on each side of which is a corresponding wing. The house was built by Samuel Phillipps, Esq., and stands in a Park of about 420 acres, well wooded and stocked with Deer. The Lodge near Sheepshead is remarkably beautiful, both from its locality and the tasteful disposition of the gardens and plantations about it. Ambrose Phillipps, Esq. a nephew of Sir Ambrose, built the Gateway, in imitation of a Triumphal Arch, as well as an Obelisk and a circular Temple to Venus, in the park.

THE ABBEY of Garendon was founded in 1133 by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, as a cell to Waverly Abbey, Surrey, for monks of the Cistercian order. The Abbot was regularly summoned to Parliament from 1295 to 1391. In 1291 its Temporalities in the Archdeaconry of Leicester were 118*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* At the dissolution there was an Abbot and fourteen monks; and its revenues were as follows:

Thomas Siston, Abbot.		£.	s.	d.
Derbyshire—Rents: Derby town 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , Raunston 1 <i>l.</i> , Riviston 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>		5	16	8
Leicestershire—Profits arising from the Rectory of Dishley 4 <i>l.</i> , and from oblations before the Image of St. Cruz, within the monastery, 10 <i>l.</i>		14	0	0
Rents &c.: site of the Abbey with garden and lands		44	7	8
Alton Grange 6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Anstey 14 <i>s.</i> , Belgrave 2 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> , Burton-on-the-Woulds 7 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Cossington 3 <i>s.</i> , Cropston 4 <i>s.</i> , Eastwell 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , Goadby 2 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Groby 16 <i>s.</i> , Hathern 2 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> , Leicester 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Mountsorrel 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Newbold 18 <i>s.</i> , Ratby 12 <i>s.</i> , Ringlethorpe 3 <i>l.</i> , Scalford 10 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , Sheepshead 4 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , Sisonby 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Stanton 12 <i>l.</i> , Swanington Grange 3 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> , Swinfen 7 <i>l.</i> , Swithland 6 <i>s.</i> , Thorpe Acre 10 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Thurmaston 1 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> , Welby 3 <i>l.</i> , Wimeswould 16 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> , Wheston 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , Worthington 1 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>		82	10	6
Pleas and profits of court		0	6	8
Middlesex—Rents: tenements in London		11	13	4
Norfolk—Rent: a garden in Norwich		0	5	0
Nottinghamshire—Rents: Cortlingstock 15 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> , Great Leke 16 <i>s.</i> , Kirkby Wodehouse 5 <i>s.</i> , Nottingham town 5 <i>s.</i> , Rempston 3 <i>l.</i> , Sutton Bonnington 8 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>		27	15	4
Sum Total,		£186	15	2

Payments.

To the Bishop of Lincoln 3 <i>s.</i> ; to Leicester Abbey; to the Rectors of Hathern and Cortlingstock; to Blithe Priory; to the Rector of Clifton; to Repton Priory; to the Rector of Sutton; to the Countess of Oxford; to Lord Berkely; to the Honors of Winton and Leicester; to the Marquis of Dorset; to Salisbury Cathedral; and to the Bishop of Ely. Fees to John Villars, Chief Seneschal, and others.		26	15	4
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Clear Annual value, £159 19 10¹⁰

In 1267 the Abbey had a grant of liberties.¹¹ In 1283 Peter Doringe held lands for the Abbey.¹² In 1296 Henry Greyton held the advowson of the Abbey under the Earl of Lancaster:¹³ in 1313 Alan le Zouch held it.¹⁴ In 1325 Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, held lands.¹⁵ In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held the advowson of the Abbey.¹⁶ At the dissolution the site and demesne lands,

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.	6 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 293.	11 Calend. Rot. Char. 96.
2 185.	7 Vol. IV. 4.	12 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 84.
3 Calend. Rot. Char. 144.	8 Vol. II. 319.	13 140.
4 179.	9 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 568.	14 255.
5 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.	10 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. 173.	15 328.
	16 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 15.	

and the whole of the manor belonging to it, were granted to Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland. In 1652 it was sold to John Thurlow, and others. In 1682 Sir Ambrose Phillipps bought it and Sheephead for 28,000*l*.

Garthorpe. Hund. of Framland, 6 miles E. from Melton, and 110 from London; Gadtorp. contains 1700 acres, 115 inhabitants, 20 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 51*l*. 8*s*. The soil is chiefly a cold clay with a little gravel; the ground is nearly flat. There is a School founded by the Rev. Mr. Turner. The principal landed proprietor is Lord Huntingtower who is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 24*A*. 2*R*. 28*P*.—P. N. T. 15*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 7*l*. 5*s*. 2*d*.

In 1086 Roger Busli held under Goisfrid de Wirce 3½ carucates; 2 servants had 1 plough, there were 3 acres of meadow.¹ It afterwards came to the Paynell's, who gave the church to Drax Priory, Yorkshire.² In 1265 Peter de Montfort held the manor.³ In 1272 Matilda Walrond held the manor.⁴ In 1294 William Luton held the vill. extent, with assignment of dower of Beatrice, his wife.⁵ In 1299 Roger Brabazon had a grant of free warren.⁶ In 1305 Dionesia, wife of Benedict Rolleston, held 1 mess. 3 tofts, 15 virgates, and 3 parts of a mill.⁷ In 1306 Alice de la Hyde held the manor.⁸ In 1311 Alice, wife of Robert Everingham, held ⅓ of the manor.⁹ In 1312 Thomas Everingham paid 10 marks for license to enter upon a third part of the manor.¹⁰ In 1323 Peter de Montfort held the manor as of the honor of Leicester.¹¹ In 1333 Thomas Everingham, for William Herle and Robert Sadington, held ⅓ of the manor:¹² Robert Sadington paid a fine of 2*l*. for license to acquire from Robert Herle ⅓ of the manor.¹³ In 1336 William Garthorp held lands.¹⁴ In 1363 Kirkby-upon-Wreke Priory held the advowson, and the church was appropriated to it.¹⁵ In 1391 Robert Luton, and Catherine his wife, held ⅓ of the manor.¹⁶ In 1447 Joan, daughter of John Brabazon, brought it in marriage to William Woodford. In 1455 Robert Woodford held the manor as of the Duchy of Lancaster.¹⁷ In 1531 Lewis Watson held it, and his descendants, the Earls of Rockingham.¹⁸

Gilmorton. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 2 miles N. N. E. from Lutterworth, and 90 from London; contains 2200 acres, 718 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in the manufacture of stockings, 146 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 353*l*. 13*s*. The soil is a mixture of clay and gravel. There is a School for teaching twenty children, founded by Edward Chandler, who gave 600*l*. for its endowment. The principal landed proprietors are Richard Tebbs, Esq. William Bent, Esq. and Mr. William Warden. Sir. W. W. Dixie, Bart. is Lord of the manor, and the Rev. D. Burdett is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 420 acres.—P. N. T. 11*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 17*l*. 14*s*. 9*d*. The parish was inclosed in 1777.

In 1086 Robert de Veci, and Goisfrid, under him, held 14 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 1 servant, 24 socmen and 4 foreigners, had 5 ploughs.¹⁹ In 1292 Richard Harcourt held a fee; and in 1293 he had perquisites of court here which belonged to the manor of Bosworth.²⁰ In 1302 Roger Martinall, for the chaplains in Noseley, held 6½ virgates, 8 marks rent, and 3 mess.²¹ In 1329 the master of St. John's Hospital, Lutterworth, paid a fine of 5*l*. for license to acquire certain lands and tenements for finding a certain chaplain.²² In 1344 Robert Sadington had a grant of free warren.²³ In 1417 Thomas Harcourt held the manor of Harcourt,²⁴ and also in 1420.²⁵ In 1467 Thomas Hasebrigge held the manor and advowson.²⁶ In 1474 William Hesylbrigge held the manor as of the honor of Leicester.²⁷ The College of Tonge, Shropshire, had property here; which was granted at the dissolution to Sir Richard Manners. In 1576 Sir Robert Catline held it.²⁸

Gilroe. Extra Parochial, in the hundred of West Goscote, contains 200 acres, 5 inhabitants, 1 house. The soil is a strong loam. The sole proprietor is Henry Harrison, Esq.

Glenfield. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 3½ miles N. W. from Leicester, and 102 from Clanefelde. London; including the chapelries of Braunston and Kirby Muxloe, contains 4600 acres, 932 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 189 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 222*l*. 13*s*. The soil is principally

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.	10 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 198.	19 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 114.
2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 186.	11 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 436.	20 184.
3 Calend. Rot. Char. 93.	12 Vol. II. 57.	21 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 33.
4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 50.	13 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 81.	22 Calend. Rot. Char. 178.
5 123.	14 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 77.	23 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 28.
6 Calend. Rot. Char. 129.	15 353.	24 50.
7 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 214.	16 Vol. III. 137.	25 339.
8 223.	17 Vol. IV. 271.	26 367.
9 Inq. ad quod dam. 230.	18 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.	27 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 193.

clay and gravel. The principal landed proprietors are Clement Winstanley, and Thomas Pares, Esqrs. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is also a proprietor and Lord of the manor. C. Winstanley, Esq. is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 155 acres.—P. N. T. 16*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 a pension of 1*s.* was paid to Shene Priory, 1*l.* to the Rector of Aylestone, and 1*l.* to Leicester Abbey, and the Rectory was worth 13*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1809.

At the conquest Ernulf held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 6 carucates, the land was equal to 4 ploughs, and there were 2 in the demesne; 2 bondmen and 3 villans, with a priest, 2 bordars and 4 socmen, had 3 ploughs; there was a mill and 8 acres of meadow, and a wood 320 perches long and as much broad. Hugh also held $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate, belonging to the Soke of Ratby.¹ Hugh de Grentemaisnel gave the church and lands to St. Ebrulf's Abbey, Normandy. By marriage it came to Robert Bossu.² In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.³ In 1296 William Ferrars held part of a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.⁴ In 1343 Henry Ferrars, and in 1371 William Ferrars and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.⁵ In 1351 John Glenfield held the manor and tenements, called Dantevill's fee,⁶ and also in 1358.⁷ In 1374 Baldwin Fitz Piers held a parcel of land called Baudewine Stokking.⁸ In 1387 William Ferrars and Joan, his wife, held a fee.⁹ In 1444 William Ferrars held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.¹⁰ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrars of Groby, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.¹¹ In the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Richard Fullhurst sold the manor to Richard Sneyd, and in 1612 that family's lands were sold to Thomas Palmer. In 1622 Sir Henry Hastings held the manor and advowson of the church.²

Glenn, Great. Hund. of Gartree, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. from Leicester, and 92 from Glen. London; including Stretton Magna, contains 2600 acres, 714 Glen Martel. inhabitants, many of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 143 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 543*l.* 3*s.* The soil is in general a strong clay. The Union Canal and a branch of the river Soar pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Sir George Robinson, Bart. who is Lord of the manor, George Cooper, and Robert Haimes, Esqrs. Sir G. Robinson is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 264 acres.—P. N. T. 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicarage 8*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 12*l.* 14*s.* The parish was inclosed in 1758 and 1759.

In 1086 Lovet held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 17 carucates and 1 bovat, the arable was equal to 12 ploughs, 3 were in the demesne; 2 servants and 3 maids, 12 villans, with 6 bordars and 20 socmen, had 6 ploughs; there was a mill and 30 acres of meadow. Ulvin held 1 carucate under Hugh; 2 villans had $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough.¹² In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.³ In 1271 Roger Martill had a grant of a market and fair.¹³ In 1293 William Gyleman, for Alcester Abbey, Warwickshire, held 2 virgates and 1 mess.¹⁴ In 1312 Alan le Zouch held a fee.¹⁵ In 1334 a commission was issued to ascertain whether Peter Fitz Reginald, deceased, died seized in fee of certain lands.¹⁶ In 1348 Henry Fitz Roger had a grant of a market and fair.¹⁷ In 1352 Henry Fitz Roger and Eliza, his wife, held the manor extent.¹⁸ In 1392 William Mercer, for the Mayor and Commonalty of Leicester, held 6 virgates.¹⁹ In 1395 John Bonville and Elizabeth, his wife, held the manor.²⁰ In 1422 Matilda, wife of John Lovel held a fee.²¹ In 1436 Richard Hastings held it as a member of Wistow, and 1 mess. and 2 virgates.²² In 1454 William Lovel held a fee.²³ In 1461 William Bonville, of Chilton, held the manor.²⁴ In 1472 Elizabeth, Lady Harrington, married to William, Lord Bonville, held the manor.²⁵ In 1483 William Hastings held lands.²⁶ By marriage with Cicely Bonville the manor came to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and in 1553 it was sold to John Nele, and by marriage with Frances Nele in 1642 it passed to William Hewitt. In 1766 William Hewitt left it to Lady Robinson. The advowson belonged to Alcester Abbey, and on its decay in 1465 this advowson and its possessions were given to Evesham Abbey, Worcestershire.²⁷

Glenn, Little. Hamlet of Aylestone, contains 780 acres, 128 inhabitants, 33 Glen Parva. houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 93*l.* 14*s.* The soil is a light loam, with some clay. The river Soar and the Union Canal pass through the

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| 1 Domesday, Vol. I. 232. | 10 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 223. | 19 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 180. |
| 2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 609. | 11 279. | 20 197. |
| 3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37. | 12 Domesday, Vol. I. 233. | 21 Vol. IV. 73. |
| 4 140. | 13 Calend. Rot. Char. 103. | 22 179. |
| 5 Vol. II. 116, 309. | 14 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 122. | 23 264. |
| 6 174. | 15 255. | 24 311. |
| 7 205. | 16 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 83. | 25 356. |
| 8 333. | 17 Calend. Rot. Char. 180. | 26 415. |
| 9 Vol. III. 94. | 18 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 173. | 27 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 574. |

hamlet. The principal landed proprietors are William French Major, Esq. and Alderman Gregory. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is Lord of the manor.—In 1340 Henry de Beaumont, Earl of Boghan held a fee.¹ In 1358 John Glenfield held the manor.² In 1369 Henry Beaumont held a fee,³ and in 1413 he held part of a fee.⁴ In 1630 William Brookes held the manor.⁵

Glooston. Hund. of Gartree, 6 miles N. by E. from Harborough, and 88 from Closintone. London; contains 1000 acres, 142 inhabitants, 35 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 142*l.* 14*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground hilly. A branch of the river Welland runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Earl of Cardigan, and the Rev. J. H. Dent. The Earl of Cardigan is Lord of the manor, and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 186 acres.—P. N. T. 5*l.* Vicar 2*l.* 10*s.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 8*l.*

In 1086 Roger de Busli held 2 carucates; 6 villans and 4 socmen had 2 ploughs; there were 4 acres of meadow, and a wood 80 perches long and 40 broad; $\frac{1}{4}$ of the wood belonged to the King's tenant.⁶ Hugh de Grentemaisnel held under the Countess Judith 3 carucates; 1 plough was in the demesne; 6 villans and 2 socmen held 2 ploughs; there were 4 acres of meadow, and a wood 120 perches long and 40 broad.⁷ Philip de Panton gave it to John Harrington.⁸ In 1343 Ralph Basset, of Drayton, held a fee.⁹ In 1367 Elizabeth, wife of Rowland Davies, held the manor.¹⁰ In 1414 Robert Harrington held it. In 1454 Thomas Braunspath held the manor and advowson,¹¹ by marriage with Margaret Harrington.⁸ In 1480 Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Braunspath, and lately wife of William Isham, held the manor.¹² In 1519 John Colly held it. In 1632 Sir Anthony Colly sold it to Thomas Brudenell, Lord Staunton.⁸

Goadby. Chapelry of Billesdon, contains 700 acres, 96 inhabitants, 20 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 123*l.* 15*s.* The soil is a red marl, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors are Colonel H. Wilson, and Joseph Sebley, Esq. who is Lord of the manor.

In 1086 Goisfrid Alscelin held 3 carucates, $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough was in the demesne; 1 servant, 4 villans and 2 bordars, had 1 plough; there was a wood 160 perches long and 80 wide.¹³ Ralph held under Robert de Buçi 6 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 2 bordars, 3 villans and 1 servant, had 2 ploughs; there were 26 acres of meadow.⁶ In 1267 Nicholas de Martenans had a grant of free warren.¹⁴ In 1275 William Bardolf held a fee.¹⁵ In 1276 Garendon Abbey held 1 carucate and 15 acres;¹⁶ and Nicholas Martinall appropriated to himself a warren.¹⁷ In 1288 Roger Martinall recovered seizin of the common pasture, belonging to his property at Noseley, from Geoffrey Willes.¹⁸ In 1301 William de Kirkeby held a mess. and 12 virgates.¹⁹ In 1319 John de Vaux had a grant of a market and fair.²⁰ In 1447 Thomas Palmer had a grant of free warren.²¹ In 1530 Edward Catesby held the manor, and his son sold it to A. Colly, who in 1593 sold it to Edward Heron. In 1642 Thomas Brudenell held it.²²

Goadby Harwood. Hund. of Framland, 5 miles N. by E. from Melton, and 109 from London; contains 1400 acres, 171 inhabitants, 37 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 156*l.* 12*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, with some red marl, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors are Otho Manners, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Goadby Hall, Thomas Charlton, and Robert Day, Esqrs. O. Manners, Esq. is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 34 acres.—P. N. T. 12*l.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 16*l.*

In 1086 Goisfrid de Wirce held 6 carucates belonging to the manor of Melton, and 20 acres of meadow.¹³ In 1257 John de Verdun had a grant of free warren.²³ 1293 Elizabeth, wife of John de Albinaco, held 5 virgates.²⁴ In 1300 Roger Mowbray held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee.²⁵ In 1337 Alicia Davy held 12*s.* rents.²⁶ In 1343 Ralph Basset, of Drayton, held a fee.²⁷ In 1346 John Maureward held the manor extent.²⁸ In 1361 John Mowbray held a fee.²⁹ In 1380 Roger Beler and Margaret, his wife, held rents.³⁰ In 1391 Maria, wife of Roger Beler, formerly wife of John St. Clere, had 12*s.* rents.³¹

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| 1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93. | 11 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 263. | 21 Calend. Rot. Char. 201. |
| 2 205. | 12 401. | 22 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 438. |
| 3 293, 339. | 13 Domesday, Vol. I. 235. | 23 Calend. Rot. Char. 87. |
| 4 Vol. IV. 4. | 14 Calend. Rot. Char. 97. | 24 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 119. |
| 5 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 37. | 15 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 58. | 25 168. |
| 6 Domesday, Vol. I. 234. | 16 Rot. Hund. 240. | 26 Vol. II. 77. |
| 7 236. | 17 237. | 27 111. |
| 8 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 584. | 18 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 62. | 28 128. |
| 9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 111. | 19 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 174. | 29 239. |
| 10 291. | 20 Calend. Rot. Char. 152. | 30 Vol. III. 29. |
| | 31 Inq. post mortem, Vol. III. 132. | |

In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.¹ Philippa, daughter of Thomas Maureward, brought it in marriage to Sir Thomas Beaumont. In 1420 Robert Swillington held lands.² In 1428 Margaret, daughter of Roger Swillington, held 20 acres.³ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held part of a fee.⁴ In 1464 Edward IV. granted the manor and advowson to Richard Hastings; it had belonged, however, to the Beaumonts, for in the same year John Beaumont held the manor,⁵ and John Beaumont (attainted) and Humphrey Dacre held the manor and advowson.⁶ In 1570 the Beaumonts sold it to George Villiers, and his descendant in 1669 sold it to Henry Lowe. In 1735 it was sold to Peter Wyche; and in 1765 it was again sold to the Duke of Rutland.

Goldsmith's Grange. Hamlet of Scalford, contains 300 acres. The soil is a strong clay, and the ground very hilly. The sole proprietor is the Duke of Rutland.—In 1086 Raven held under the King 2 carucates, the land was equal to 2 ploughs; 1 villan and 1 bordar had $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough; there were 6 acres of meadow. Hugh de Grentemaisnel held under the Countess Judith 2 carucates and 2 bovates; there were 2 villans, a mill, and 8 acres of meadow.⁷ In 1467 John Goldsmith held the manor, and his daughter brought it in marriage to John Repingdon. In 1612 John Villiers held it.⁸

Gopsal. Extra Parochial, hund. of Sparkenhoe, 3 miles N. W. from Bosworth, Gopeshille. contains about 724 acres, 1 house; its expenditure in poor-rates 12/. The sole proprietor and Lord of the manor is Earl Howe, who has a Seat called Gopsal Hall, which was built by Charles Jennens, Esq. about the year 1750, at an expence of 100,000/. It stands on the highest ground of the Park, and has its principal front towards the south. In the centre of the south front are six Corinthian columns of fine proportions, supporting a row of balustrades, behind which there is a receding pediment, (part of the wall of the house itself) having a ship in a storm carved in white stone, with a haven in the foreground, and an inscription over the entrance, "Fortiter occupa Portum." On each side of the centre of this front is a wing (that on the left forming the Chapel and the other the Library), projecting 27 feet from the front, the whole length of which, including the two wings, is 180 feet. The principal entrance is at the north front, and there is a small stone portico over the door which leads into the Entrance Hall; this hall is about 28 feet square, and at the south end is a Gallery supported on five Corinthian columns, the balustrades of which are richly carved and ornamented, forming a passage to the sleeping rooms above, and the ceiling is exquisitely chased in compartments, bearing various devices. The Library is a splendid room about 52 feet 6 inches long by 24 feet 6 inches wide, and very lofty; the window at the south end is of painted glass, the painting of which was executed by the Baroness Howe, and is particularly beautiful, both from the excellence of the painting as well as from its situation. The Music Room, which is about 40 feet long by 25 wide, contains a very large organ, in a mahogany case, (occupying nearly the whole breadth of the room), the open diapasons of which are the gilt speaking pipes in front and which are about 16 feet long. Between the library and music room is an Anti-room, 18 feet by 24, and by means of folding doors these three rooms can be laid into one. The Dining Room, 32 feet by 23, is lighted by four windows, and four smaller ones above; there is an elegant centre piece, occupying nearly the whole of the ceiling, representing Neptune riding in a Nautilus shell drawn by horses, and accompanied by a small figure playing on a conch before him, the remainder of the ceiling is beautifully stuccoed, as indeed are the whole of the ceilings throughout the house: there are several fine Paintings in this room; amongst which are the Portrait of Mr. Jennens, and a full-length figure of Handel, who composed his Messiah and some of his other works at Gopsal; the chimney piece is very splendid, having for supporters two Angels in Parian marble with their wings folded across their breasts. The Chapel is perhaps one of the most beautiful in England, its length is 36 feet, and breadth 24 feet, the seats, altar, and wainscoting are entirely of cedar, richly and tastefully carved, except the standards of the communion table, which are made out of the oak in which Charles II. concealed himself after the battle of Worcester; the chimney piece is most exquisitely carved in marble, and over it hangs a fine Painting of our Saviour's Crucifixion, by Vandyke; the ceiling is tastefully chased with flowers in various compartments, similar to those of the rest of the house; the Reading Desk or Pulpit, is partly formed of a golden eagle, with its wings expanded, and the other parts of it are cedar

1 Inq. post mort. vol. III. 267.	4 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 313.	7 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.
2 Vol. IV. 50.	5 308.	8 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 317.
3 127.	6 327.	

elaborately carved and decorated.—The Park, which is well stocked with Deer, was originally much smaller, not having included within it above 300 acres, but great additions have been made to it by the present owner, and it now contains the greater part of the liberty of Gopsal and about 100 acres in the parishes of Bilston, Twycross, and Shackerstone, comprising altogether 580 acres. At the entrance near Twycross is a Lodge built after the Arch of Constantine, by Sir G. Wyattville, and the carriage road from hence to the Hall is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The outhouses are sheltered from view by being embosomed in very thick and lofty plantations. Bardon Hill forms a fine distance to the landscape from the east side of the house, and indeed on every side the view, if not very extensive, is extremely pleasing: the slope on all sides leads the eye along a fine tract of verdure in the park to the various clumps of trees with which it is adorned. The park is well wooded, and the Gardens occupy an area of about 10 acres.

At the conquest, Roald held under Henry de Ferieres 3 carucates, there was 1 plough in the demesne; 8 villans and 5 bordars had 2 ploughs.¹ The chapel was given by Robert, Earl of Ferrars and Nottingham, to Miravale Abbey, and the manor came to Roger Grendon. In 1395 the manor and chapel came by purchase to the Langhams. In 1560 George Langham sold it to Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon; and the Earl of Huntingdon in 1618 sold it to Sir Thomas Merry. In 1677 it was sold by the Merrys to Sir John Lowther, who sold it in 1685 to Humphrey Jennens. Charles Jennens in 1773 left his property here to the Hon. Penn Asheton Curzon, son of his niece Esther, wife of Asheton Curzon, Viscount Curzon, who married Lady Sophia Charlotte, eldest daughter of Earl Howe.²

Gracedieu. Extra Parochial, within the parish of Belton, 6 miles E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch; including Merrill Grange contains 1027 acres. A branch of the Loughborough Canal passes through it. The principal landed proprietor is Charles March Phillipps, Esq. who is Lord of the manor. There are some considerable ruins of the Priory, which occupy a large space of ground; the outer wall of the garden formerly inclosed an area of several acres, and the whole of the demesne was a Park, which name it still retains. Francis Beaumont the Dramatic Poet was born here in 1586.

THE PRIORY of Gracedieu, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded in 1240 by Roesia de Verdun, or Jocosa Varadon, for fourteen nuns and a Prioress, of the order of St. Augustine. In this Nunnery the Commissioners, prior to its dissolution, discovered great irregularities, as to the lives and conduct of its inmates, the nunnery having in some measure been converted into a nursery; the Prioress herself, Agnes Litherland, if she is not calumniated, taking the lead in the command, "be ye fruitful and multiply." It was licensed, however, after the suppression in 1536 to continue, with thirty other small Monasteries, some time longer, but was finally surrendered in 1539. In 1291 its Temporalities in this county were 21*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* At the dissolution its revenues were as follows:

		Agnes Litherland, Prioress.	£.	s.	d.
Derbyshire—Rents:	Bradley 1 <i>l.</i> , Dalbury 1 <i>l.</i> s, Langley 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> , Parwich	}	4	18	10
	1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> , Scalley 2 <i>l.</i>				
Leicestershire—Profits from the Rectory of Belton			8	0	0
Site of the Monastery, garden, demesne lands, &c.			13	3	1
Rents: Belton 28 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> , Cossington 3 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> , Osgathorpe 2 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	}		45	15	4
Overton 8 <i>s.</i> , Ratcliffe 7 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , Thringstone 4 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>					
Lincolnshire—Rents: the manor of Kirkby Leesthorpe 14 <i>l.</i> , the manor of	}		23	7	10
Northamptonshire—Rents: the manor of Houghton			1	3	1
Nottinghamshire—Rents: the manor of Herby			5	0	0
Sum Total, £101			8	2	

Payments.

For the soul of Jocosa Varadon 2 <i>l.</i> ; to the honor of Lancaster 16 <i>s.</i> ; to the Countess of Oxford 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; to the King for the manor of Herby 10 <i>s.</i> Fees to the Earl of Huntingdon, Chief Seneschal, 2 <i>l.</i> and others	}	9	4	5

Clear Annual value, £92 3 9³

In 1241 Roesia de Verdun, for the church of the Holy Trinity of Gracedieu, had the manor church.⁴ In 1356 John Crophull and Margery, his wife, had license to enfeof Ralph Crophull of the advowson of the Priory.⁵ In 1435 Agnes, wife of John

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 233. | 3 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. 175. | 5 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 200.
2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. VI. 857. | 4 Calend. Rot. Char. 58.

Marbury held the advowson of the Priory.¹ In 1437 John Marbury and Agnes, his wife, held it.² At the dissolution the site of the Priory and demesne lands were granted to Humphrey Foster, who sold them to John Beaumont. In 1690 Robert Beaumont sold them to Sir Ambrose Phillipps, who pulled the greater part of the church down in 1696.

Griffydam. Hamlet within Worthington, contains 202 acres. The soil is in general a strong red clay, and the ground hilly. There is a chalybeate spring here, as there usually is in the neighbourhood of coal mines. The principal landed proprietors are the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and John Curzon, Esq.

Grimston. Hund. of East Goscote, 5 miles W. N. W. from Melton, and 109 from London; contains 1000 acres, 203 inhabitants, 44 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 96*l.* 10*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground very hilly. The principal landed proprietor is the Earl of Aylesford, who is Lord of the manor, Mrs. C. Williamson, and Thomas Bishop, Esq. The Vicar of Rothley is the patron of the Perpetual Curacy, which has a Glebe of 40 acres.—It is a peculiar, the exempt jurisdiction of which belongs to the Lord of the manor of Rothley. In 1791 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave 200*l.* by lot for its augmentation, and in 1810 200*l.* The parish was inclosed in 1765.

In 1086 the King held 3 carucates, as part of Rothley manor.³ Gerard held under Robert de Buci 3 carucates; 1 plough was in the demesne, 5 villans and 2 socmen had 3 ploughs.⁴ In 1275 the Knights Templars held 2*l.* 9*s.* rents,⁵ and Dalby Hospital had 8 acres of the gift of Geoffrey Albé.⁶ In 1307 Robert Tateshall held a fee.⁷ In 1322 Roger Beler held lands,⁸ and in 1324 he held lands for the chaplains of Kirkby-upon-Wreke.⁹ In 1325 John Segrave held lands,¹⁰ and Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, held rents,¹¹ and Roger Beler and Alice, his wife, held 1 mess. and 1 carucate.¹² In 1380 Roger Beler and Margaret, his wife, held 1 mess. and 1 carucate, as of the Castle of Rockingham.¹³ In 1391 Maria, wife of Roger Beler, formerly married to John St. Clere, held 1 mess. and 1 carucate.¹⁴ In 1420 Robert Swillington held lands and houses.¹⁵ In 1428 Margaret, daughter of Roger Swillington, held 4 virgates and 1 mess.¹⁶ At the dissolution the lands of the Knights Hospitallers were granted to the Brookesbys; and in 1630, by marriage, the manor came to Sir F. Englefield.¹⁷

Groby. Hamlet of Ratby, contains 1778*ac.* 1*r.*, 324 inhabitants, 64 houses. The soil is partly a strong loam and partly gravelly, diversified with hill and dale, and well supplied with meadows. The sole landed proprietor is the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat in the centre of the Woodlands, called Stewards Hay, the residence of William Martin, Esq. his Lordship's Steward. There is an excellent School, founded by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington in 1800, and supported by voluntary contributions. Groby Pool, a fine sheet of water, extends over about 80 acres, and adjacent to it are some slight vestiges of the site of a castle, built by Hugh de Grentemaisnel, and which was demolished about 1176 when in possession of Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester. The lordship was inclosed in 1789.

At the conquest Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 6 carucates; the land was equal to 4 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 10 villans, with 1 socman and 5 bordars, had 3 ploughs; there was a wood 2 miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad.¹⁸ Petronilla, his daughter, married Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester; and by marriage the manor passed to De Quincy, Earl of Winton, and from him to William Ferrars, second son of the Earl of Derby, who was created Baron Groby.¹⁹ In 1279 William Ferrars had license to hold the manor, which he had by the feoffment of his mother Margaret, of the King in capite, upon paying 40 marks.²⁰ In 1287 the custody of the lands of William Ferrars, was granted to Nicholas Segrave till the heir came of age.²¹ In 1286 William Ferrars held the manor and a wood in Charnwood.²² In 1302 William Roceby held the manor.²³ In 1305 William Ferrars, for Ulverscroft Priory, held 67 acres of waste, parcel of the manor.²⁴ In 1322 Alan le Zouch, for Charley Priory, held the manor.²⁵ In 1316 William Ferrars had license to enfeof the manor.²⁶ In 1338 Henry Ferrars had a grant of a market and fair.²⁷ In 1344

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|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 165. | 10 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 327. | 19 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 629. |
| 2 183. | 11 328. | 20 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 36. |
| 3 Domesday, Vol. I. 230. | 12 329. | 21 57. |
| 4 234. | 13 Vol. III. 29. | 22 Inq. p. m. Vol. I. 96, 320. |
| 5 Rot. Hund. 237. | 14 132. | 23 183. |
| 6 238. | 15 Vol. IV. 50. | 24 212. |
| 7 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 228. | 16 127. | 25 213, and |
| 8 Inq. ad quod dam. 269. | 17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 977. | Inq. ad quod dam. 274. |
| 9 279. | 18 Domesday, Vol. I. 232. | 26 Inq. ad quod dam. 251. |
| | 27 Calend. Rot. Char. 174. | |

Henry Ferrers and Isabella, his wife, held the manor as an assignment of dower.¹ In 1358 John, son of Nicholas Glenfield, held lands.² In 1366 John Clerk, for Ulverscroft Priory, held the manor.³ In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, formerly married to Gilbert Umfraville, Earl of Angus, daughter of H. Percy, held the manor.⁴ In 1372 Walter de Manny and Margaret, his wife, held it.⁵ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held it.⁶ In 1394 Joan held $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the manor;⁷ and by marriage it came to the Greys. The manor extends over Groby, Newtown Linford, Bradgate, Mapplewell, Swithland, Holgate, Rothley Plain, Cropston, Anstey, Glenfield, Ratby, Newtown Unthank, Bocheston, Stanton under Bardon, part of Desford and Markfield, and Charnwood Forest. It forms part of the honor of Tutbury. The Lord of the manor has an exempt Ecclesiastical jurisdiction which he exercises by a Commissary or conservator, who appoints Surrogates, Proctors and Apparitors. The Rectors, Ministers and Churchwardens of Glenfield, Anstey, Ratby, Newtown Linford, Swithland, Cropston, and Stanton under Bardon, attend at the Commissary's ordinary visitation.⁸ The present Commissary is the Rev. Robert Martin, of Anstey Lodge.

Gumley. Hund. of Gartree, 4 miles N. W. from Harborough, and 87 from London; contains 1175 acres, 289 inhabitants, 64 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 357*l.* The soil is chiefly clay. The Union Canal passes through the parish. There is a Mineral Spring here containing iron, a small quantity of magnesia and a very slight portion of salt: the water resembles that of Tonbridge. Gumley has long been celebrated for its Fox Earths. The principal landed proprietors are Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Esq. Thomas Pagett, Esq. Miss S. Simmonds, and Mr. J. Goodman. Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Esq. is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Gumley Hall, which is a large building erected about 1764; one of the rooms is an octagon, 20 feet in diameter and 20 feet high; the Library contains a very valuable collection of choice Books. The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln are patrons of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 350 acres.—P. N. T. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and the boys of the choir of Lincoln Cathedral had a pension from the church. In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 16*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

In 1086 Goisfrid held under Robert de Veci 4 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 2 servants and 3 socmen held 1 plough; there were 8 acres of meadow.⁹ Robert de Buci held under the Countess Judith 9 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; and 2 servants, 6 villans, with a priest, 5 bordars and 1 freeman, had 5 ploughs; there were 20 acres of meadow.¹⁰ It came by regular descent to Christian Ledet, married to John Latymer.¹¹ In 1276 William Latimer appropriated to himself a warren.¹² In 1282 John le Latimer held lands.¹³ In 1299 Roger Brabazon had a grant of free warren.¹⁴ In 1316 he had a grant of lands;¹⁵ in 1317 he and his wife Beatrix had 1 mess. and 101 acres.¹⁶ In 1325 Sarah, wife of Matthew Brabazon, had 1 mess. 5 virgates, and 5*s.* 4*d.* rents.¹⁷ In 1334 Thomas Latymer held lands.¹⁸ In 1349 Warin, son of Thomas Latymer of Braybrooke, and Katherine his wife, held the manor.¹⁹ In 1361 his wife Katherine held lands.²⁰ In 1382 Thomas Burton and Margery, his wife, held lands.²¹ In 1400 Thomas Latimer held $\frac{1}{2}$ of the manor.²² In 1401 Anne, wife of Thomas Latimer Bocharde, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor.²³ In 1411 Edward Latimer Bocharde held the manor.²⁴ About 1349 Sir Thomas Griffin, whose family early possessed one of the manors, married Elizabeth, daughter of Warin, Lord Latimer. In 1421 Margaret, widow of Edward Latimer, held it,²⁵ and on her death it came to John Griffin as the heir at law, who held it in 1444.²⁶ The church was given by Robert Vitalis to Daventry Priory.

Walwell Hall. Situated on the edge of Charnwood Forest, and so named from its having a fine Spring. It was formerly an Hermitage belonging to Garendon Abbey. It is now the property of Charles March Phillipps, Esq.—In 1305 William Asgerhagh and Constance, his wife, for Valle Dei Abbey, held the manor.²⁷ In 1324 Rowcester Abbey, Staffordshire, held lands here,²⁸ and the chapel was removed to a chantry founded in Rowcester church. The possessions here came at the dissolution to — Phillipps, Esq.²⁹

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 110.	11 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 587.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 46.
2 215.	12 Rot. Hund. 237.	22 275.
3 291.	13 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 80.	23 281.
4 309.	14 Calend. Rot. Char. 129.	24 331.
5 319.	15 Inq. ad quod dam. 251.	25 Vol. IV. 62.
6 Vol. III. 94.	16 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 288.	26 222.
7 174.	17 325.	27 Vol. I. 212.
8 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 633.	18 Vol. II. 61.	28 Inq. ad quod dam. 284.
9 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.	19 156, 163.	29 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 122.
10 236.	20 234.	

Hallaton. Hund. of Gartree, 7 miles N. E. from Harborough, and 92 from London; including part of Blaston, contains 3800 acres, 604 inhabitants, 153 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 253*l.* 4*s.* The soil is partly a white clay, and part very rich grazing land. There is an ancient encampment here, called Castle Hill, supposed to be Saxon, occupying about 2 acres. The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. C. J. Bewicke, who has a Seat called Hallaton Hall, Bryan Stephens, Esq. and the Rev. John Henry Dent. There is a School endowed with 68 acres of land for teaching poor children. The Rev. C. J. Bewicke is Lord of the manors of Peverel and Bardolf, and Mrs. Anne Vowes is Lady of the manor of Hackluyt. The Rev. G. A. Fenwicke, and the Rev. C. J. Bewicke are the patrons of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 650 acres. The two medieties were united in 1723.—P. N. T. There were two Rectors, each had 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 one moiety of the Rectory was valued at 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; out of the other 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid to the Warden of Noseley church, and this moiety was valued at 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* There are Fairs here on Holy Thursday, and Thursday three weeks after. The parish was inclosed in 1770.

Peverel's manor.—Soon after the conquest William Peverel had a manor here.¹ In 1266 William Martinall held the manor.² In 1283 John Engayne had a grant of a market and fair.³ In 1301 William Kirkeby held a mess. 18 virgates, and 5*l.* rents.⁴ In 1358 John Engayne, of Dilington, held the manor.⁵ In 1367 Thomas Engayne held the manor, called Engayne's manor, as of the honor of Peverel.⁶ In 1384 Ledes Priory had license to appropriate a moiety of the advowson of the honor of Peverel to the Warden of Noseley chapel.⁷ In 1400 Maria, wife of Thomas le Zouch, held the manor as of the honor of Peverel.⁸ In 1410 John Bernacke (descendant of Mary Engayne, who married William Bernacke) held the manor as of the honor of Peverel.⁹ In 1416 John Bernacke, son of John Bernacke, held the manor as of the honor of Peverel;¹⁰ and also in 1421.¹¹ In 1435 the manor came by marriage to Robert Stonham, who sold it in 1489 to Sir John Broughton; and in 1529, by marriage with Catherine Broughton, it came to William, Lord Howard of Effingham; and by marriage to William, Marquis of Winchester, who sold it in 1612 to Richard Oliver, who sold it in 1613 to William Strete.¹

Bardolf's manor.—In 1086 Norman held under Goisfrid Alseline 6 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 2 servants, 19 villans, 1 socman, 1 freeman and 3 bordars, had 6 ploughs; there was a wood 160 perches long and 80 wide.¹² By marriage with Rose Hanseline it came to Thomas Bardolf.¹ In 1275 William Bardolf held lands;¹³ in 1283 he had a grant of a market and fair;¹⁴ and in 1289 he held the manor extent.¹⁵ In 1314 Thomas Bardolf held the manor as a member of Shelford manor, Nottinghamshire.¹⁶ In 1315 a verdict was returned into chancery by which Theobald Neville recovered seizin of 1 mess. 2 carucates, 8 acres, 4 acres of wood, and 8 marks rent, from William Carecter and John and Thomas Bardolf.¹⁷ In 1330 it was assigned to Agnes, wife of Thomas Bardolf, when it amounted to 8*l.* 5*s.*¹⁸ In 1370 a lease of the manor was granted to Walter Searle, during the minority of the heir of John Bardolf, upon paying 10*l.* per ann.¹⁹ In 1371 John Bardolf, of Wirmegay, held lands.²⁰ In 1385 William Bardolf held 1 toft and 3 carucates, as of the honor of Peverel.²¹ In 1411 John Bardolf, Lord of Wormegaye, held the manor.²² Subsequently, by marriage, it came Sir William Clifford, and William Philip. In 1440 William Philip held it.²³ In 1446 Joan, Lady Bardolf, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor.²⁴ It came by descent to William, Lord Beaumont. In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, (attainted) held the manor or domain.²⁵ In 1476 Everard Seyton held mess. and lands.²⁶ In 1588 the manor was granted to Richard Branthwayte, who sold it to John Dent, who in 1607 sold it to William Strete. Berkeley Strete sold it in 1713 to the Rev. B. Bewicke.¹

Dutchy, or Hackluyt's manor.—In 1274 Peter de Neville, an outlaw, had lands and tenements.²⁷ In 1296 Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, held a fee, and Walter Hillington under him.²⁸ In 1336 William Scott had a grant of free warren.²⁹ In 1349 John Whyted gave 15 mess. and lands to Laund Priory.³⁰ In 1362 John Hackluyt held

1 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 593.	11 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 57.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 74.
2 Ab. Placitor. 166, 174.	12 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.	22 Vol. IV. 465.
3 Calend. Rot. Char. 113.	13 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 58.	23 203.
4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 174.	14 Calend. Rot. Char. 113.	24 234.
5 Vol. II. 206.	15 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 202.	25 322.
6 280.	16 Inq. ad quod dam. 242.	26 378.
7 Vol. III. 69.	17 Ab. Placitor. 323.	27 Vol. I. 56.
8 272.	18 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 45.	28 139.
9 328.	19 311.	29 Calend. Rot. Char. 171.
10 Vol. IV. 21.	20 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 308.	30 Inq. ad quod dam. 320.

lands.¹ In 1439 Joan, Queen of England, held the manor.² In 1453 Anne, wife of Reginald Cobham, held the manor.³ Margaret Hackluyt, by marriage, brought it to William Dexter, whose grand-daughter brought it to the Vowes. In 1480 William Vowes, an idiot, held it.⁴

Halstead. Township of Tilton, contains 1500 acres, 187 inhabitants, 37 houses; Elstede. its expenditure in poor-rates 113*l.* 13*s.* The soil is various, some being stiff clay, and some gravel, and the ground very hilly. There are one or two Petrifying Springs here. The principal landed proprietors are Christopher Henry Noel, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and Charles Holding, Esq.

In 1086 the King held 3 carucates, 1 acre of meadow, and a wood 40 perches long and 40 broad, as part of Rothley manor.⁵ In 1276 Laund Priory held 3½ virgates.⁶ In 1308 David Servington, for Laund Priory, had a grant of rents.⁷ In 1329 Laund Priory held lands and tenements.⁸ In 1345 Thomas de Tauresore, Vicar of Welham, gave lands to Laund Priory.⁹ In 1461 Everard Digby held 1 mess. 1 toft, and 2 virgates.¹⁰ In 1477 Thomas Green, for Laund Priory, held lands.¹¹ At the dissolution the manor, which belonged to Laund Priory, was granted to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. In 1604 Colby Tamworth held about 1300 acres, and the advowson of Halstead; and in 1624 he sold ⅔ of the manor to Sir Augustine Nichols.¹²

Hamilton. Hamlet of Barkby contains 374 acres. The soil is light, and the Hameldon. ground flat. The sole landed proprietor is George Pochin, Esq. who is Lord of the manor.—In 1352 William de Ros, of Hamlake, held a fee.¹³ The manor afterwards came in the reign of Henry VII. to Thomas Keble, and in 1641 to Henry Sacheverell.¹⁴

Harborough. Market. Hamlet of Great Bowden, 14½ miles S. E. from Leicester, and 83 from London; contains no more land than the Haverburgh. site of the town, 1873 inhabitants, many of whom are Ereburgh. employed in carpet weaving, 325 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 1047*l.* 18*s.* It is the principal town of the hundred of Gartree, and consists of one main street and some shorter ones leading from it; at the south end flows the river Welland, which divides it from Northamptonshire, and the Union Canal passes near the town. In the middle of the principal street stands the Town Hall, a neat and spacious building, erected by the Earl of Harborough, at his own expence, for the accommodation of those employed in the tammy trade which flourished here till within the last twenty years. There is a Grammar School, founded in 1614 by Robert Smyth, and endowed with 22*l.* 8*s.* per ann., but from the inadequacy of the stipend it is now converted into a National School; the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of London are the patrons. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered at Harborough and its neighbourhood. On the east side of the town are some vestiges of a Roman Encampment, and on the east and west sides, urns and Roman pottery have been found from time to time. The town is rendered memorable from having been the head quarters of Charles the First's army previous to the battle of Naseby, in June 1648. It is at present remarkably neat and well built, having many good houses, and to the eye of the stranger has its full proportion of large respectable Inns. The carpet trade carried on here is considerable, but one chief cause of the flourishing state of the town is the circumstance of its being on the direct road between London and Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and Manchester. The town lies low being surrounded on all sides by hills, and the level of the canal is at the top of the hill down the declivity of which a part of the town is built. There are Meeting Houses belonging to the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The Church is remarkably handsome, having a well proportioned Gothic tower surmounted by an octangular spire, ornamented with crockets at each angle; the whole measuring 140 feet in height. The Curate's stipend is derived from the rent of a house and about 20 acres of land. There is a Market on Tuesday, and Fairs are held January 6th, February 16th, April 29th, July 31st, October 19th, lasts nine days. New fairs; Tuesday after March 2nd, ditto after Midlent Sunday, and ditto before November 22nd, December 8th.

In 1241 the King held the manor.¹⁵ In 1291 the custody of the manor and town were granted to Adam Bernard, paying to the Executors of Queen Eleanor 58*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann.¹⁶ In 1330 John of Eltham held the manor.¹⁷ In 1336 the manor was granted to Geoffrey le Scrope, which John, Earl of Cornwall, brother of the King, held.¹⁸ In

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 251.
2 Vol. IV. 200.
3 259.
4 401.
5 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.
6 Rot. Hund. 238.

7 Inq. ad quod dam. 224.
8 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 29.
9 Inq. ad quod dam. 315.
10 Inq. post mort. Vol. VI. 308.
11 387.
12 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 476.

13 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 176.
14 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 53.
15 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 10.
16 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 70.
17 Calend. Rot. Char. 162.
18 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 111.

1346 William de Burgh held lands.¹ In 1392 Henry Scrope held the manor.² In 1393 Ralph Crombwell, for Kirkby Priory, held lands.³ In 1405 Stephen Scrope held the manor.⁴ In 1444 Anne Cheselden held 2 mess. 1 cott. 5 virgates and 6 acres.⁵ In 1450 Reginald West held 1 mess. and 20 acres.⁶ In 1455 John le Scrope held the manor.⁷ In 1466 Elizabeth, wife of John le Scrope, of Masham, held the manor.⁸ In 1474 John Keling, for the chantry in Great Bowden church, held 9 mess.⁹ In 1475 Thomas Scrope of Masham held the manor.¹⁰ From the Scrope's it passed, by marriage, to the Wyville's. In 1521 William, Thomas, and Roger Wigston and William Fisher, for William Fisher and John Thorpe, chaplains of Wigston's Hospital in Leicester, and the poor thereof, held lands and houses.¹¹ In 1553 Robert Strelley had a share of the manors. In 1565 Edward Griffin and William Seyville held them. In 1573 Oliver, Lord St. John of Bletso, held them. In 1600 John, Lord Stanhope, held the manors; and after passing through numerous hands, in 1785 Robert, Earl of Harborough, purchased them.²¹

Harby. Hund. of Framland, 8 miles N. from Melton, and 112 from London; Herdebi. contains 2200 acres, 457 inhabitants, 80 houses; its expenditure in poor-Hertebi. rates 297*l.* 18*s.* The soil is chiefly a heavy clay, and the ground flat. The Grantham Canal passes through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of Rutland, who is Lord of the manor, and William Orson, Esq. The Duke of Rutland is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 460 acres.—P. N. T. 20*l.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 20*l.* The parish was inclosed in 1790.

At the general survey in 1086, Robert de Todenei held 17 carucates, 3 ploughs were in the demesne; 8 bondmen, 24 socmen, 7 villans and 3 bordars, had 13 ploughs; there was a meadow 200 perches long and 160 broad. Gerard held under Robert de Buci 1 carucate, the land was equal to 1 plough, which was held by 3 bordars and 2 socmen.¹³ In 1297 Lambert de Tryckenham held 2 virgates.¹⁴ In 1302 Robert Tateshall held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.¹⁵ In 1343 William Ros, of Hamlake, held a fee.¹⁶ In 1363 Margery Ros held a fee and the advowson.¹⁷ In 1370 Roger le Warre and Alianora, his wife, held the manor.¹⁸ In 1391 Simon Pakeman and Agnes, his wife, held 12 mess.¹⁹ In 1394 Maria, wife of John de Ros, held $\frac{1}{8}$ of a fee.²⁰ In 1396 Robert Hauberk, an outlaw, held 1 mess. and 7 bovates.²¹ In 1412 John West held the manor.²² In 1416 Thomas West held the manor.²³ In 1427 Sir Reginald West, Lord Delawarre, held it. In 1450 Reginald West held it.⁵ Edward IV. granted lands here to William Hastings, and in 1481 he held lands and mess;²⁴ and Gracedieu Priory held lands. In 1552 William Brabazon held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor. In 1642 Andrew Collins held it, whose family sold it to the Earl of Rutland.²⁵

Hardwick. Hamlet of Shankton. The principal proprietor is Sir John Palmer, Herdwyke. Bart.—In 1288 Peter L'Estrange complained of the common pasture being overstocked.²⁶ In 1396 Robert Wyville held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee under Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the King's brother.²⁷ In 1313 Alan le Zouch held $\frac{1}{20}$ of a fee.²⁸ In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held $\frac{1}{20}$ of a fee, per John de Wyleby.²⁹ In 1464 William Vaux, attainted, held lands.³⁰

Hareston. Hund. of Framland, 6 miles W. from Grantham, and 112 from London; Herstan. contains 1480 acres, 162 inhabitants, 33 houses; its expenditure in Earhstone. poor-rates 109*l.* 6*s.* The soil is partly clay and partly gravel, and the ground hilly. The river Deven runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietor is Sir William Earlom Welby, Bart. The Duke of Rutland is also a proprietor and Lord of the manor. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 64 acres.—P. N. T. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Vicar 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 3*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* In 1535 a pension of 9*s.* was paid to Leicester Abbey, and the Rectory valued at 8*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1789.

At the conquest the King held it as part of the manor of Croxton; there were 12 carucates; 20 socmen, 5 villans and 1 bordar had 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs; there were 18 acres of meadow.³¹ In the reign of Stephen, Robert Fitz Ralph gave the church to Leicester Abbey, and lands to Croxton Abbey.³² In 1276 Edmund the King's brother had the royalties, and Richard de Grey had free warren.³³ In 1296 Richard Grey

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 131.	12 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 491.	23 Inq. post mort Vol. IV. 26.
2 Vol. III. 156.	13 Domesday, Vol. I. 233, 234.	24 415.
3 170.	14 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 148.	25 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 210.
4 308.	15 182.	26 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 63.
5 Vol. IV. 222.	16 Vol. II. 112.	27 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 139.
6 247.	17 262.	28 255.
7 269.	18 305.	29 Vol. II. 15.
8 336.	19 Vol. III. 138.	30 Vol. IV. 326.
9 360.	20 183.	31 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.
10 372.	21 220.	32 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 214.
11 479.	22 339.	33 Rot. Hund. 240.

held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee under the Duke of Lancaster.¹ About 1300 Alice, daughter of William Grey, brought it in marriage to William Hillary.² In 1310 John Norrey, and others, outlaws, held lands.³ In 1402 John Grey (alias Hillary) held $\frac{1}{2}$ a mess. and 4 carucates as of the Duchy of Lancaster.⁴ In 1435 Isabella, wife of Humphrey Hallughton, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor as of the Duchy of Lancaster.⁵ By marriage the manor came to John Leake. The lands belonging to Croxton Abbey were granted at the dissolution to Thomas, Earl of Rutland.²

Hathern. Hund. of West Goscote, 3 miles N. W. from Loughborough, and 112 from London; contains 1292 acres, 1144 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting and the manufacture of twist lace, 245 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 460*l.* 15*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground diversified. The river Soar and Loughborough Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Charles March Phillipps, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and the Rev. John Boyer. There is a School for teaching ten poor boys writing and accounts, endowed with 15*l.* per ann. C. M. Phillipps, Esq. is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 260 acres.—P. N. T. 12*l.* In 1535 a pension of 2*l.* 4*s.* was paid to Leicester Abbey, and 13*s.* 4*d.* to Kegworth Church; and the Rectory valued at 12*l.* The parish was inclosed in 1777.

In the survey of 1086 it was included in Dishley.⁶ In 1168 it belonged to Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester.⁷ In 1244 Matthew le Venour held lands.⁸ In 1248 Robert le Venour held 5 virgates of the fee of Winton.⁹ In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.¹⁰ In 1296 Hugh le Despencer held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee under the Duke of Lancaster.¹¹ In 1314 Simon de Seneville, for Leicester Abbey, had a grant of lands.¹² In 1320 Robert Haustead, Sen. held 4*s.* rents.¹³ In 1324 John de Segrave held 8*s.* rents; and Stephen Segrave, and Alice his wife, held rents.¹⁴ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held a fee.¹⁵ In 1344 Henry de Ferrers held a fee.¹⁶ In 1369 Henry Beaumont held a fee.¹⁷ In 1371 William Ferrars held a fee.¹⁸ In 1378 Leicester Abbey held the advowson for the Sacrist and Canons of St. Mary in the Castle of Leicester.¹⁹ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.²⁰ In 1396 John Bellomont and Catherine, his wife, held a fee per Thomas Allen.²¹ In 1413 Henry Beaumont held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee.²² In 1444 William Ferrers held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.²³ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held it.²⁴ In 1464 John Beaumont (attainted) and Humphrey Dacre held mess. and lands.²⁵ In 1521 William, Thomas, and Roger Wigston and William Fisher, for William Fisher and John Thorpe, chaplains of Wigston's Hospital, Leicester, and the poor thereof, held lands.²⁶ At the dissolution the lands here belonging to Garendon Abbey were granted to Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland, from whom they came, by marriage, to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; and in 1683 were sold by the Duke to Sir Ambrose Phillipps.⁷

Heather. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 5 miles S. E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and 114 from London; contains about 1002 acres, 411 inhabitants, 85 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 218*l.* 13*s.* The soil is chiefly gravel and sand. The river Sence runs through the parish. There are some coal mines about 70 yards below the surface, and the stratum of coal is from 4 to 5 feet thick. The principal landed proprietors are Edward Abney, Thomas Clare, and James Goode, Esqrs. The Rev. Paul Belcher is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 40 acres.—P. N. T. 5*l.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 7*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

At the conquest the Countess Judith held 4 carucates; 4 villans had 1 plough:²⁷ soon afterwards it came to the family of Ferrers, who gave it to the Gresleys, and in the reign of Henry II. Ralph Gresley gave the church and all Heather to the Knights Hospitallers.²⁸ In 1276 the Knights Hospitallers had a view of frank pledge and assize of bread.²⁹ Joseph Shirley bought the manor of Thomas Everard and Thomas Flavel, and by marriage and purchase the manor and advowson came to the Rev. Paul Belcher.²⁸

THE PRECEPTORY of Heather, which the Knights Hospitallers had, at the dissolution in 1535, consisted of the following revenues:

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 138.	11 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 149.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 198.
2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 214.	12 Inq. ad quod dam. 244.	22 Vol. IV. 4.
3 Inq. ad quod dam. 229.	13 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 298.	23 223.
4 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 283.	14 327, 328.	24 279.
5 Vol. IV. 163.	15 Vol. II. 93.	25 327.
6 Domesday, Vol. I. 237.	16 116.	26 479.
7 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 842.	17 293, 339.	27 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.
8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 14.	18 309.	28 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 633.
9 18.	19 Vol. III. 18.	29 Rot. Hund. 239.
10 37.	20 94.	

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Leicestershire</i> —The manor of Heather, producing	3	6	8
Rents : Heather 7 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , Pillingpaw 3 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , Prestwoud 9 <i>l.</i> }	29	13	11
17 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Sharnford 5 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> , Wimeswoud 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> }	2	9	0
Perquisites of court	16	0	0
<i>Lincolnshire</i> —Rectory of Boston	Sum Total £49 1 5 ¹		

Hemington. Township of Lockington, contains 1400 acres, 421 inhabitants, 81 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 217*l.* The soil is a good loam, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors are Sir George Crewe, Bart. who is Lord of the manor, Mr. Kilburne, and Mr. John Briggs. The church has long been in ruins. The hamlet was inclosed in 1789.

In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.² In 1317 Robert son of Thomas Meynell, held lands.³ In 1327 Ralph de Crophull had a grant of free warren.⁴ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held a fee.⁵ In 1350 John Langeton held 30 acres,⁶ and Henry de Langeton, son of John Langeton, did homage for 1 mess. and 30 acres which he held in the demesne, as of fee under John Beaumont.⁷ In 1369 and in 1413 Henry Beaumont held a fee.⁸ In 1371 John Crophull held the manor,⁹ and in 1383 he held it extent, and the Barony of Alceston as of this manor.¹⁰ In 1396 John Beaumont and Catherine, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee per Walter Devereux.¹¹ In 1435 Agnes, wife of John Marbury, held the manor.¹² In 1437 John Marbury and Agnes, his wife, held the manor extent.¹³ In 1580 the manor belonged to Richard Harpur.¹⁴

Higham. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 3 miles W. from Hinckley, and 96 from London; Heyham. including the chapelry of Lindley, contains 2500 acres, 533 inhabitants, 108 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 338*l.* 15*s.* The soil is chiefly marl and clay. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal passes through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. S. B. Hemming, Lady Byron, the Rev. John Fisher, and the Trustees of Ravenstone Hospital. The Rev. J. Fisher is Lord of the principal manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 367 acres.—P. N. T. 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 a pension of 2*l.* was paid to Shene Priory, and the Rectory valued at 7*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1806.

It originally belonged to Hugh de Grentemaisnel, and descended to the Earls of Leicester and Winton.¹⁵ In 1270 Roger de Quincy Earl of Winton, held a fee.² In 1296 Gilbert Baseville held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee under the Duke of Lancaster, and Andrew de Elay also.¹⁶ In 1300 Andrew Asteley held 6 virgates of land.¹⁷ In 1312 John Hastings held $\frac{1}{20}$ of a fee.¹⁸ In 1371 William Ferrers held a fee.¹⁹ In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held part of a fee.²⁰ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.²¹ In 1397 Richard, Earl of Arundel, and Phillippa, his wife, held $\frac{1}{20}$ of a fee per John Benet.²² In 1444 William Ferrers held part of a fee.²³ It afterwards came to the Greys of Groby. In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrars of Groby, held it.²⁴ In 1790 Thomas Fisher, Esq. held the principal manor, Robert Abney and Rowland O'Keover held two other manors, and William Hunt owned that which was a parcel of Dadlington.²⁵

Hinckley. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 14 miles W. by S. from Leicester, and 100 from London; including the hamlets of Wykin and Hyde contains 3710 acres, 6200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of hosiery, 1421 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates in 1826 2681*l.* 15*s.*, but generally averages 4000*l.* The manufacture of hosiery is carried on here to a very considerable extent, and excepting Leicester, more stockings are manufactured in Hinckley than in any other place in the kingdom. The trade commenced here as early as 1640, having been introduced by a person named Iliff. The coarser kind of stockings, both cotton and worsted, are those which are chiefly produced here. It is computed that there have been more than 2500 frames employed in Hinckley and the neighbouring villages, giving employment to 6000 persons. The principal landed proprietors are Nicholas Hurst, Esq. who has a Seat here on the site of the castle, the Dean

1 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 633.	9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 314.	18 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 173.
2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.	10 Vol. III. 58.	19 Vol. II. 309.
3 Vol. IV. 430.	11 198.	20 344.
4 Calend. Rot. Char. 159.	12 Vol. IV. 165.	21 Vol. III. 94.
5 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.	13 183.	22 214.
6 164.	14 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 881.	23 Vol. IV. 223.
7 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 216.	15 Vol. IV. 637.	24 279.
8 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 293,	16 Inq. p. m. Vol. I. 139, 140.	25 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 638.
339, and Vol. IV. 4.	17 193.	

and Chapter of Westminster, Henry Bryerly, Thomas Sansome, and T. and J. Brown, Esqrs. and the Trustees of the Great Feoffment, who are Lords of the manor. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal and the Watling Street Roman Road pass through the parish. There is a School chiefly supported by Alderman Newton's charity, of Leicester, for clothing and educating twenty-five boys, and a National School supported by the funds of the Great and Lesser Feoffment; also an Infant School supported by voluntary subscription. There are several Mineral Springs in the neighbourhood, viz. Cogg's Well, Christopher Stevenson's Spa, and the Priest Hills, and on the entrance into the town, on the London road, is the celebrated "Holy Well," the water of which is exquisitely clear and good. The town, which is the principal one in the hundred, stands on very elevated table land, and near to it fifty churches are in view. The walks and prospects in its vicinity are pleasant and extensive. It is the residence of Dr. Chessher, who has for half a century been famed for the successful treatment and cure of spinal and other deformities; the highest ranks have sought his advice, and their sojournment has been of great benefit to the town. Hugh de Grentemaisnel, who was created Baron of Hinckley, built a castle here which passed into the family of the Earls of Leicester, and was demolished, probably at the time the Castle of Leicester fell into the King's hands, in 1173. Some small portion of the out-works of the castle is still remaining; the site of the castle itself was long occupied as garden ground, when W. Hurst, Esq. purchased it and built a handsome house upon it. Hinckley formerly enjoyed the privileges of a Borough, and is now divided into two districts, called the Borough and the Bond; the Borough pays a chief rent to the Crown, as Duke of Lancaster, and in this the Assizes were formerly held. The goal has been long since removed, and the prisoners transferred to Leicester. The town has been greatly extended by the addition of several streets. Both the liberties are under different municipal governments; a Mayor or Bailiff, one Constable and two Headboroughs, are appointed at the court leet for the Borough, and a Constable and three Headboroughs for the Bond. There is a Bridewell in Stockwell Street, and a Town Hall in the Borough, which was erected in 1802, on the site of a former one. The School House still continues in a very dilapidated state, but a National School has been built in its stead. The body of the Church was apparently built in the 13th century, and added to, or repaired at various times; the old spire was taken down in 1788 and another erected, which is about 120 feet high. Adjoining the church yard an old building, called the Hall House, formerly the residence of the Priors of Hinckley, was pulled down in 1827, and fifteen small houses erected very near the spot. There are several Meeting Houses belonging to the Dissenters, and the Roman Catholics have also a Chapel. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who own $\frac{1}{4}$ of the lordship, are patrons of the Vicarage, to which is annexed the Rectory of Stoke Golding. The Vicarage has a Glebe of 21 acres at Higham.—P. N. T. the church was valued at 42*l.* Vicarage 6*l.* Vicar 3*l.* In 1535 a pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid to Montgrace Priory, and the value of the Vicarage was 9*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* The Vicar now receives 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from the Exchequer. The church was appropriated to Hinckley Priory. There is a Market on Monday, and Fairs on the First, Second, and Third Mondays after the Epiphany, Easter Monday, Monday before Whit-Monday, and Whit-Monday, August 26th, first Monday after October 28th.; and a Statute for hiring Servants is held in September. The parish was inclosed in 1780.

At the conquest Earl Aubrey held 14 carucates, 4 ploughs were in the demesne; 8 bondmen, 42 villans, 16 bordars and 3 socmen, had 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs; there was a meadow 240 perches long and 120 broad, and a wood 1 mile long and 120 perches broad.¹ It soon after came to Hugh de Grentemaisnel and from him the manor passed to the Earls of Leicester.² In 1296 Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the King's brother, held the manor extent,³ and George Charnells held part of a fee, and the tenants $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee under the Duke of Lancaster.⁴ In 1327 Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, held the manor.⁵ In 1344 Miravale Abbey had lands here.⁶ In 1361 Henry, Duke of Lancaster, held the manor, and had two views of frank pledge;⁷ and in the same year it was assigned to John, Earl of Richmond and Blanche, his wife, one of the daughters of the Duke of Lancaster.⁸ In 1468 Philip Purefoy held rents.⁹ It has usually formed part of the Queen of England's dower. A manor here belonged to Nuneaton Priory, which at the dissolution was given to Edward, Lord Clinton and Saye, and Sir Robert Terwhit, who sold it to William Wightman, by whose family it was again sold in 1622.

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 670.

3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 136.

4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140.

5 Vol. II. 8.

6 119.

7 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 234.

8 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 263.

9 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 343.

THE PRIORY of Hinckley. It is doubtful by whom the Priory was founded, some attributing it to Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, some to Robert Blanchmains, and others to Hugh de Grentemaisnel; it was, however, a cell to Lira Abbey, Normandy, of the Benedictine order, to which Abbey, Hugh de Grentemaisnel, appropriated the church of Hinckley. The date of its foundation was about 1173. In 1291 its temporalities in this county were 16s. 4d.¹ It was suppressed as an alien Priory by Henry V. in 1414, and was annexed to Montgrace Priory. At the dissolution the lands and advowson of the Vicarage, belonging to the Priory, were granted to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, in exchange for lands near St. James's Hospital, Westminster.²

Hoby. Hund. of East Goscote, 6 miles W. by S. from Melton, and 110 from Hobie. London; contains 1534 acres, 352 inhabitants, 67 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 183l. 7s. The soil is a mixture of clay and gravel. The river Wreke and the Melton Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Thomas Henton, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, Hilton Jolliffe, and William Butt, Esqrs. and the Trustees of the late George Wyndham, Esq. The Rev. H. Browne is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 240 acres in the parish, and 4 acres in Thrussington.—P. N. T. 13l. 6s. 8d. In 1535 a rent of 6d. was paid to John Villars, Knight, and the Rectory valued at 22l. 8s. 5d. There was a chantry but no revenue attached to it. The parish was inclosed in 1760.

In 1086 Adelm held under Drogo de Brevere 4 carucates and 2 bovates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 8 villans and 4 bordars had a plough; there were 6 acres of meadow.³ In 1300 Roger Mowbray held a fee.⁴ In 1324 John Segrave and Christiana, his wife, held lands and the church.⁵ In 1325 Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, held 13s. rents and the church.⁶ In 1349 Thomas Wake de Liddell held a fee,⁷ and Henry Hillary, in right of his wife Joan, held lands and tenements.⁸ In 1351 Walter Hoby held lands.⁹ In 1352 William de Ros held a fee,¹⁰ and John, Earl of Kent, held a fee belonging to Castle Donington.¹¹ In 1353 John Segrave and Margaret, his wife, held lands,¹² and in 1358 the advowson.¹³ In 1361 John Mowbray held a fee.¹⁴ In 1362 John Fritheby held the manor extent, as of the manor of Thrussington.¹⁵ In 1376 Edward Fritheby held the manor.¹⁶ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held a fee.¹⁷ In 1422 Anthony Houby held the advowson as of the manor of Thrussington.¹⁸ In 1437 Constantia, Countess Marshall, held it as part of Segrave manor.¹⁹ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee.²⁰ In 1484 John Brookesby held messuages and lands.²¹ It afterwards came to the Villars' family.

Holgate. Hamlet of Newtown Linford. The sole proprietor is the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

Holt. Hamlet of Ab-Kettleby. All traces of this hamlet are obliterated, but it is supposed to have comprised about 40 acres.

Holt. Hamlet of Medbourne, contains 1000 acres, 53 inhabitants, 10 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 71l. 19s. The principal landed proprietor and Lord of the manor is Charles Neville, Esq. who has a Seat here. There is a Mineral Spring called Neville Holt Spa, which is a good deal resorted to by invalids, but the water has not been analyzed.

In 1272 George Cantelupe held part of a fee.²² In 1276 Lord William Cantelupe held 3 virgates.²³ In 1289 John Kirkeby held the manor extent,²⁴ and in 1301 he held it and a mess. and 10 virgates.²⁵ In 1302 lands and tenements were assigned to Margaret, wife of Walter Doseville, eldest sister of William Kirkeby; to Alice, wife of Peter Prilly, second sister; to Matilda Hoby, third sister; and to Mabel, fourth sister, formerly wife of William Grimbaud.²⁶ 1322 Hugh Prilly held $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor, viz. 1 mess. 20 acres, and 3 roods.²⁷ In 1393 Richard Scrope, for Bradley Priory, held 20 acres.²⁸ In 1395 William Zouch, of Harringworth, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee in Holt, Drayton, Prestgrave, Barlestone, and Newton.²⁹ In 1448 Thomas Palmer had a grant of free warren, and in 1476 he held the manor,³⁰ and by marriage with Caroline Palmer the manor came to William Neville.³¹

1 Pope Nich. Taxatio.	11 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 177.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 419.
2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 720.	12 183.	22 Vol. I. 49.
3 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.	13 207.	23 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 237.
4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 168.	14 239.	24 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 102.
5 272.	15 250.	25 174.
6 328.	16 341.	26 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 123.
7 Vol. II. 151.	17 Vol. III. 267.	27 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 302.
8 152.	18 Vol. IV. 89.	28 Vol. III. 172.
9 175.	19 185.	29 193.
10 176.	20 313.	30 Vol. IV. 374.
	31 Nichols's Leicestershire, Vol. II. 725.	

Holwell. Hamlet of Ab-Kettleby, contains about 1200 acres, 132 inhabitants, 26 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 47*l.* 7*s.* There is a Chalybeate Spring, called Holwell Mouth. The principal landed proprietors are John Crompton, Henry Flower, and John Holmes, Esqrs. Lord Huntingtower is Lord of the manor.

In 1086 Chetelbourn held under the Bishop of Lincoln 1 carucate; 3 villans with 2 bordars held a plough; there were 10 acres of meadow.¹ In 1266 Robert Tateshall held the manor, and complained of Ralph Chamberlain seizing his goods.² In 1320 Rowcester Abbey, Staffordshire, had the chapel and lands pertaining to it.³ The owners from 1266 may be seen under Ab-Kettleby. In 1420 Robert Swillington held lands.⁴ In 1428 Margaret, daughter and heiress of Roger Swillington, held lands.⁵ In 1455 John le Scrope held 5 mess. and 160 acres.⁶ In 1475 Thomas le Scrope held rents.⁷ In 1484 John Brookesby held a mess. and lands.⁸

Holpoke. Liberty of Dry Stoke, Rutlandshire, contains 400 acres, 7 inhabitants, 1 house.—In 1086 Ranulf held under the Bishop of Lincoln 3 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 1 servant, 3 villans and 3 bordars, held 2 ploughs; there was a mill, and a wood 160 perches long and 120 broad.¹ In 1292 William Haliak, Chaplain, recovered seizin from Geoffrey Hamull of 2 acres of arable and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of meadow.⁹ In 1302 Thomas Neville held the town, 2 acres, and a mill.¹⁰ In 1393 Richard Scrope, for Bradley Priory, held 2 mess.¹¹ In 1427 Margery Burgh held 2 acres of meadow.¹² In 1444 Ann Cheselden held the meadow.¹³ At the dissolution the lands belonging to Pipewell Abbey were granted to Sir Everard Digby. John Conduit's daughter brought the manor by marriage to John, Lord Lymington, who sold it to Thomas Powis; and — Powis exchanged it with the Earl of Exeter.¹⁴

Horninghold. Hund. of Gartree, 9 miles N. E. from Harborough, and 90 from London; contains 1000 acres, 97 inhabitants, 22 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 99*l.* 19*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and good grazing land. The principal landed proprietors are William Chamberlain, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, Colonel Wilson, and the Rev. G. Osborn. W. Chamberlain, Esq. is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 9 acres.—P. N. T. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Vicar 2*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 7*l.* In 1777 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave by lot 200*l.* for its augmentation, and in 1802 they gave 200*l.* The parish was inclosed in 1730.

In 1086 Robert de Todenei held 3 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 8 villans, 3 socmen and 2 bordars, had 2 ploughs; there were 12 acres of meadow, and a wood 80 perches long and 40 broad:¹⁵ he gave the church and manor to Belvoir Priory. In 1553 the manor was granted to Edward Griffin. In 1590 William Turpin held it. In 1730 Thomas Dummer held it.¹⁶

Horsepool Grange. Within the township of Thornton, contains about 134 acres, 1 house. The soil is light and indifferent.—John Comyn gave it to St. Mary de Pratis Abbey, Leicester.¹⁷ In 1315 Robert Haustead had license to enfeof.¹⁸ At the dissolution it was granted to Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk.

Horton. Chapelry of Prestwould, contains 1246 acres, 412 inhabitants, 77 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 148*l.* 14*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, though there is some light land, and the ground is gently diversified. The principal landed proprietors are Charles James Packe, Esq. and Mr. William Chaloner. The Marquis of Hastings is Lord of the manor.—There are 160 acres of Glebe belonging to the chapelry, which belonged to Dillington Priory, Lincolnshire. The Chapel is in good repair, but service is only performed here once in the year. The chapelry was inclosed in 1759.

In 1086 Robert de Lorz held 5 carucates; there were 2 servants, and a meadow 40 perches long and 20 wide.¹⁹ In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.²⁰ In 1296 Thomas Chaworth held part of a fee under the Duke of Lancaster.²¹ In 1308 John Borcolf held a mess. and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of land.²² In 1322 John Fitz Geoffrey held lands.²³ In 1329 Simon de Jorce, for Richard Wyloughby and Isabella, his wife, held a mess.²⁴ In 1343 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Bogan, held a fee.²⁵ In 1343

¹ Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

² Ab. Placitor. 162.

³ Inq. ad quod dam. 262.

⁴ Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 50.

⁵ 127.

⁶ 269.

⁷ 372.

⁸ 419.

⁹ Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 79.

¹⁰ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 180.

¹¹ Vol. III. 172.

¹² Vol. IV. 115.

¹³ 222.

¹⁴ Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 607.

¹⁵ Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

¹⁶ Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 609.

²⁵ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.

¹⁷ Nichols's Leic. Vol. VI. 994.

¹⁸ Inq. ad quod dam. 248.

¹⁹ Domesday, Vol. I. 236.

²⁰ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.

²¹ 140.

²² 231.

²³ Inq. ad quod dam. 268.

²⁴ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 19.

Ralph Basset, of Drayton, held a fee.¹ In 1391 Robert Swillington and Margaret, his wife, held lands as of the honor of Tyckhill.² In 1413 Henry Beaumont held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.³ In 1428 Margaret, daughter and heiress of Roger Swillington, held 40 acres.⁴ In 1476 Richard Illingworth held lands.⁵ In 1589 Henry Skipwith held lands here, and in 1759 the Earl of Huntingdon held the manor.⁶

Houghton-on-the-Hill. Hund. of Gartree, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by S. from Leicester, and
 Hohtone. 98 from London; contains 1800 acres, 374 inhabitants,
 Haghton. 93 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 152*l.* 4*s.* The soil is part gravel and part clay, and the ground hilly. There is a Mineral Spring, but no analysis of the water has been obtained. The principal landed proprietors are George Anthony Legh Keck, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and Andrew Loveral Seral, Esq. The Rev. W. Coleman is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 180 acres.—P. N. T. 12*l.* In 1535 a pension of 2*l.* was paid to the Charterhouse of Coventry, and the Rectory valued at 16*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1765.

In 1086 Godric held under Henry Ferrers 9 carucates, there was $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough in the demesne; 2 servants, 3 bordars and 5 villans, had $3\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs; there were 20 acres of meadow; but the Countess Judith challenged the possession.⁷ Earl Hugh held 6 carucates as an appendage of the manor of Barrow.⁸ In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.⁹ In 1300 John Bardolf had a grant of free warren,¹⁰ and in 1303 of a market and fair.¹¹ In 1306 Robert Corbet, of Morton, held the manor extent.¹² In 1344 Robert Sadington had a grant of free warren.¹³ In 1357 Agnes, wife of Thomas Bardolf, held a mess.¹⁴ In 1369 Henry Beaumont held a fee.¹⁵ In 1373 Osolveston Abbey held a mill and 5 virgates.¹⁶ In 1381 William Zouch, of Harringworth, held it as a member of Thorpe Arnold.¹⁷ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.¹⁸ In 1390 Ralph Basset held 1 mess. and 1 virgate.¹⁹ In 1394 Thomas Erdington held the manor.²⁰ In 1395 William Zouch, of Harringworth, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee per Lady Erdington.²¹ In 1404 Margaret, wife of Thomas Erdington, held the manor.²² In 1433 Thomas Erdington held the manor extent,²³ and in 1434 Sibilla, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ of the manor.²⁴ In 1444 William Ferrers held the manor.²⁵ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held it.²⁶ In 1468 William, Lord Zouch and Semore of Harringworth, held the manor.²⁷ In 1505 George Catesby held it; and in 1594 Ralph Houghton held it. At the dissolution the lands of Wolfrischeston Priory (a cell of St. Peter de Lira Abbey, Normandy), which at the dissolution of alien Priories were sold to the Carthusians of Coventry, were granted to George Low. In 1617 Henry Beaumont held lands.²⁸ In 1800 William Tompson held the manor.²⁹

Holmes. Hund. of Framland, 8 miles N. from Melton, and 112 from London;
 Hothes. contains 2100 acres, 325 inhabitants, some few of whom are engaged in
 Hose. lacework, 60 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 92*l.* 10*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground flat. The Grantham Canal passes through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of Rutland, and John Crompton, Esq. The Duke of Rutland is Lord of the manor and patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 40 acres.—P. N. T. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 7*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* In 1808 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave 200*l.* by lot for its augmentation. The parish was inclosed in 1791.

In 1086 Robert de Todenei, and Gilbert under him, held 6 carucates, the land was equal to 7 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 2 bondmen, 5 villans, 8 socmen and 1 foreigner, had $2\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs; there were 18 acres of meadow.⁷ Osmund and Roger held of Robert 4 carucates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, 3 were in the demesne; 11 servants had $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs.³⁰ Robert the Usher held 2 carucates, the arable was equal to 3 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 3 bondmen, 8 villans and 1 bordar, had 2 ploughs; there were 7 acres of meadow.³¹ Turstein held of Robert $2\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, the arable was equal to 2 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 2 bondmen, 6 villans and 2 bordars, had $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs; there were 9 acres of meadow.⁸ William de Noveriis gave the church to Belvoir Priory.³² In 1276 Belvoir Priory held $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate, Leicester Abbey $2\frac{1}{2}$ bovates, and Croxton Abbey 5 carucates.³³ In 1304 Richard Ashby and

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 111.	12 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 167.	23 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 157.
2 Vol. III. 139.	13 Calend. Rot. Char. 178.	24 158.
3 Vol. IV. 4.	14 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 203.	25 223.
4 127.	15 293, 339.	26 279.
5 375.	16 330.	27 345.
6 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 372.	17 Vol. III. 44.	28 481.
7 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.	18 94.	29 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 611.
8 237.	19 124.	30 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.
9 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.	20 181.	31 235.
10 Calend. Rot. Char. 130.	21 193.	32 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 219.
11 135.	22 301.	33 Rot. Hund. 240.

Alice, his wife, held 8s. rents.¹ In 1322 Richard Wolvesey, for Croxton Abbey, held lands.² In 1324 John Ashby held lands for Croxton Abbey.³ In 1325 William Neville and Margaret, his wife, held 1 mess. 2 carucates, and 30s. rents.⁴ In 1345 William Ros held a fee,⁵ and in 1352 also;⁶ and in 1363 Margery, his wife held a fee.⁷ In 1370 Henry Green held lands.⁸ In 1391 Thomas Green held 14 bovates of arable and 18 acres of meadow.⁹ In 1437 Constantia, Countess Marshall, held it as part of Segrave manor.¹⁰ At the dissolution the lands and manor of Croxton Abbey, and the advowson belonging to Belvoir Priory, were granted to the Earl of Rutland.¹¹

Hugglescote. Chapelry of Ibstock, contains about 1877 acres, 683 inhabitants, 127 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 401*l.* 4*s.* The soil in some parts is chiefly clay, in others a light loam. The principal landed proprietors are Henry Boyle Bainbridge, Esq. Mr. Thomas Roby, Mr. Charles Bloomar, and Mr. John Exton. The Marquis of Hastings is Lord of the manor, and the Earl of Stamford and Warrington Lord of the royalty. The hamlet was inclosed in 1774.

In 1217 Hugh le Despencer held the manor.¹² In 1227 Henry III. gave liberty of free warren to Hugh le Despencer. The Earl of Winchester had it restored to him.¹³ In 1329 Robert Burdet was ordered to sell all the corn in the manor belonging to Henry Bellomont, and the custody of the manor was granted to John de Insula.¹⁴ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Buchanan, held the hamlet as a member of Loughborough.¹⁵ In 1378 and in 1391 Simon Pakeman and Agnes, his wife, held lands.¹⁶ In 1427 Elizabeth, wife of Henry Beaumont, held the manor.¹⁷ In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, held it.¹⁸ In 1464 Edward IV. granted the manor to William Hastings (Viscount, William Beaumont, to whom it belonged, being attainted of treason). In 1483 William Hastings held it.¹⁹ In 1528 it belonged to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset. The Priors of Langley and Ulverscroft had lands here. In 1794 M. Bainbridge held the chief part.²⁰

Humberstone. Hund. of East Goscote, 2 miles N. E. from Leicester, and 100 from London; contains 1225 acres, 415 inhabitants, 103 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 181*l.* 14*s.* The soil is partly clay and partly loam and gravel. The principal landed proprietors are George Pochin, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, Wigley Hartopp, Francis Alsopp, — Tailby, and Thomas Pagett, Esqrs. The Rev. John Dudley is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 120 acres.—P. N. T. 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The church was appropriated to Leicester Abbey. In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 8*l.* In 1787 Isaac Dudley, Esq. and William Stevens, Esq. gave 100*l.* each for its augmentation, and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave 200*l.* The parish was inclosed in 1788.

In 1086 Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 9 carucates, the arable was equal to 6 ploughs; 14 socmen and 6 bordars had 7½ ploughs; there were 12 acres of meadow.²¹ In 1202 Leicester Abbey claimed to present to the church against John Humaz, alledging that the father of John had given it to the Abbey, but John said it belonged to his mother, whose heir he was.²² In 1276 Leicester Abbey held a virgate of the fee of John Humel.²³ In 1295 Roger de Martenans held ½ a fee under the Earl of Lancaster, and Henry Greyton held ½ a fee in like manner.²⁴ In 1344 Robert Saddington had a grant of free warren.²⁵ In 1393 John Oxclif held 8 acres of meadow.²⁶ In 1474 Sir William Haselrigge held the manor as of the honor of Leicester.²⁷ In 1476²⁸ and in 1486 Thomas Keble bought both the manors. At the dissolution the lands belonging to Croxton Abbey were granted to Thomas, Earl of Rutland. The Kebles property was bought by Sir Henry Hastings, which he afterwards sold. In the reign of Charles II. the manor belonged to — Sutton, whose grandson sold it in 1750 to William Pochin.²⁹

Huncote. Township of Narborough, contains 400 acres; its expenditure in poor-rates 125*l.* 9*s.* The soil is a loam with some gravel. A branch of the river Soar runs through it. It was formerly a considerable place, for in 1324 Ralph Basset and the King's Thanes held a council here.³⁰ The principal landed proprietors are Mr. Pratt, Mr. Abell, and Mr. Smith. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is the supreme Lord of the manor, as Lord of the honor of Winton.

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| 1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 197. | 11 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 219. | 21 Domesday, Vol. I. 232. |
| 2 Inq. ad quod dam. 275. | 12 Calend. Rot. Char. 38. | 22 Ab. Placitor. 76. |
| 3 280. | 13 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 758. | 23 Rot. Hund. 238. |
| 4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 325. | 14 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 29. | 24 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140. |
| 5 Vol. II. 112. | 15 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93. | 25 Calend. Rot. Char. 178. |
| 6 176. | 16 Vol. III. 13, 138. | 26 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 167. |
| 7 262. | 17 Vol. VI. 117. | 27 Vol. IV. 367. |
| 8 296. | 18 322. | 28 375. |
| 9 Vol. III. 136. | 19 415. | 29 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 273. |
| 10 Vol. IV. 185. | 20 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 759. | 30 Vol. IV. 819. |

At the conquest the Earl of Mellent held 6 carucates, the land was equal to 6 ploughs, 3 were in the demesne; 2 bondmen and 1 bondwoman, 20 villans with 8 bordars had 3 ploughs; there was a priest, a mill, 15 acres of meadow, and a wood $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long and 160 perches broad.¹ In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.² In 1313 Robert Burdet held a fee,³ and in 1320 he held messuages and lands for the chantry here.⁴ In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held a knight's fee, per Robert Burdet.⁵ In 1350 the custody of the manor which Robert Burdet held of the King, was granted to William Felilod during the minority of the heir.⁶ In 1422 Matilda, wife of John Lovel, held a fee.⁷ In 1489 Henry VII. granted the manor and advowson of the chapel to Sir Edward Ponynge. From the Burdets, by marriage, the manor came to Humphrey Stafford, whose heir sold it about 1700 to Thomas Noble, who left it to Roger Ruding.⁸

Hungerton. Hunds. of East Goscote and Gartree, 8 miles E. by N. from Leicester, and 105 from London; including Baggrave, Ingarsby, and Quenby, contains 3600 acres, 292 inhabitants, 43 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 188*l.* 19*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and nearly all grazing land. A branch of the river Wreke runs through the parish. The sole landed proprietor and Lord of the manor is Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, Bart. who with William Ashby Esq. is alternately the patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 57 acres.—P. N. T. 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The church was appropriated to Leicester Abbey. In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 9*l.* 8*s.* The Vicar receives 8*l.* per ann. from Ingarsby. The parish was inclosed in 1762.

In 1086 a knight under Robert de Todenei held 6 carucates pertaining to Barkby; there was a plough in the demesne; 2 servants and 7 socmen had 3 ploughs; there were 16 acres of meadow.⁹ In 1276 Leicester Abbey held 24 virgates of the gift of Peter de Lincoln, and Osolveston Abbey held 23 virgates.¹⁰ In 1345 William Ros held a fee.¹¹ In 1352 William Ros of Hamlake held a fee,¹² and in 1363 Margery, his wife, held a fee.¹³ At the dissolution the lands belonging to Leicester Abbey were granted to — Cave. The manor afterwards belonged to Shuckburgh Ashby, Esq. and by marriage it came to Sir Thomas Apreece.

Hyde. Hamlet of Hinckley, contains 413 acres. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington owns the royalties.

Ibstock. Hund of Sparkenhoe, 6 miles S. E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and 113 from London; including the chapelry of Hugglescote, the hamlet of Dunington-on-the-Heath, and Pickering's Grange, contains 4677 acres, 1741 inhabitants, 333 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 627*l.* 13*s.* The soil is chiefly clay and gravel. The principal landed proprietors are Samuel Weston, Esq. whose residence is called Ibstock Grange, Robert Green, Esq. Thomas Bradley, Esq. Mr. John Clare, the Rev. Thomas Storer, Mr. John Storer, and Mr. William Thurlby, on whose estate there are Collieries; the thickness of the stratum of coal is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the depth of the mines about 70 yards. There is a National School, for eighty boys and fifty girls, established in 1818, and supported by voluntary contribution. Earl Howe claims to be Lord of the manor; but the manorial rights are claimed by the Freeholders, and also by Mr. Brentnall, of Bagworth, who purchased the manor house and its land, from Sir John Astley. The Bishop of Rochester is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 293 acres in Ibstock, and 130 acres at Hugglescote.—P. N. T. 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 19*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1774. Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, was Rector of this church.

At the conquest Ingenulf held under the Earl of Mellent 6 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 10 socmen with 11 bordars, had 3 ploughs.¹⁴ In the reign of Henry I. Robert Darton gave $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor to Garendon Abbey; the manor, by the daughter of Henry Burton, descended to Garshale and Verdon.¹⁵ In 1275 Henry Hastings had lands here.¹⁶ In 1279 it appeared by an inquisition that Robert Venables, the Rector, had no right to cut down bulrushes or herbs, to bulrush his church, or his house belonging to the church, in the meadow of Garendon Abbey.¹⁷ In 1312 John Hastings held a fee.¹⁸ In 1315 Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Alice his wife, held a fee.¹⁹ In 1324 John Hastings, Lord of Abergavenny, held $1\frac{1}{2}$ fees and the advowson.²⁰ In 1354 William Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, held the advowson. In 1375 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee and the advowson.²¹ In 1390

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.

3 238.

4 Inq. ad quod dam. 265.

5 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 15.

6 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 207.

7 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 73.

8 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 820.

9 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

10 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 238.

11 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 112.

12 176.

13 262.

14 Domesday, Vol. I. 237.

15 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 750.

16 Rot. Hund. 239.

17 Ab. Placitor. 201.

18 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 252.

19 278.

20 323.

21 Vol. II. 188, 344.

it passed to Lord Grey of Ruthin. In 1427 Joan, wife of Roger Swillington, held 4 mess. and 4 virgates.¹ In 1428 Margaret, daughter of Roger Swillington, had $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor.² In 1476 Edward Neville, Lord Bergavenny, held the advowson.³ In 1521 William, Thomas, and Roger Wigston and William Fisher, for William Fisher and John Thorpe, chaplains of Wigston's Hospital, held lands.⁴ In 1531 Sir G. Neville, Lord of Abergavenny, gave the advowson to the Bishop of Rochester.⁵ In 1606 Sir William Stafford held the manor.⁶

Elstone. Chapelry of Carlton Curliu, but partly in King's Norton and Noseley, Elvestone. contains 1140 acres, 125 inhabitants, 30 houses; its expenditure in Elvestone. poor-rates 140*l.* 14*s.* The principal landed proprietors are Sir Arthur Grey Haselrigge, Bart. who is Lord of the manor, Robert Haimes, and John King, Esqrs.—In 1086 Ingeld held 2 carucates, and 3 villans held $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough.⁷ Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 9 carucates, the arable was equal to 6 ploughs; 4 bordars, 4 villans and 4 socmen, held 4 ploughs; there were 20 acres of meadow.⁸ In 1276 Croxton Abbey held 6 virgates which were then held by the heirs of Christian Malure.⁹ In 1315 Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Alice, his wife, held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee and 2 carucates.¹⁰ In 1343 Ralph Basset of Drayton held a fee.¹¹ In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.¹² In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.¹³ In 1444 William Ferrers held the manor.¹⁴ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held it.¹⁵ The manor and lands belonged to Cricke Abbey, Norfolk, as early as 1250, but in 1509 they escheated to the Crown because all the Monks and Abbot died of an infectious disease, and were settled on Christ's College, Cambridge, by Margaret, Countess of Richmond.¹⁶

Ingarsby. Hamlet of Hungerton, contains 1200 acres, 14 inhabitants, 3 houses. Ingewardby. Lord Maynard is the principal landed proprietor and Lord of the manor.—In 1305 a jury found that Richard, Rector of Hungerton, had taken corn, barley, oats, beans, and peas, belonging to Ware Priory, and awarded 20 marks damages.¹⁷ In 1319 John Aungerville had a grant of free warren.¹⁸ In 1352 Simon Islep, Archbishop of Canterbury, held the manor for Leicester Abbey.¹⁹ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee,²⁰ and his daughter Margaret, married to John Segrave, held it.²¹ In 1432 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave and Gower, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee, per Leicester Abbey.²² In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held part of a fee.²³ At the dissolution the manor was granted to Brian Cave; it afterwards came to Robert Banister, whose daughter, about 1640 brought it to William, Lord Maynard.²⁴

Isley Walton. Chapelry of Kegworth, contains 500 acres, 65 inhabitants, 13 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 62*l.* 16*s.* The principal landed proprietors and Lords of the manor are the worshipful Company of Bowyers, of London.—Letitia Ferrars and Robert Fitz Nigel gave the chief part of it to the Knights Templars, and on their suppression it came to the Knights Hospitallers.²⁵ In 1461 John Beaumont (attainted) and Humphrey Dacre held mess. and lands.²⁶ In 1600 Francis Whetstone held the manor. In 1630 — Wood gave it to the Bowyers' Company, London.²⁷

Kegworth. Hund. of West Goscote, 6 miles N. W. from Loughborough, and 115 from London; including Isley Walton, contains 3500 acres, 1672 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 365 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 487*l.* 9*s.* The soil is partly clay and partly gravel. The river Soar and the Loughborough Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Trustees of the late Rev. P. Story, who are Lords of the manor, Christ's College, Cambridge, Charles March Phillipps, Edward Dawson, and J. Rich, Esqrs. There is a Grammar School founded by Queen Elizabeth, in 1575, and endowed with 8*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per ann. arising from Crown rents in Kegworth, from lands belonging to an Hermitage and for maintaining certain superstitious uses in the church: the Master is appointed by Christ's College, Cambridge, who are the patrons of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 400 acres in Kegworth, and 11 acres at Walton.—P. N. T. 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 25*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* There was formerly a Market on Tuesday; and there are Fairs on the 18th of February, Easter Monday, April 30th, and October 10th. The parish was inclosed in 1778.

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 118.
2 127.
3 379.
4 479.
5 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 754.
6 752.
7 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.
8 232.
9 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 237.

10 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 278.
11 Vol. II. 111.
12 309.
13 Vol. III. 94.
14 Vol. IV. 223.
15 279.
16 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 551.
17 Ab. Placitor. 299.
18 Calend. Rot. Char. 152.

19 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 180.
20 Vol. III. 267.
21 272.
22 Vol. IV. 146.
23 313.
24 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 292.
25 859.
26 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 327.

In 1086 Robert held under Earl Hugh 15 carucates, 5 ploughs were in the demesne, with 1 servant and 2 maid servants; 25 villans and 13 bordars, had 10 ploughs.¹ In the reign of Henry II. it belonged to William Fitz Patrick, and in 1230 Gilbert, Lord Segrave, held the town.² In 1289 Robert Haustead had a grant of a market and two fairs.³ In 1307 Richard Sutton held the manor.⁴ In 1315 an inquisition was held respecting the repairs of the bridge.⁵ In 1321 Robert Haustead and Margaret, his wife, held the manor extent, with a market on Tuesday.⁶ In 1324 John Segrave held 32s. rents and the church; and Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, held 10s. rents and the church, with a fee.⁷ In 1327 Henry Nottingham held 8*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* rents.⁸ In 1370 Henry Grene held the manor extent.⁹ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held the advowson;¹⁰ and in 1369 his daughter Margaret, married to John Segrave, held it.¹¹ In 1417 Thomas Grene held the manor, as of the honor of Leicester.¹² In 1432 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave and Gower, held the advowson.¹³ In 1464 Thomas Grene held the manor.¹⁴ By marriage with Maud Grene it passed to Sir Thomas Parr, and on the death of William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, in 1570, it reverted to the Crown.²

Rothham. Chapelry of Rothley, 6 miles E. from Leicester, contains 900 acres, Caiham. 210 inhabitants, 41 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 125*l.* 12*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The principal landed proprietors are Samuel Miles, Esq. Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Esq. and the Rev. Robert Lefargue. Thomas Babington, Esq. is Lord of the manor, and the Vicar of Rothley is patron of the Curacy, which has a Glebe of 125 acres.—It is a peculiar, the exempt jurisdiction of which belongs to the Lord of the manor of Rothley.¹⁵ The chapelry was inclosed in 1771.

In 1086 the King held 4 carucates and 8 acres of meadow as part of Rothley manor.¹⁶ In 1276 The Knights Templars held 3*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* rents.¹⁷ In 1478 John Coton held the manor as of the Duchy of Lancaster.¹⁸ At the dissolution the lands of the Knights Hospitallers were granted to Robert Bickerton.¹⁹

Rethorpe. Liberty of Tugby, contains 800 acres, 26 inhabitants, 3 houses. The soil is chiefly clay and the ground hilly. The principal proprietor and Lord of the manor is Colonel Wilson.—In 1086 Goisfrid Alselin held 1 carucate; 1 socman, 2 villans and 1 bordar, had 1 plough; there were 10 acres of wood.²⁰ Osbern held under the Archbishop of York, 2 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 1 servant, 2 villans, 2 bordars and 1 foreigner, held 1 plough; there were 40 acres of grove.¹⁶ In 1329 Thomas Bardolf held a fee.²¹ In 1334 Margery, wife of John Tilton, held $\frac{1}{3}$ the manor.²² In 1335 the custody of $\frac{1}{3}$ of 2 carucates and 8*s.* rents, which belonged to John Tilton, was committed to Alice, wife of Roger Beler, during the minority of the heir.²³ In 1337 Alicia Davy held 60 acres.²⁴ In 1384 Ledes Priory held 2 carucates.²⁵ In 1418 John Holt held lands.²⁶ In 1443 William Babthorp held 3 mess. and 6 virgates.²⁷ In 1447 Thomas Palmer had license to make a park.²⁸ In 1558 Sir Richard Nele held the manor, and Sir Henry Skipwith held it in 1559 by marrying his widow; and by descent it came to Sir H. Mackworth. In 1699 Thomas Wilson held it.²⁹

Kibworth Beauchamp. Hund. of Gartree, 6 miles N. N. W. from Harborough, Chibarde. and 89 from London; including Kibworth Harcourt, Kibworth. and Smeeton Westerby, contains 4000 acres, 1372 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 278 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 406*l.* 13*s.* The soil is part clay, and part marl and gravel. The Union Canal passes through the parish. There is a Grammar School founded before the reign of Henry VII. and endowed with 160 acres of land in Kibworth and Carlton Curliu, and three houses, producing altogether about 250*l.* per ann.; there are two Masters. The principal landed proprietors are Robert Haimes, and John Humfrey, Esqrs. the Rev. Thomas Bateman, the Trustees of the Grammar School, R. Cort, Esq. and Mr. Jonas Elliot. Sir Henry Halford, Bart. is Lord of the manor, and the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, are patrons of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 600 acres.—P. N. T. 37*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Portion of William Harcourt 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; portion of the Rector of Saddington 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 a pension of 14*s.* was paid to the Rector of Saddington; to Shene Priory 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the Rectory

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| 1 Domesday, Vol. I. 237. | 11 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 272. | 21 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 24. |
| 2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 849. | 12 Vol. IV. 29. | 22 59. |
| 3 Calend. Rot. Char. 120. | 13 146. | 23 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 93. |
| 4 Inq. ad quod dam. 222. | 14 324. | 24 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 77. |
| 5 244. | 15 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. appdix. | 25 Vol. III. 69. |
| 6 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 298. | 16 Domesday, Vol. I. 230. | 26 Vol. IV. 38. |
| 7 327, 328. | 17 Rot. Hund. 237. | 27 217. |
| 8 Vol. II. 2. | 18 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 388. | 28 Calend. Rot. Char. 201. |
| 9 196. | 19 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 979. | 29 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 487. |
| 10 Vol. III. 267. | 20 Domesday, Vol. I. 235. | |

was valued at 39*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* In 1825 the tower of the Church, while under repair, fell down and has not been re-built. The parish was inclosed in 1779.

In 1086 Robert Despencer held 5 carucates and 6 bovates; 8 villans and 6 bordars held 2 ploughs; there were 12 acres of meadow.¹ In 1297 William Bellocampo, Earl of Warwick, held the manor extent.² In 1314 Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Alice, his wife, held the manor and church, with the fees belonging to them.³ In 1317 Roger Brabazon and Beatrix, his wife, had suit of court.⁴ In 1325 William Mousley had a view of frank pledge.⁵ In 1369 Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, held the manor.⁶ In 1384 Philippa, wife of Guy Beauchamp, held it and the advowson.⁷ In 1397 Thomas, Earl of Warwick, forfeited the manor and the advowson.⁸ In 1400 Thomas, Earl of Warwick, held the manor.⁹ In 1438 Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, held it.¹⁰ In 1461 Everard Digby held it.¹¹ In 1465 by marriage with Ann Beauchamp it came to Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick. In 1492 it came by marriage to Edward, Lord Lisle. In 1559 it was granted to Sir Ambrose Dudley (by the service of being Pantler to the King at the coronation, the Beauchamps having before so held it by grand sarjeanty). In 1602 Dr. Berridge held the manor and advowson. In 1727 Sir Richard Halford purchased the manor.¹²

Kibworth Harcourt. Township of Kibworth Beauchamp. For proprietors, see Kibworth Beauchamp. The Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, are Lords of the manor.—In 1086 Robert Despencer held 6 carucates, 2½ ploughs were in the demesne; 3 servants, 9 villans and 2 bordars had 2½ ploughs; there were 12 acres of meadow.¹³ In 1247 Richard Harcourt held lands.¹⁴ In 1255 Saer de Harcourt held the manor.¹⁵ In 1277 Walter Merton, Bishop of Rochester, held the manor.¹⁶ In 1292 Richard Harcourt held a fee.¹⁷ In 1296 Henry Fodringay, for the Scholars of Merton College, Oxford, held 8 mess. 6 virgates, 2 acres, and 4 marks rent.¹⁸ In 1300 the Warden of Merton College paid a fine of 50*l.* for license to enter upon a lay tenement.¹⁹ In 1308 Robert Tateshall held a fee;²⁰ and William le Seneschal, of Evesham, re-leased to Merton College all his rights in 2 mess. 1½ virgates, and part of 1 mess.²¹ In 1348 Merton College held the manor.²² The advowson was purchased by the College in 1771, for 3000*l.*¹²

Kilby. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 7 miles S. E. from Leicester, and 90 from London; Kylbye. contains 950 acres, 409 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in frame-kilby. work-knitting, 90 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 322*l.* 7*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground flat. The Union Canal and a branch of the river Soar pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Sir Henry Halford, Bart. and Samuel Draycott, Esq. Earl Somers is Lord of the manor, and Sir Henry Halford, Bart. is patron of the Perpetual Curacy, which has a Glebe of 8 acres in Kilby, 16 at Kibworth, and part of 36 at Lubbenham.—In 1733 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave 200*l.* by lot, for its augmentation; in 1766 they gave 200*l.*; in 1787 200*l.*; in 1789 200*l.*; and in 1799 200*l.*: in 1816 the Rev. H. Keblell gave 100*l.*, Sir Henry Halford 200*l.*, and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty 600*l.* from the Parliamentary grant. The parish was inclosed in 1771.

In 1086 Oger the Briton held 2 parts of a hide or 12 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 2 servants, 9 villans, 7 bordars and 11 socmen, had 4 ploughs; there was a mill and 12 acres of meadow.²³ In 1281 Baldwin Wake held it as part of Brune manor.²⁴ In 1331 Lucia, wife of John Martel, held ½ the manor.²⁵ In 1349 Thomas Wake de Liddell held a fee. In 1352 John, Earl of Kent, held a fee belonging to Castle Donington.²⁶ In 1395 William Zouch of Harringworth held a fee, per Robert Langham.²⁷ In 1455 Leonard Hastings held the manor extent.²⁸ In 1530 Christopher Villiers held the manor. In 1588 Anthony Faunt held it, and soon afterwards it came to the Halfords.²⁹

Kilwardby. Hamlet of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It now forms part of the present town of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held part of a fee.³⁰ In 1337 William Zouch, of Mortimer, in right of Alice his wife, held 7 virgates.³¹ In 1346 Alan le Zouch held 7 virgates.³² In 1399 Hugh le Zouch held 7 virgates.³³

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.	12 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 636.	23 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.
2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 147.	13 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.	24 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 75.
3 275.	14 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 17.	25 Vol. II. 37.
4 288.	15 28.	26 152, and 177.
5 326.	16 62.	27 Vol. III. 193.
6 Vol. II. 294.	17 114.	28 Vol. IV. 271.
7 Vol. III. 67.	18 145.	29 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 877.
8 225.	19 Ab. Rot. Orig. vol. I. 115.	30 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.
9 277.	20 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 228.	31 Vol. II. 77.
10 Vol. IV. 190.	21 Ab. Placitor. 308.	32 129.
11 308.	22 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 294.	33 Vol. III. 260.

Kilworth, North.

Kelyngworth Robtor.

Chileworth.

Kivelingworthe.

Kynelingworth North.

Teulingorde.

Kelworth Rabaz.

Clevelliorde.

Hund. of Guthlaxton, 5 miles E. from Lutterworth, and 83 from London; contains 1900 acres, 391 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 68 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 248*l.* 6*s.* The soil is a mixture of clay and gravel. The river Avon and the Union Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. Thomas Belgrave, Thomas Pochin, George Payne, and Thomas Cooper, Esqrs. Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, Bart. is Lord of the manor. The Rev. T. Belgrave is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 400 acres.—P. N. T. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 a pension of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid to Leicester Abbey, and the Rectory valued at 15*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1768.

In 1086 Norman held under Earl Aubrey (de Vere) 6½ carucates, the arable was equal to 6 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 8 villans and 10 bordars had 2 ploughs; there was a mill: he also held 3 carucates and 2 bovates, the arable was equal to 3 ploughs; 7 socmen held 1½ ploughs.¹ Robert de Veci held 4 carucates, 3 ploughs were in the demesne; 2 servants, 3 bordars and 7 villans, held 1 plough; there were 12 acres of meadow.² In 1276 Sulby Abbey, Northamptonshire, held 5 virgates.³ In 1292 Richard Harcourt had perquisites of court.⁴ In 1294 Richard Prat, a felon, held lands.⁵ In 1301 Richard le Charron, for St. Ebrulf's Abbey, had a grant of lands.⁶ In 1322 John Tours, for Leicester Abbey, held lands.⁷ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held part of a fee.⁸ In 1394 Thomas Newlond and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Payne, held the manor called Nethershall.⁹ In 1417 Thomas Harcourt held rents,¹⁰ and in 1420 court and service.¹¹ In 1444 William Ferrers held a fee.¹² In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held a fee.¹³ In 1511 William Belgrave held the manor of Nethershall, and the Marquis of Dorset held the manor of Harcourt, from whom it came to the Earl of Huntingdon, who sold it to Sir Wolstan Dixie.¹⁴

Kilworth, South.

Kelynworth Reg.

Kelworth Abbas.

Clevelliorde

Chevelesworde.

Hund. of Guthlaxton, 5 miles E. by S. from Lutterworth, and 82 from London; contains 1650 acres, 450 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 98 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 326*l.* 6*s.* The soil is principally gravel, with a portion of clay. The river Avon runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Mrs. Sarah Otway Cave, who is Lady of the manor, John Hill, Esq. Dr. Pearson, and John Caldicote, Esq. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 257 acres.—P. N. T. 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 10*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1789.

In 1086 Ralph held under the Earl of Mellent (afterwards created Earl of Leicester by Henry I.) 2½ carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 1 servant, 2 villans and 5 bordars, held 1 plough; there were 2 acres of meadow: he also held 1 carucate and 2 bovates, ½ a plough was in the demesne; there were 2 bordars, 1 maid servant, 1 socman, a mill, and 4 acres of meadow.¹⁵ In 1276 Sulby and Pipewell Abbeys, Northamptonshire, and Miravale Abbey, Warwickshire, had between them 10 virgates.¹⁶ In 1294 Richard Prat, a felon, held lands.⁵ In 1296 Robert Fitz Simon held ¼ of a fee under the Earl of Lancaster; and Richard, Lord of South Kilworth, held ½ a fee.¹⁷ The manor in 1583 belonged to William Belgrave. In 1646 William Belgrave sold it to Sir Thomas Cave. In 1781 it passed by marriage to Henry Otway.¹⁸

Kilncote.

Kynemudecote.

Chenesmundescote.

Kylncote.

Hund. of Guthlaxton, 3 miles N. E. from Lutterworth, and 86 from London; including Cotes Deville and part of Walton, contains 3680 acres, 505 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 107 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 272*l.* 3*s.* The soil is a mixture of gravel and clay. The river Swift runs through the parish. In 1777 William Carter left 10*l.* the interest of which to be applied in teaching poor children. The principal proprietor is Lord Willoughby de Broke, who is Lord of the manor, and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 700 acres.—P. N. T. 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 20*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1778.

In 1086 Ralph held under the Bishop of Lincoln 13½ carucates, the arable was equal to 8 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 6 socmen, 6 villans and 7 bordars, had 4 ploughs; there were 10 acres of meadow.¹ In 1276 Alan Fitz Roald held assize

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

2 234.

3 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 239.

4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 114.

5 126.

6 Inq. ad quod dam. 243.

7 Inq. ad quod dam. 274.

8 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 94.

9 182.

10 Vol. IV. 28.

11 50.

12 223.

13 Inq. post mort. Vol. VI. 279.

14 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 198.

15 Domesday, Vol. I. 237.

16 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 239.

17 Inq. p. m. Vol. I. 139, 140.

18 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 203.

of bread and view of frank pledge.¹ In 1475 John Champernon (a descendant of Roald) held the manor.² In 1521 William, Thomas, and Roger Wigston and William Fisher, for William Fisher and John Thorpe, chaplains of the Hospital of William Wigston in Leicester, and the poor thereof, held lands.³ Blanche, daughter of John Champernon, brought the manor in marriage to Robert Willoughby, Lord Broke.⁴

Kirby Belers. Hund. of Framland, 3 miles W. from Melton, and 107 from Kirkeby upon Wreyk. London; contains 3000 acres, 203 inhabitants, 42 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 158*l.* 9*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, but good land, and the ground is flat. The river Wreke and the Melton Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Sir Robert Bromley, Bart. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. and Otho Manners, Esq. who is Lord of the manor. Sir F. Burdett is patron of the Perpetual Curacy, which is a donative in the jurisdiction of Sir F. Burdett,⁵ and has a Glebe of 2 acres in Kirby, 4 acres at Oadby, 4 acres at Sileby, and 15 acres at Uppingham, Rutlandshire.—In 1722 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave by lot, 200*l.* for the augmentation of the Curacy; in 1767 200*l.*; in 1788 200*l.*; and in 1810 200*l.* by lot from the Parliamentary grant.

In 1086 Goisfrid de Wirce held 17 carucates as belonging to the manor of Melton. Ralph held under him 7 carucates, there were 3 ploughs in the demesne; 6 villans and 4 bordars held 1 plough; there were 20 acres of meadow:⁶ from Goisfrid it descended to Nigel D'Albini.⁷ In 1276 Leicester Abbey had 6 virgates.⁸ In 1286 Thomas de Burg recovered seizin from William Beler of 1 mess. and 1 bovat.⁹ In 1295 William Kirkeby had a grant of free warren.¹⁰ In 1300 Roger Mowbray held a fee.¹¹ In 1301 William Kirkby held the manor extent and advowson.¹² In 1302 Hamo Beler held the manor extent:¹³ in the same year the manor was assigned to Matilda Houby, third sister of William Kirkby.¹⁴ In 1304 Kirkby Priory had a grant of frank pledge, view of infangthief and wayf, and held the manor and town.¹⁵ In 1315 Roger Beler, for the chantry here, had a grant of messuages and lands, and paid a fine of 2*l.* for licence to assign a lay fee to a chaplain to say mass in the chapel of St. Peter.¹⁶ In 1316 William Spurgurnell, warden of St Peter's chapel, paid a fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark for inclosing a road near his house without license.¹⁷ In 1318 the Chapel had license to inclose a road from the mansion of Roger Beler to the house of the warden.¹⁸ In 1320 the Chaplain of St. Peter impleads several persons of Buckminster for disseizing the lands of the said chapel, which was a chantry founded by Roger Beler.¹⁹ In 1322 Roger Beler held the manor;²⁰ in 1324 he held lands for the chaplain of St. Peter's chapel;²¹ and in 1325 he and Alice, his wife, held the manor as of the honor of Albemarle.²² In 1361 John Mowbray held a fee.²³ In 1367 Alice, wife of Robert Beler, held the manor.²⁴ In 1380 Roger Beler and Margaret, his wife, held the manor with the advowson of the Priory.²⁵ In 1381 Thomasia, daughter of Roger Beler, held them.²⁶ In 1391 Robert Swillington and Margaret his wife, held a tenement called Duke's Place, with 1 bovat, the manor, and the advowson of the Priory, extent.²⁷ In 1393 Ralph Crumbwell held 2 virgates for the Priory.²⁸ In 1399 the Duke of Norfolk held 2 fees.²⁹ In 1418 Margaret Aylesford, late wife of Robert Swillington, held the manor.³⁰ In 1420 Roger Swillington held it.³¹ In 1428 Margaret, daughter and heiress of Roger Swillington, held it.³² In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held part of a fee.³³

THE PRIORY of Kirby Belers, for Canons Regular of the Augustine order, was originally a Chantry, founded by Roger Beler in 1320, for a Warden and twelve Chaplains, and converted by his widow, Alice, in 1359 to a Priory. Its revenues at the dissolution were as follows:

	William Kirkby, Prior.	£. s. d.
Leicestershire—Rectories and Chapels appropriated: Buckminster 12 <i>l.</i> , Garthorpe 2 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Rectory of Kirby 22 <i>l.</i> , Stapleford 8 <i>l.</i> , Twy- ford with its members 11 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>		56 0 0
Carried forward,		

1 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 239.	13 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 179.	22 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 329.
2 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 370.	14 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 123.	23 Vol. II. 239.
3 479.	15 Calend. Rot. Char. 136, Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 200, and	24 285.
4 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 208.	Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 145.	25 Vol. III. 29.
5 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. appdix.	16 Inq. ad quod dam. 249, and	26 36.
6 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.	Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 230.	27 139.
7 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 222.	17 244.	28 170.
8 Rot. Hund. 240.	18 Inq. ad quod dam. 258.	29 267.
9 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 55.	19 Ab. Placitor. 338.	30 Vol. IV. 35.
10 Calend. Rot. Char. 127.	20 Inq. ad quod dam. 269.	31 50.
11 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 168.	21 279, 280.	32 127.
12 174.		33 313.

Brought forward	£56 0 0
Rents of various demesnes, manors, villages, and hamlets: site of the Monastery, garden, houses, and demesne lands,	14 0 0
Ab-Kettleby 1 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> , Asfordby 2 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Belgrave 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Buckminster and Sewstern 33 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Burrow 5 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> , Cosby 2 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> , Little Dalby 9 <i>s.</i> , Goadby 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Grimston 1 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Kirby Belers 37 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> , Leesthorpe 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Leicester 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Melton 7 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> , Somerby 3 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Stapleford 16 <i>s.</i> , Thorpe near Twyford 2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	104 19 2
Profits of pleas, amercements, &c.: Kirby Belers, Buckminster and Sewstern	2 6 8
Nottinghamshire—Rents of various tenements &c.: Bunny 7 <i>s.</i> , Nottingham 15 <i>s.</i>	1 2 0
Sum Total, £178 7 10	

Payments.

To the Archdeaconry of Leicester 1 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; to St. Mary's College, Lincoln, 1 <i>l.</i> ; to the Bishop of Lincoln 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; to the King, for lands in Kirkby; to Exham Priory, for assize; to Leicester Abbey, for assize; to the Knights Hospitallers, for rents of assize; to Croxton Abbey and Laund Priory, for rents of assize; to Lord Berkley, for lands; to Osolveston Abbey and Burton Lazars Hospital, for rents of assize; to the Bishop of Lincoln, for lands in Asfordby and Buckminster; to Valle Dei Abbey, for lands; to Lord Hussey, Lord of Edmundthorpe; to the King, for Wax; to the Duke of Lancaster, for lands in Stapleford; to the Knights of St. John; to the Bailiff of Framland; to Lewes Priory; to the Guild of St. Mary and Newborough Priory, for rents in Melton; to Hemyng Priory, Lincolnshire, for rents of assize in Ab-Kettleby; and to Laund Priory, for lands in Grimston.	35 17 7
Fees to different officers: John Villars, Seneschal, 1 <i>l.</i> , and others. . .	

Clear Annual value at the dissolution, £142 10 3¹

In 1550 the advowson and site of the Priory were granted to John, Lord Grey of Pirgo.² In 1604 the estates here formerly belonging to the Priory belonged to E. La Fountaine, from whom they passed to Sir Charles Sedley, and from him to the Burdetts. In 1756 considerable property here belonged to Thomas Joliffe.²

Kirby Frith. Extra Parochial, near Glenfield, contains 300 acres, 18 inhabitants, 2 houses. The soil is various, from stiff clay to light loam. The sole proprietors are Thomas Pares, Esq. and the Rev. John Miles; the former is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Frith Hall.

Kirby Muxloe. Chapelry of Glenfield, contains 1633 acres, 256 inhabitants, Cherebe. 52 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 143*l.* 1*s.* The soil is a black stiff clay, and the ground diversified. The principal landed proprietors are Clement Winstanley, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, John Moore, Esq. and Joshua Grundy, Esq. who has a Seat called The Oaks. There are some ruins of the Castle still remaining, which was built by Lord Hastings.

At the conquest Serlo held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 5 bovates, the land was equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough; there was 1 bordar, and a wood $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long and 120 perches broad. Hugh held 2 carucates, which were equal to 1 plough, which was employed in the demesne; there were 4 acres of meadow, 1 villan and 5 bordars.³ Ricolf held under William Peverel 3 carucates belonging to Lubbesthorpe, the land was equal to 2 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 6 villans with 2 bordars had 2 ploughs; there were 8 acres of meadow, and a wood 160 perches long and 80 wide.⁴ In 1234 Garendon Abbey held lands and a wood called Wintecroft, and a meadow called Wolsepull.⁵ In 1244 Matthew le Venour held lands, tenements, and the manor.⁶ In 1248 Robert Venour held 2 virgates.⁷ In 1272 Robert Pakeman held lands of the honor of Peverel.⁸ In 1288 John Anesty held the manor extent.⁹ In 1298 Robert Pakeman held, for Coventry Priory, 40 acres of wood:¹⁰ and in 1302 he held lands and tenements extent.¹¹ In 1313 Simon Pakeman held the manor extent.¹² In 1321 Robert, son of John le Honte, held a mess. 8 acres, and a virgate, as of the honor of Peverel.¹³

¹ Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. 149. ⁵ Calend. Rot. Char. 52. ⁹ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 100.
² Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 222. ⁶ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 14. ¹⁰ 152.
³ Domesday, Vol. I. 232. ⁷ 18. ¹¹ 179.
⁴ 235. ⁸ 38. ¹² 253.
¹³ Inq. post mortem, Vol. I. 298.

In 1341 John Amory held lands.¹ In 1347 William le Herle held lands.² In 1361 Simon Pakeman held the manor for Leicester Abbey;³ in the same year the Abbey paid a fine to acquire lands in mortmain, and also to hold the manor.⁴ In 1364 Robert Herle held the manor and a wood called Le Goleth.⁵ In 1376 Simon Pakeman held a mess;⁶ and the custody of two parts of a mess. 1 carucate, 12 acres of arable, 23 of meadow, 10 of wood, and 60s. rents, also 1*lb.* of pepper and a pair of gloves, was committed to Agnes, his mother, during the minority of Simon's heir.⁷ In 1418 Agnes, wife of Simon Pakeman, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the wood called Pakeman's Wood.⁸ In 1436 Richard Hastings held 3 mess. 10 virgates, 8 acres, and 3 cott.⁹ In 1455 Leonard Hastings held 3 mess. 10 virgates, and 8 acres.¹⁰ In 1472 Edward IV. gave license to William, Lord Hastings, to fortify his manor house, and to impark 2000 acres, and also liberty of free warren.¹¹ In 1483 William Hastings held the manor and domain.¹² In 1601 John Skinner, Thomas Markham, and Richard Cole, held mess. and lands.¹³ In 1611 Walter Hastings held the manor. In 1636 by purchase it passed to Robert Banaster. In 1778 it was purchased by C. Winstanley, Esq.

Kirkby Malory. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 4 miles E. S. E. from Market Bosworth, and 103 from London; including the chapelry of Earl Shilton, contains about 2853 acres, 2067 inhabitants, 401 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 88*l.* 4*s.* The soil is chiefly gravel and light loam. Lady Byron is the sole proprietor, Lady of the manor, and patroness of the Rectory, and has a Seat called Kirkby Hall, which is a moderate sized house, built of brick and stuccoed, with nothing remarkable, either in its internal or external appearance. The Park in which it stands is well wooded, and pleasingly undulated with gentle swells. The Rectory has a Glebe of 183*a.* 2*r.* 36*p.*, and about 74 acres at Earl Shilton.—P. N. T. 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 14*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* The church was appropriated to Leicester Abbey. The parish was inclosed in 1771.

At the conquest Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 2 carucates, the land was equal to 1 plough which was in the demesne; there were 4 acres of meadow, and 5 servants: he also held 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, the land was equal to 1 plough; 2 villans with 2 bordars had 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs.¹⁴ In 1220 Richard Malory was Lord of the manor, and granted lands here, and the chapels of Shilton and Peckleton, to Thelesford Priory, Warwickshire; St. Dewes, or St. David's, or Holy Trinity, Priory, at Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, had 5 virgates; and the Knights Hospitallers had 4 virgates.¹⁵ In 1244 Matthew Venour held the manor.¹⁶ In 1245 the Knights Hospitallers had a grant of a market and fair.¹⁷ In 1248 Robert Venour held 2 virgates.¹⁸ In 1296 Thomas Malory held a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.¹⁹ In 1361 Simon Pakeman, for Leicester Abbey, held the manor, and paid a fine for license to acquire lands in mortmain.²⁰ In 1392 William Moton held 6 acres.²¹ In 1454 William Lovell and Alice, his wife, held a fee.²² At the dissolution it was granted to Thomas Harvey; in 1593 by marriage he held $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor, and Richard Dilk a moiety. In 1622 William Noel held the manor.²³ By marriage, in 1815, with Anne Isabelle, daughter of Sir Ralph Milbank Noel, Bart. the manor came to the late Lord George Gordon Byron.

Knaptoft. Hunds. of Guthlaxton and Gartree, 6 miles N. E. from Lutterworth, Cnapetot. and 90 from London; including Mousley, Shearsby, and part of Knapethorpe. Walton, contains 3570 acres, 864 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 136 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 64*l.* 9*s.* The soil is in general a cold clay. Three Springs rise here which take different courses; one forming a head of the Soar, another falling into the Swift, and the last into the Welland. In 1777 William Carter left 10*l.* the interest of which to be applied to the teaching of poor children. The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of Rutland, and John Pares, Esq. The Duke of Rutland is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 212 acres at Shearsby and 247 at Mousley. The church is in ruins.—P. N. T. 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 32*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

In 1086 Earl Aubrey held 2 parts of a hide, the arable was equal to 6 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 3 servants, 10 villans, 2 socmen, 6 bordars and a priest, had 5 ploughs; there was a wood 120 perches long and 80 wide.²⁴ In 1258 Hugh Gobion

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 99.
2 135.
3 244.
4 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 268, and
Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 244.
5 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 266.
6 355.
7 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 344.
8 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 35.

9 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 179.
10 271.
11 Calend. Rot. Char. 204.
12 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 415.
13 481.
14 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.
15 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 761.
16 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 14.
17 Calend. Rot. Char. 59.

18 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 18.
19 140.
20 Vol. II. 244, and
Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 268.
21 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 152.
22 Vol. IV. 264.
23 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 771.
24 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

held lands, and in 1274 he held the manor.¹ In 1296 Robert Morley held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee under the Earl of Lancaster, and Walter Belgrave held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee.² In 1300 Richard Gobion held the manor and advowson extent.³ In 1358 Philip Somerville held a fee.⁴ In 1374 William de Loutham, the Rector, appropriated to the church a piece of meadow, called Prestushadus, without the King's license.⁵ By marriage with Elizabeth Gobion, the manor came to Sir Thomas Paynell; and by marriage it came to John Turpin.⁶

Knighton. Chapelry of St. Margaret's, Leicester, contains 1581 acres, 383 inhabitants, 79 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 304*l.* 15*s.* The soil on the north is good loam, on the south strong clay. The principal landed proprietor is Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart. who has a Seat called Knighton Hall, occupied by Captain King.—It is a peculiar, under the jurisdiction of the Prebendary of St. Margaret, in Lincoln Cathedral.⁷ The chapelry was inclosed in 1755.

In 1086 the Bishop of Lincoln held 2 parts of a hide, the arable was equal to 6 ploughs; 20 villans and 4 socmen had 6 ploughs, there were 30 acres of meadow.⁸ In 1373 John Stocton, for the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, Leicester, held 15 acres.⁹ In 1392 John Grey, of Codnor, held the manor. In 1576 Henry Knowles sold it to Sir George Turpin, and in 1630 it belonged to William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire.¹⁰

Knippton. Hund. of Framland, 7 miles W. from Grantham, and 117 from London, contains 1270 acres, 310 inhabitants, 56 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 159*l.* The soil is chiefly sand, and the ground hilly. The river Deven passes through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of Rutland, and Mrs. Bishet. The Duke of Rutland is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 50 acres.—P. N. T. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 16*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Croyland Abbey was formerly the patron of the Rectory.

In 1086 it was held by the King as part of the manor of Croxton; there were 8 carucates and 6 bovates; 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 4 bondmen, 10 villans, with 4 bordars and 10 socmen, had 4 ploughs; there were 6 mills and 13 acres of meadow.¹¹ Robert de Todenei held 3 carucates belonging to Bottesford manor; 5 socmen had 2 ploughs; there was a mill and 4 acres of meadow.¹² In 1204 Leicester Abbey held the manor with a mill.¹³ In 1205 a jury found that Gilbert Avenel unjustly disseized Robert Hareston of the common pasture belonging to his tenement in Hareston.¹⁴ In 1276 Edmund, the King's brother, held the royalties.¹⁵ In 1296 Richard Grey held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee under the Duke of Lancaster.¹⁶ In 1301 Lenton Priory had suit of court.¹⁷ In 1314 Theobald St. George gave to Robert Wolsthorpe, Clerk, 1 mess. 2 bovates, 4 acres of arable and 1 of meadow, which he had upon the death of his father, Gilbert.¹⁸ In 1345 William Ros held a fee.¹⁹ In 1373 the Dean of St. Mary's, Leicester, held lands.²⁰ In 1396 Robert Haubert, an outlaw, held 5*s.* rents.²¹ In 1435 Isabella, wife of Humphrey Hallughton, held Milnethorpe.²² In 1455 Robert Woodford held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor and advowson.²³ In 1512 — Stonesby held the manor. In 1531 Edward Watson held it and the advowson, which were purchased in 1620 by Roger, Earl of Rutland.²⁴

Knossington. Hund. of Gartree, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Oakham, and 96 from London, contains 1400 acres, 193 inhabitants, 39 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 86*l.* 16*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The principal landed proprietors are John Frewin Turner, and William Sharrard, Esqrs. There is an Hospital, founded by William Smith, for four poor Clergymens' Widows, and endowed with lands at Howes, producing about 120*l.* per ann.; each widow receives about 30*l.* per ann. J. F. Turner, Esq. is Lord of the manor, and patron of the Rectory, which has no Glebe.—P. N. T. 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 6*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

In 1086 the King held 3 carucates pertaining to the Soke of Oakham; 17 socmen and 6 bordars had 6 ploughs; there was a wood 40 perches long and 20 broad.¹⁰ In 1299 Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, held lands and a fee.²⁵ In 1302 Robert Tateshall held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee,²⁶ and in 1307 also.²⁷ In 1376 Elizabeth, wife of Giles Erdington, held

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| 1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 32, 54. | 10 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 237. | 19 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 113. |
| 2 140. | 11 Domesday, Vol. I. 230. | 20 176. |
| 3 169. | 12 233. | 21 Vol. III. 210. |
| 4 Vol. II. 193. | 13 Calend. Rot. Char. 21. | 22 Vol. IV. 163. |
| 5 Inq. ad quod dam. 341. | 14 Ab. Placitor. 46. | 23 271. |
| 6 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 217. | 15 Rot. Hund. 240. | 24 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 235. |
| 7 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. appdix. | 16 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 138. | 25 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 160. |
| 8 Domesday, Vol. I. 231. | 17 177. | 26 182. |
| 9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 330. | 18 Ab. Placitor. 320. | 27 228. |

the manor.¹ In 1404 Margaret, wife of Thomas Erdington, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor.² In 1433 Thomas Erdington held the manor:³ and in 1434 Sibella, his wife, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor.⁴ At the dissolution the manor which belonged to Owston Abbey was granted to Gregory, Lord Cromwell, and in 1558 to James Harrington. In 1640 Roger Dale held it, and it afterwards came to — Davies. Brooke Abbey, Rutlandshire, had also a manor, which at the dissolution was granted to Anthony Cope, who conveyed it to John Peck.⁵

Langley. Extra Parochial, hund. of West Goscote, locally situated in Diseworth Lately. parish, contains 552 acres, 13 inhabitants, 1 house. The soil is a red marl, but on the south a strong clay, and the ground highly diversified. The principal landed proprietor is Richard Cheslyn, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Langley Priory. Near the house there is a spring strongly impregnated with iron and sulphur.

THE PRIORY of Langley was founded about 1100, by William Pantulf, for Benedictine Nuns; at the dissolution there were eight nuns. In 1290 the Priory had a pension of 2*l.* from the church of Little Dalby, and its Temporalities in this county were 17*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* In 1535 its revenues were as follows:

	Dulcissima Booth, Prioress.	£. s. d.
Derbyshire—Rents:	Bilton 10 <i>s.</i> , Chelaston 16 <i>s.</i>	1 6 0
Leicestershire—Profits of Rectories:	Dalby 6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Diseworth, $\frac{1}{3}$ of } 16 13 4	
	the tithes of, 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Somerby 6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	
	Site of the Monastery, garden, houses, and demesne lands, 4 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> }	
	Rents: Dalby and Somerby 4 <i>l.</i> , Diseworth 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Hugglescote }	16 3 6
	7 <i>s.</i> , Tonge 5 <i>s.</i> , Wilson 1 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	
Nottinghamshire—Rents:	Redyngton	0 3 4
	Sum Total, £34 6 2	

Payments.

To the Bishop of Lincoln 1 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	Fees: to John Villiers, Chief } 4 18 9
Seneschal, 1 <i>l.</i> and others	
	Clear Annual value, £29 7 5 ⁶

In 1302 Robert de Tateshall held the advowson of the Priory.⁷ In 1305 an inquisition was held concerning the foundation and patronage of the Priory, and the custody of it during vacancies.⁸ In 1535 the wife of Sir F. Bigot was the patroness. At the dissolution the site and demesne lands were sold to Thomas Grey. In 1686 Richard Cheslyn purchased them of the Greys for 7769*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Langton, East. Hund. of Gartree, 4 miles N. from Harborough, and 86 from Langetone. London; including West Langton, Thorpe Langton, and Tur Langtone. Langton, contains 3700 acres, 938 inhabitants, 220 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 1063*l.* 5*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The river Welland bounds the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. James Ord, who is Lord of the manor, the Rev. Thomas Hanbury, and Thomas Ward, Esq. In 1688 Mary Pheasant, and others, left some land for educating poor children, producing in 1786 about 3*l.* per ann. The Trustees of the late Rev. Mr. Hanbury's Charity for founding a Collegiate Church, &c. in this place, from the proceeds of his plantations and woods, which he commenced planting about 1752 for that purpose, are the patrons of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 112 acres.—P. N. T. 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 48*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1790.

In 1086 East Langton was held by Osbern under Hugh de Grentemaisnel; there were 11 carucates, the arable was equal to 8 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 3 servants, 12 villans, 1 knight, 5 bordars and 1 socman, with a priest, held 7 ploughs; there was a mill and 12 acres of meadow.⁹ In 1282 John Latimer held lands,¹⁰ and in the same year John Langton turned a road.¹¹ In 1296 Andrew de Eley held a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.¹² In 1306 Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, had a grant of free warren.¹³ In 1307 a jury found that John, the Rector, had taken wheat, barley, &c. to the damage of 20 marks, belonging to Ware Priory, and that Robert, Earl of Leicester, had given to St. Ebrulf's Abbey a portion of tithes of certain tenants.¹⁴ In 1321 Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, held 3 acres.¹⁵ In 1324 Nicholas Latimer held $\frac{1}{2}$ a mill, 10 virgates, and 16*s.* 6*d.* rents.¹⁶ In 1334 Thomas Latimer held lands.¹⁷ In 1343,¹⁸ and in 1347 John Latimer

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 341.

2 Vol. III. 301.

3 Vol. IV. 153.

4 158.

5 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 655.

6 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. 176.

7 Inq. p. m. Vol. I. 182, 228.

8 211.

9 Domesday, Vol. 232.

10 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 80.

11 95.

12 140.

13 Calend. Rot. Char. 139.

14 Ab. Placitor. 304.

15 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 300.

16 321.

17 Vol. II. 60.

18 109, 133.

held lands.¹ In 1349 Warin Latymer and Katherine, his wife, held the manor,² and in 1361 they held lands.³ In 1350 John Langton held mess. and lands.⁴ In 1367 Ralph Basset of Weldon held lands:⁵ in 1384 his wife, Alianora, held lands of the honor of Peverel, as dower.⁶ In 1400 Thomas Latimer held $\frac{1}{2}$ of the manor with the advowson:⁷ in 1401 Anne, his wife, held them.⁸ In 1411 Edward Latimer held the manor.⁹ In 1421 Margaret, wife of Edward Latimer, held the manor.¹⁰ In 1444 John Griffin held lands.¹¹ 1458 Thomas Ferrers held $\frac{1}{2}$ of a fee per Ivo Langton.¹² From the Latimers it came by descent to the Griffins, and from them to the Strellys and Staveleys. By marriage with Mary Staveley it came to F. Stanton, and in 1700, by marriage, to Gilbert Pickering; and in 1766, by bequest of Mrs. Pickering, to the Rev. James Ord.¹³

Langton, Thorpe. Chapelry of East Langton, contains 900 acres, 215 inhabitants, 49 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 332*l.* 5*s.* The principal landed proprietors are Mrs. Davenport, Mr. Kendal, and Mr. Buzzard. Mrs. Davenport and the Rev. James Ord each claim a part of the manorial rights.

In 1086 Moreland held under Robert de Veci 3 carucates and 6 bovates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 6 servants, 7 villans and 3 bordars, had $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs; there were 3 acres of meadow. Roger held under Robert de Buci 3 carucates and 2 bovates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 1 servant, 2 villans and 8 bordars, had 2 ploughs; there were 4 acres of meadow.¹⁴ In 1368 Ralph Basset of Weldon held lands.¹⁵ In 1394 John Aylesbury and John Knivet held lands of Ralph Basset.¹⁶ In 1398,¹⁷ and in 1408 Richard Basset held the manor.¹⁸ In 1409 John Aylesbury held it.¹⁹ In 1421 John Barnack held a mess. as of the honor of Huntingdon.²⁰ In 1462 the lands of Lord Beaumont were granted to Robert Palmer. In 1488 John Knyvett, of Mendlesham, held the manor.²¹ In 1571 Edward Griffin held it. In 1632 Thomas Roberts held it.²²

Langton, Tur. Chapelry of East Langton, contains 1200 acres, 318 inhabitants, Turlinton. 84 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 311*l.* 18*s.* The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. James Ord, who is Lord of the manor, Sir Justinian Isham, Bart. and Thomas Miles, Esq.

In 1086 Walchelin held under the Archbishop of York, with Lazintone, 13 carucates, 3 ploughs were in the demesne; 4 servants, 2 maids, 20 villans and 4 bordars, had 6 ploughs; there were 20 acres of meadow, and a wood 120 perches long and 80 broad. Herbert held under Walchelin 3 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 5 villans, 2 socmen and 2 bordars, held 3 ploughs; there were 13 acres of meadow.²³ In 1276 John Maunsel had a warren.²⁴ In 1307 Robert Tateshall held a fee.²⁵ In 1313 Robert Langton complained of Thomas Avelyns overstocking the common pasture.²⁶ In 1353 Richard Aylewood recovered seizin from William Aylewood of 2 mess. 36 acres, 3 roods of arable, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow, and 7 acres of pasture.²⁷ In 1426 Joan, wife of William Chetwynd, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor,²⁸ and in 1448 she held mess. and 2 virgates as of the manor of Southwell.²⁹ In 1467 Richard Boyville held lands.³⁰ In 1480 Maria, wife of Richard Boyville, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor.³¹ In 1511 Robert Baude held the manor.³²

Langton, West. Hamlet of East Langton, contains 1000 acres, 96 inhabitants, 17 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 119*l.* 9*s.* The sole proprietor and Lord of the manor is the Rev. James Ord, who has a Seat called Langton Hall.

In 1086 Peterborough Abbey held 5 carucates, the arable was equal to 5 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 9 villans and 2 bordars held 3 ploughs; there were 8 acres of meadow and 5 acres of wood.³³ In 1292 Philip Marmion held a fee.³⁴ It afterwards passed in the same manner as East Langton from the Strellys to the Rev. J. Ord.³⁵

Laughton. Hund. of Gartree, 5 miles W. by N. from Harborough, and 86 from Lachestone. London; contains 1100 acres, 173 inhabitants, 37 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 100*l.* 6*s.* The soil is chiefly a strong clay, with some little gravel, and the ground hilly. The Union Canal passes through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are William Perkins, Esq. John Henry Stokes, Esq. and the Rev. L. C. Humfrey, who

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 445.	13 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 661.	25 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 228.
2 Vol. II. 156, 163.	14 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.	26 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 208.
3 164.	15 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 285.	27 Vol. II. 226.
4 Vol. IV. 447.	16 Vol. III. 173.	28 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 107.
5 Vol. II. 285.	17 227.	29 235.
6 Vol. III. 67.	18 322.	30 331.
7 275.	19 327.	31 400.
8 281.	20 Vol. IV. 57.	32 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 637.
9 331.	21 35.	33 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.
10 Vol. IV. 62.	22 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 669.	34 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 109.
11 222.	23 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.	35 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 667.
12 284.	24 Rot. Hund. 238.	

is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 40 acres.—P. N. T. 6*l*. Vicar 3*l*. In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 10*l*. 10*s*. 3*d*. The parish was inclosed in 1778.

In 1086 Robert de Todenei, and Walter under him, held 2 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 2 servants, 3 villans and 2 bordars, had 1 plough; there were 8 acres of meadow.¹ In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee and the church.² In 1295 Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, held rents.³ In 1313 Alan le Zouch held the advowson.⁴ In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, (daughter of Alan le Zouch) held it.⁵ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held a fee,⁶ and also in 1369.⁷ In 1370 Henry Green held the manor.⁸ In 1391 Thomas Green held it.⁹ In 1396 John Beaumont and Catherine, his wife, held a fee per the Earl of Oxford.¹⁰ In 1413 Henry Beaumont held a fee.¹¹ In 1422 Matilda, wife of John Lovell, held the advowson.¹² In 1454 William Lovell and Alice, his wife, held it.¹³ In 1564 Francis Saunders held the manor. In 1642 Thomas Cotton held it. In 1655 George Faunt held it; it afterwards belonged to William Cole, and by marriage it came to the Rev. B. Shuttleworth, whose descendant, in 1776, sold it to Lebbeus Humfrey.¹⁴

Laund. Extra Parochial, hund. of East Goscote, 5 miles N. W. from Uppingham, and 94 from London; contains 1500 acres, 36 inhabitants, 6 houses. The land is fine grazing land and well wooded, and a considerable quantity of Stilton cheese is made here. The principal landed proprietor is Edward Dawson, Esq. who is Lord of the manor and patron of the Donative,¹⁵ and has a Seat called Laund Abbey, built on the site of the Priory.

THE PRIORY of Laund was founded by Richard Basset and his wife Maud Revel, (grand-daughter of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester) in 1125, for Black Canons of the order of St. Augustine. In 1291 the Priory had pensions from the following churches, viz. Ab-Kettleby 1*l*, Ashby Folville 2*l*, Oadby 13*s*. 4*d*, Peatling Parva 13*s*. 4*d*, and Sileby 2*s*.;¹⁶ and its temporalities in this county were 75*l*. 4*s*. 11*d*. Its revenues at the dissolution were as follows:

	John Lancaster, Prior.	£.	s.	d.
Cheshire—Rectory appropriated: Rosthorne		84	0	0
Derbyshire—Rectory appropriated: Hathersedge		11	6	8
Leicestershire—Profits from Rectories, &c. appropriated: Ab-Kettleby				
10 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Ashby Folville 11 <i>l</i> , Frisby 6 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Lodington 6 <i>l</i> .				
13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , chapel of Marefield 2 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Oadby 10 <i>l</i> , Tilton 20 <i>l</i> ,		74	0	0
Welham 6 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i>				
Portion from Gaddesby		2	0	0
Pensions: Osolveston 2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> , Peatling Parva 3 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> , Rotherby 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .		0	14	8
Oblations before the Altar of John the Baptist, at Laund, 2 <i>s</i>				
Site of Monastery, garden, houses, and demesne lands		113	0	0
Rents: Ab-Kettleby 1 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Great Dalby 10 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Frisby 27 <i>l</i> .				
2 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Hallaton 1 <i>l</i> . 18 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Halstead 24 <i>l</i> . 1 <i>s</i> . 11 <i>d</i> , Holwell 18 <i>s</i> ,				
Kirkeby 9 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> , Laund 2 <i>l</i> , Leicester 3 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> , Lodington 34 <i>l</i> , Newton		132	5	10
2 <i>d</i> , East Norton 15 <i>l</i> . 19 <i>s</i> , Osolveston 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Saxby 5 <i>l</i> . 8 <i>s</i> , Skeffington				
5 <i>l</i> . 7 <i>s</i> , Somerby 3 <i>l</i> . 18 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Welham 4 <i>l</i> . 16 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> , Withcote 9 <i>s</i>				
Pleas of court: Frisby, Halstead, Lodington, and East Norton		0	10	4
Lincolnshire—Rents: Marnham and Skegby 2 <i>l</i> . 18 <i>s</i> , five midd of Salt in				
Flete, containing 11 <i>qrs</i> . and 2 <i>lbs</i> . of salt, at 4 <i>s</i> . per <i>qr</i>		5	4	0
Northamptonshire—Rectories appropriated: Ashby Leger 12 <i>l</i> , chapel of				
Sutton 5 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Great and Little Weldon 3 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Weston-		26	13	0
upon-Welland 5 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i>				
Pensions: Arthingworth 1 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Blatherwick 1 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Little		3	12	4
Bowden 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i>				
Rents: Arthingworth 5 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> , Blatherwick 1 <i>l</i> , Little Bowden 6 <i>d</i> ,				
Sutton 3 <i>l</i> , Great and Little Weldon 12 <i>s</i> . 5 <i>d</i> , Weston-upon-Wel-		9	15	9
land 4 <i>l</i> . 16 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i>				
Nottinghamshire—Rectory appropriated: Colston Basset		16	0	0
Rents: Colston Basset		5	12	8
Carried forward, .		£484	15	3

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.

3 121.

4 255.

5 Vol. II. 15.

6 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.

7 293, 339.

8 296.

9 Vol. III. 136.

10 198.

16 Pope Nich. Taxatio.

11 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 4.

12 73.

13 264.

14 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 694.

15 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. appdix.

Brought forward	£484	15	3
Oxfordshire—Rents: Chastleton	8	11	6
Rutlandshire—Rectory appropriated: Belton chapel annexed to the	}	5	0
Priory 4 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , and a pension from Glaston 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>			
Rents: Belton	1	10	0
Staffordshire—Rectory appropriated: Pattingham	8	3	8
Warwickshire—Rents: Bardesly	2	15	8
Sum Total, £510	16	1	

Payments.

To the Bishop of Lincoln 2 <i>s.</i> ; to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry 2 <i>s.</i> ; to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, for Tilton, Oadby, and Kettleby, 6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, for Pattingham and Hathersedge, 5 <i>l.</i>	}	117	12	10
Pensions: to the Warden of Chaddesdon Chantry 10 <i>l.</i> ; to Coventry, Shene, Brecknock, and St. James's Northampton, Priors; to Southwell College; to Osolveston Abbey; to the Vicars of Frisby 2 <i>l.</i> , Kettleby 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Oadby 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Pattingham 2 <i>l.</i> , Rotherstone 33 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Welham 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Weston 1 <i>l.</i> ,				
Rents: to the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College, Oxford, and fee farm lands in Whadborough, 10 <i>l.</i> ; money paid for an Obit of William Smith, late Bishop of Lincoln, and to Don John Aliak, LL. D. for founding a School at Ferneworthe, 10 <i>l.</i> ; to the King, for Castleward of Rockingham, 4 <i>s.</i> ; to Lord Ferrers, for land in Skeffington, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; to Thomas Chambers, for land in Sutton, 4 <i>s.</i>				
Fees: to Lord Huntingdon, Capital Seneschal of the Priory, 2 <i>l.</i> ; and others amounting to 17 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>				
Clear Annual value, £399	3	3		

In 1409 John Aylesbury held the advowson of the Priory.² In 1458 Thomas Chaworth held it.³ In 1534 an inquisition was held respecting the lands of Laund Priory.⁴ At the dissolution the site of the Priory and lands belonging to it, and the manor, were given to Thomas, Lord Cromwell and Earl of Essex; and in 1603 they came to Sir William Smith. The manor was afterwards sold to George Clarke, and in 1763 it was sold by Mrs. Dorothy Jennings to John Simpson, Esq.;⁵ by marriage with the eldest daughter of John Finch Simpson, Esq. it came to E. Dawson, Esq.

Lea Grange. In the parish of Orton-on-the-Hill. The principal landed proprietors are the Trustees of Burton-upon-Trent Grammar School. Earl Howe is Lord of the manor.—It formerly belonged to Merivale Abbey. In 1630 it belonged to Richard Orton, whose son sold it to Sapcote, Lord Beaumont; it afterwards belonged to William Cox, and subsequently to Sir Beaumont Dixie.⁶

Leesthorpe. Hamlet of Pickwell, contains 700 acres; population included with Lymesthorpe. Pickwell. The soil is chiefly gravel, with some clay, and is principally grazing land. The sole landed proprietor is Ayscough Smith, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Leesthorpe Hall.—In 1276 Valle Dei Abbey held 5 virgates.⁷ In 1300 Roger Mowbray held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.⁸ In 1325 Roger Beler and Alice, his wife, held the manor.⁹ In 1361 John Mowbray held a fee.¹⁰ In 1393 Ralph Cromwell held lands.¹¹ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.¹² In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held part of a fee.¹³ In 1560 Sir Walter Mildmay held a manor. At the dissolution Valle Dei Abbey manor was granted to Thomas Farnham, who sold it to Edmund Arnold, whose family sold it to — Brown.¹⁴

Leicester. The capital of the County of Leicester, in the hundred of West Caer Lerion. Goscote, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N. W. from Market Harborough, and 99 N. W. from London; including the parishes of All Saints, St. Leonard, with the Abbey and Woodgate, St. Margaret, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Leger Ceaster. Nicholas, part of Bishop's Fee, and the Extra Parochial places called Ledcestre. Black and White Friars; contains 6627 houses, inhabited by 6389 families, comprising 14,562 males, 15,563 females—total 30,125 persons: at present probably not less than 40,000. Its expenditure in poor-rates in 1822 124,244*l.* 7*s.*; in 1823 96,397*l.* 17*s.*; in 1824 88,162*l.* 15*s.* The river Soar, called also Legra or

1 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. 165. 6 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 864. 11 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 170.
2 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 329. 7 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 237. 12 267.
3 Vol. IV. 284. 8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 168. 13 Vol. IV. 313.
4 480. 9 329. 14 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 775.
5 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 312. 10 Vol. II. 239.

Leir, runs by the town, and the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal passes through it. Its Market is on Saturday, and there is also a market for fat cattle and sheep on Wednesday. The Fairs, which are all on an extensive scale, are March 2nd, Saturday before Easter, Saturday in Easter-week, May 12th, 13th and 14th, July 5th, October 10th, 11th and 12th, and December 8th. New Fairs, January 4th, June 1st, August 1st, September 13th, and November 2nd.

The earlier history of this town is involved in obscurity and fable, inasmuch as there are no authentic records whereby to trace its origin or its subsequent history for many centuries. The earliest popular tradition respecting it is, that it was built by King Lear, or Leir, about 800 years before the birth of Christ; and in the absence of every possibility of either denying or confirming the statement by any credible record, the honor of its foundation may be safely allowed to remain with him to whom fame has accorded it. From this period a long chasm in its history follows, and no gleam of light is thrown upon its condition until the invasion of Britain by the Romans, when, after having subdued the southern parts of the kingdom, they in process of time brought the central portion of it under their dominion, and having conquered the Coritani, the people in whose district Leicester was situated, they took possession of their capital, which was called *Ratæ*, or *Ragæ*, and which is supposed to be the site of the present town of Leicester; but whether Leicester be the *Ratæ* of Antoninus or not (for it has been doubted) it is evident from the Coins, Urns, domestic and military Implements of the Romans, and remains of tessellated pavements, that they had a permanent and important station at Leicester. One of the most curious of these relics of its ancient masters is a mile stone discovered in 1771 on the side of the Foss Road, about 2 miles north of the town. The stone is cylindrical and the letters rudely carved: it measures 3 feet 6 inches in height by 5 feet 7 inches in circumference. It was removed by the Corporation of Leicester to Belgrave Gate in 1783 and was placed on a square pedestal. The inscription, which was legible in 1781 is as follows:

Imp. Cæsar:
Divi Trajan. Parth. F. Div.
Trajan. Hadrian. Aug.
Pot. IV. Cos. III. a Ratis
II.

This is considered to be the most ancient inscription of the Romans existing in Great Britain. The coins found have been chiefly those of Titus, Vespasian, Trajan, Dioclesian, Hadrian, Constantine, Theodosius, Honorius, Domitian, &c. Near the site of St. Nicholas' church, at the west end, the foundation of thick and strong walls have been frequently discovered, trending towards the river; these buildings have been commonly called the Jewry Wall; they consist of a mass of brick-work, stones, &c. with dilapidated arches. Mr. King describes what remained of them as being "about 70 feet in length and between 20 and 30 feet in height, and 5 feet in thickness, built of alternate courses of ragstone and brick in the Roman manner, and the mortar between the rows nearly as thick as the bricks themselves." This remnant has been considered by some writers as part of a temple of the Roman god Janus, whilst by others it has been supposed to be the Janua, or great Gateway of the town, but both these opinions seem irreconcilable with the building itself, which it appears, from the remains of its architecture, could not have been either designed or used for any of the objects to which its foundation is attributed, however difficult it may be to assign a satisfactory appropriation to it. It is in an almost direct line from the branch of the ancient Roman road which entered the City about Bow Bridge.

A branch of the Foss road also passing by the town must have rendered it an important station to the Romans, of whose local history however, as far as Leicester is concerned, no traces or records are left. Little more can be affirmed with certainty during the Saxon Heptarchy, when Leicester formed part of the kingdom of Mercia. King Ethelred divided the kingdom into Bishoprics in 680, or, as others assert, in 737, and placed in Leicester an Episcopal See, of which, Cuthwen was the first Bishop, who was succeeded, says Burton (who quotes William of Malmesbury), by Saxwulfe, the first regular Bishop of Leicester—then Wilfrid, who died in 764—Hedda—Aldwine—Totta, in 768—Edbert—Unwona—Werenbert—Rethun, who died in 851—Aldred—Aldre—Lewine—and Ceoldred, who was the last Bishop, and in whose time (874) the Danes from Repton, Derbyshire, totally defeated Burrhad, King of Mercia, and Ceoldred transferred his See to Dorchester, Oxfordshire. In the reign of Edgar, about 970, it was united to Sidnacester, and afterwards removed to Lincoln in 1070.

Nennius, the monk of Bangor, who lived about 600, says that Leicester was then, and long prior to this date, one of the 28 cities of Britain. Like most other towns

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throughout the kingdom Leicester was a severe sufferer in the wars, or rather predatory excursions, which the stronger party was always making upon the weaker, during that unhappy period of our history when Picts, Scots, Danes, and Saxons, were alternately the victors and the vanquished, and when the growing opulence and rising importance of a town were the incentive to, and the reward of, these local contests. Thus we find from the Saxon annals that Ethelfred, King of Northumberland, marched an army to Leicester and slew vast numbers of its inhabitants: and whilst the Danes had possession of the town it was considered by them as one of the five chief cities which they possessed in Britain. The city, however, having fallen to decay, probably from the above cause, (as the Danes who escaped from the arms of Alfred had attacked Leicester with success in 886) was subsequently repaired and fortified by Ethelred or Ethelbert, Duke of Mercia and Ethelfleda, his wife, daughter of Alfred the Great. About 901 the Castle was inclosed with walls, which probably before this period stood outside the town, near the river. No further particulars respecting the town can be gleaned from any authentic source until the period of the invasion of England by William the Conqueror, when, in order to ensure the entire submission of the inhabitants, he built here (as he did in most other important stations throughout the kingdom) a Castle, or rather enlarged and more securely fortified the old one, which had been the residence of the Earl of Leicester, and was situated at the east of the South Gate, on the banks of the river. The custody or wardenship of the castle was given to Hugh de Grentemaisnel, who held the office and title of Vicecomes or Viscount of Leicestershire, Baron of Hinckley, and High Steward of England, an office attached from early times to the Earldom of Leicester; and Leicester became a part of the royal demesne. The existence of the castle within the town, or contiguous to it, necessarily involved the town itself in the issue of the contests that might and frequently did arise, from time to time, from the caprice or ambition of its occupiers. Thus, very soon after the death of William the Conqueror, Hugh de Grentemaisnel, who had indeed revolted during the Conqueror's life time, took part with Robert, the Conqueror's eldest son, and in consequence brought upon himself and his castle at Leicester the vengeance of William Rufus, who was in possession of the kingdom, and by whom the castle was demolished, together with the church adjoining, and a considerable part of the town itself. History merely mentions the destruction of the buildings, but is silent respecting the devastation necessarily committed on the property of the people, and has failed to record the desolation of the inhabitants who were the victims of this lust of ambition and of rule on the one side, and of the licentiousness of the Barons, their spirit of rebellion against the Prince and laws, and mutual animosity towards each other, on the other.

Ivo de Grentemaisnel, third son of Hugh, having, together with other powerful Barons, invited over Robert, the eldest son of the Conqueror, to dispute the possession of the English throne with his younger brother Henry I. in 1101, lost by this act of rebellion most of his estates, together with the castle of Leicester; and Robert de Bellomonte (Earl of Mellent in right of his mother) having espoused the cause of Henry I. and for which adherence he was subsequently excommunicated by Pope Pascal II., was by that monarch created in 1107 Earl of Leicester, and he repaired the castle, which Ivo de Grentemaisnel had forfeited, and resided chiefly in it. He was succeeded in 1118 by his second son Robert Fitz Robert, or Robert Bossu, as he is frequently called, who thus became the second Earl of Leicester, and was created by King Stephen Earl of Hereford; and who by disputes with Henry II. involved the town in his wars with that monarch, which naturally and infallibly led to a consequent destruction of the property of the inhabitants: for the misfortune was that in the struggles between the Barons and the Crown, the towns contiguous to their castles suffered in proportion to the animosity which the parties mutually bore each other, and who thus wasted and destroyed the tenantry's possessions as the sure means of lessening the baronial influence, which was always regulated not so much by the personal qualities and endowments of the lord, as by the number of the vassals which he could summon to the field of battle, and array as suited his inclination and his interests, either on the side of, or in opposition to, the Crown.

Robert Bossu died in 1168, and was buried in Leicester Abbey; he was succeeded by his son, Robert Blanchmains, third Earl of Leicester, who, together with the Earl of Chester, openly declared in 1173 against Henry II. in favor of young Henry, the King's eldest son. So violent was the temper of Robert Blanchmains, that in a negotiation between Henry II. and Louis, King of France, (whose daughter Margaret young Henry had married) and at which the Pope's Legates were present, for the purpose of adjusting the differences between Henry II. and his son, that he gave utterance to the most virulent reproaches against Henry, and even put his hand to

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his sword as if he meant to attempt some violence to the King; this furious action threw the whole assembly into confusion, and put an end to the conference. The King took up arms against him, his castle at Leicester was besieged by Richard de Lucy, and destroyed in 1176 by the King's forces, who sacked and burnt the greater part of the town, the destruction of which was almost complete, as the frequent discoveries of foundations of buildings and walls traversing the direction of the present streets testify, and the citizens were compelled to pay 300 marks to the King as a fine; the Earl's estates were of course confiscated, and his castles of Leicester, Mountsorrel, and Groby, delivered up to the King. The Earl subsequently made a descent upon the coast of Suffolk at the head of a great body of Flemings: they were joined by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who gave them possession of his Castle of Framlingham, and they marched into the heart of the kingdom, where they expected to be joined by the Earl of Leicester's vassals; they were however met by Richard de Lucy, who assisted by Humphrey Bohun, the Constable, and the Earls of Arundel, Gloucester, and Cornwall, had advanced to meet him. A battle was fought at Fornham near Bury St. Edmunds, and the Flemings, who were mostly weavers and other tradesmen, were broken in an instant, 10,000 of them were put to the sword, and the Earl of Leicester taken prisoner. He was, however, reinstated in the King's favor in 1177, and all Leicester was restored to him: he died in 1189, and was succeeded by his son Robert Fitz Parnel, (called also, Robert de Breteuil) fourth Earl, by his wife Parnel, daughter of Hugh de Grentemaisnel; he engaged in the Crusades, and was fortunate enough on his return to prevent the city of Rouën being captured by Philip, King of France, with whom John, afterwards King of England, brother to Richard I., had made a treaty to deliver the greater part of Normandy to Philip, on condition of his brother Richard being kept a perpetual prisoner abroad; and under the Earl's auspices the town of Leicester was partially re-built, but the castle remained for a long period in a state of dilapidation: he died in 1204, without issue, and left his estates between his two sisters; Amicia, the elder, was wife of Simon Montfort, who was in her right Earl of Leicester, whom she married in 1165; and Margaret, the younger, married to Saër de Quincy, Earl of Winchester.

Simon Montfort was chosen in 1208 General of the Crusades against the Albigenses, a religious sect in the South of France, so named from the town of Albi, the centre of this so termed heresy, where he tarnished his military reputation, which was undoubted, by the most atrocious arts of cruelty; and where he gained a sovereignty as their reward, by the confiscation of the estates of the Count of Toulouse, and in 1216 was created Count of Toulouse and Duke of Narbonne: he was killed in an attack upon Toulouse in 1218, and was succeeded in the Earldom of Leicester, and the estates attached to it, by his younger son, Simon; inasmuch as the elder brother, Aumeric, (Earl of Montfort and Constable of France), enjoyed more valuable estates and possessions in France, and could not perform fealty to two masters, and therefore transferred his rights in England to his younger brother Simon. In 1238 Simon married Alianora, daughter of King John, and widow of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, whom she married in 1224. The mismanagement of the government of Henry III. and his want of faith respecting the charters and liberties which his predecessors had granted, and which he had confirmed, together with the disastrous consequences which the counsels of strangers and foreigners entailed upon himself and his kingdom, estranged the English Nobility from him and caused them to enter into a confederacy for the maintenance of their rights and privileges; and they at first conceived the design of deposing Henry and electing the Earl of Leicester King: but from prudential motives on the part of the Earl, this design was not followed up; he however took upon himself the task of heading the confederacy, and the breach between the Nobles and the King daily becoming wider, King Henry called him a traitor to his face, when the Earl gave the King the lie, and told him that if he were not his sovereign he would soon make him repent the insult. As the chief of the confederacy, he took advantage of this and other grievances to compel the King to call a Parliament at Oxford, at which Henry III. was virtually made a prisoner by the Earl, who was made supreme head of the Council of twenty-four Barons: but young Edward, son of Henry III., made an effort to recover the royal authority from Leicester's hands, and assembled an army.

The King's forces took Northampton, which was defended by the Earl's son, Simon, on their road to Leicester, which opened its gates to them; but at the battle of Lewis in 1264 the Earl of Leicester defeated the King's army and took King Henry prisoner. On the 4th of August, 1265, the battle of Evesham was fought, which terminated the Earl of Leicester's life, as he was slain, together with his eldest son, Henry; and the Countess, sister to the King, with her two sons, Richard

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and Almerie, were banished the kingdom. The Earldom and Honor of Leicester were conferred by the King upon his second son, Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, Ferrers, Chester, and Derby, and King of Sicily, which latter title, however, he afterwards renounced. The King gave him all the estates belonging to the Earldom of Leicester, as well as those of Robert Ferraris, Earl of Derby. The Earl of Lancaster died at Bayonne, in 1296, and is buried in Westminster Abbey. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who was in his own right and that of his wife, Alicia, (daughter and heiress of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln) possessed of six Earldoms; and from his turbulent and factious disposition was the chief instigator of the measures which led in 1312 to the capture of Gaveston, the King's favourite, whom he caused to be beheaded; and in 1322, when Edward II. led his army against him, the Earl of Lancaster posted himself at Burton-upon-Trent, but his plan of operations failing he retreated northwards, on account of the treachery of his confidential servant, Robert de Holland, and was taken prisoner by Sir Andrew Harcla, at Boroughbridge, Yorkshire. Edward II. treated him with the same indignities which he himself had practised upon Gaveston, causing him to be clothed in mean attire and placed on a lean horse, without a bridle; and in this manner he was led to an eminence near Pontefract, where he had a castle, and there beheaded. He was succeeded by his brother Henry, Earl of Lancaster, (in whose custody Edward II. when made prisoner in 1326 was placed at the castle of Kenilworth), who made Leicester his chief residence, and where he was buried in 1345. He was succeeded by his son Henry, created Duke of Lancaster in 1351, and called, by way of distinction, the good Duke, who died in 1361 leaving two daughters only, Maud, the eldest, married to Ralph, son of Ralph, Lord Stafford; and Blanche, married to John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, fourth son of Edward III.; and on the death of Maud in 1362 Richmond became Earl of Leicester, and was afterwards created Duke of Lancaster, in full parliament, in right of his wife. He died in 1398 and was buried in the choir of St. Paul's, near the body of his first wife, Blanche, and was succeeded by Henry his son, Duke of Hereford, afterwards King of England, under the title of Henry IV. and the Duchy and Earldom have since that period been merged in the Crown, and the Lord High Stewardship, annexed to the Earldom of Leicester, is also vested in the Crown. The office is now granted to certain Noblemen, *pro hac vice*, at the King's pleasure.

Under Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and the two succeeding Dukes of Lancaster, the castle was restored with much splendour. From the period of Henry the Fourth's accession to the Crown, the history of the Earls of Leicester is to be found in the annals of the Sovereigns of Great Britain; and though Leicester was frequently honoured by their presence yet nothing worthy of record, as affecting the town deserves notice. The castle was suffered to go gradually and silently to decay and ruin, and in the time of Richard III. had become so dilapidated and unfit for a Royal residence that he appears to have preferred the accommodation of an Inn, called the Blue Boar, or Blue Bell, the night previous to the battle of Bosworth field. It subsequently became extremely ruinous, and fell progressively to decay, so that in 1633 orders were issued to the Sheriff "to take down the old pieces of our Castle at Leicester to repair the Castle House, wherein our Records of the Honor of Leicester do remain;" and then the castle was reduced to nearly its present state, scarcely any thing remaining of this vast pile but an artificial mound, or the earth-work of the keep, with some old buildings called Newark or New Works, so called from being recent additions to the original works and buildings connected with the old castle.

In May, 1645, the King (Charles I.) entered Leicester with his army and took it by storm, having laid siege to it three days; but it was regained on the following 18th of June, by the Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax: and this is the last historical remembrance we meet with respecting Leicester. But connected with its annals there is one name which she may deservedly be proud of—that of Simon Montfort, sixth Earl of Leicester, to whom England is indebted for bringing to the test of practice the most perfect theory of Government which human ingenuity ever invented, or human courage ever executed. The speculations of the wisest Philosophers of Greece and Rome respecting civil Government, never reached the point from which the Earl of Leicester started, and which indeed was the keystone of the fabric which he raised to his own honour and the admiration of the world. The accursed Helotism of the Greeks prevented the administrators of the Government from conceiving that the sweat and labour of the community had any claim to a voice as to the rigours of their exaction or their duration: and in Rome, whether under Kings, Consuls, Dictators, or Emperors, there was always one absorbing power, occasionally varying its name but never its office, and whether this power was lodged

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in the Senate or the Tribunes the same results ensued—an irresponsible Government, and an Executive armed with insufficient powers, the success of whose operations depended more upon the personal qualities of the officer than upon his office; and the natural transition or subsidence of such a Government to an Imperial Dictatorship, was a manifest improvement in the theory and principle of Government, however it might fall short in the practice. It is probable that the Wittenagemote of our Saxon ancestors, and the Common Councils of the kingdom (for occasionally the boroughs had sent delegates to the king's parliament) might have given the Earl of Leicester the outline of the plan, yet it was reserved for him to perfect and carry it into effect. He had long seen and felt that the power of the Crown was frequently urged beyond all endurance, and that there was no real countervailing equipoise to its tremendous weight, since the Nobility could seldom be brought to act in concert for the attainment of a public good when their private interests oftentimes lay in another direction; and its *vis inertiae* was too great to make an effectual impression upon; and he raised at once a barrier to this giant force, which was frequently at variance with the Nobility, whilst the people were as uniformly oppressed by either the one or the other, and most commonly by both. His wisdom foresaw that by making the people as it were umpires of these conflicting interests, they would, from the influence of their situation as mediators between the two hostile parties, necessarily grow in their estimation and in their own also, and thus be gradually lifted from the state of vassals and slaves to that of men. To the Earl of Leicester then is the gratitude of England due that she emerged from a state of servility, dependence, and consequent barbarism, and was running the race of freedom, liberty, and intelligence, for centuries in advance of the rest of Europe, which caught at length the radiance from her wings, and with unequal steps has been following in her track. On the 14th of December, 1264, at the instigation of the Earl of Leicester, Henry III. issued the following writs: to the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Durham and Carlisle; likewise to ten Abbots, nine Priors, and the Dean of York; also to ten Bishops and four Deans; and on the 24th of December he issued mandates to sixty-four Abbots, thirty-six Priors, and the Master of the Knights Templars; also to the Earls of Leicester, Gloucester, Norfolk, and Marshal of England, Oxford, and Derby; Ralph de Camoys, Roger St. John, Hugh le Despencer, Justiciar of England, John Fitz John, William de Munchensy, Nicholas de Segrave, John de Vescy, Ralph Basset of Drayton, Henry de Hastings, Geoffrey de Lucy, Robert de Ros, John de Eyville, Adam of Newmarket, Walter de Colville, William de Marmion, Roger Bertram, Ralph Basset of Sapcote, and Gilbert de Gaunt. Also it was commanded to each Sheriff throughout England that they caused to come to the King at London, two knights out of the more respectable and sage knights of the county. Also it was commanded the citizens of York and London, and other Boroughs in England, that they should send two out of the more respectable and sage of their respective citizens and burgesses; and the like was commanded to the Barons and good men of the Cinque Ports. On the 26th of January, 1265, the Parliament was held.¹ Parliaments have been frequently held at

¹ The following is a List of Members of Parliament for the Borough to the present time.

EDWARD I.	
1294 Ralph Norman.....Robert de Scarnford.	1330 Rich. de Bonyngton, Robert de Gryndon.
1299 John Knythtecote...Roger de Glenne.	— John de Liverych...Thomas Dawbenny.
— Richard Donnington, The same.	1332 Henry Merlins.....Rich. de Donnington.
1301 Ralph Tewe.....	— John Liverych.....John Fitz Henry.
1304 Richard Soning.....Nicholas de Glenne.	1333 Richard Foxton.....Richard Clerk.
1305 Henry Palmer.....Hugh de Mercer.	1335 John Liverych.....John Querndon.
1306 Ralph Norman.....Henry de Carleton.	— William Rodington..William le Palmer.
EDWARD II.	
1307 William Lyndrych...William le Palmer.	1337 Rich. de Donnington. Richard Leycester.
1308 Henry Erdington...Richard Eggbaston.	— The same.....John Martyn.
1310 William Lyndrych...Peter de Kent.	1338 The same.....John Querndon.
1311 The same.....Robert de Leicester.	— The same.....John Turney.
1312 William Clowne....Richard Liverych.	— William Palmer....Thomas Fox.
— Robert Hereward....Nicholas Mercer.	— John Harding.....Robert Bonyng.
1313 Roger de Glenne....John Stocton.	1339 William Warryn....Thomas Fitz Robert.
1314 William de Benham, Simon de Lyndrych.	1340 Nicholas Radding...William Fitz Richard.
— Roger Pickering....William le Palmer.	— Richard Walcote....William Brad.
1318 Thomas Fox.....Will. le Palmer, Jun.	— Ralph Burton.....John Blake.
— Henry Palmer.....John Derby.	1341 John le Clerk.....William Donnington.
1321 Geoffrey Staunton....The same.	1343 Walter Busseby....William Reddington.
1322 Ralph Burton.....Walter Busseby.	1346 Richard Walcot....William Dunstable.
1326 William Reddington, William Jolly.	1347 Richard Beby.....Alan Sutton.
EDWARD III.	
1327 John Fitz Henry of Leicester..John Geryn.	1348 John Recenour.....William Wakefield.
1328 Richard Claver.....The same.	1350 William Dunstable..Thomas Beby.
— John de Glenne....William Petlyng.	1351 The same.....The same.
	1354 John Martin.....John de Hodynges.
	1355 William Dunstable..Thomas Beby.
	1357 John de Petlyng.....Thomas de Cron.

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Leicester; and at one held in the reign of Henry V. a law was passed for the burning of Heretics. In the reign of Henry VIII. one of the burgesses was elected by the Mayor and his brethren, and the other by the commonalty of the town. By a resolution of the House of Commons, February 8th, 1705, it was agreed that the right of election for members to serve in Parliament was in the freemen not receiving alms, and in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, but persons living in the Borough on Certificate, not having gained a settlement by renting 10*l.* per ann., or serving in an annual office, are not entitled to vote by paying scot and lot. The number of voters at present may be estimated at about 5000,—800 of whom are honorary freemen made in the mayoralty of Thomas Cook, in 1822-23.

Leicester had a Mint, as early as the reign of Athelstane, which was situated near the North Bridge, and coins continued to be struck till the commencement of the reign of Henry II.

The town is governed by a Corporation, consisting of a Mayor, chosen annually out of the Aldermen, on the 21st September, who enters on his office September 29th, twenty-three Aldermen, and forty-eight Common Councilmen; and the other officers connected with the Corporation are a Recorder, Steward, Bailiff, Town Clerk, Mace Bearer, &c.

The principal manufacture of Leicester is that of Stockings, which has been established about 150 years, and is still almost the only manufacture of the town. The Stocking Frame was invented about 1589 by the Rev. William Lee, who resided at Calverton, Nottinghamshire, from whence he took his machine to London, in order to obtain the sanction and patronage of his Sovereign, but the science of political economy was so little understood at that time, that the invention, notwithstanding its acknowledged utility and ingenuity, was discountenanced, on the humane principle that its adoption would necessarily tend to throw out of employment those artisans whose subsistence depended upon the knitting of stockings. Mr. Lee subsequently at the invitation of Henry IV., King of France, settled at Rouën, and

EDWARD III. [*continued.*]

1360 Thomas Beby Roger Belgrave.
 — Roger Knyghton Thomas Beby.
 1362 Richard Knyghton... William Burton.
 1363 John Peterburgh..... Roger Kilby.
 1365 William Tabb John Stafford.
 1368 Walter Lynd..... Roger de Belgrave.
 1369 William Burton William Atte Greene.
 1371 William Taillard Richard de Knyghton.
 — The same The same.
 1372 William Atte Greene, Roger Beby.
 1373 John Stafford John Peterburgh.
 1375 Henry de Petlyng ... Henry de Clipstone.

RICHARD II.

1377 William Hunteton .. John Stafford.
 — William Humberston, William de Thornton.
 1378 John Chapman Andrew Glasewright.
 1379 John de Stafford William Ferroure.
 1380 John Sherote..... Richard Boyes.
 1381 Stephen Chambre ... Robert Norton.
 1382 Roger Belgrave Richard Braunston.
 — John Stafford..... Thomas Wakefield.
 1383 Geoffrey Clark John Fode.
 1386 Geoffrey de Okeham.. William de Morton.
 1387 John Fitz John Cook, Geoffrey Clark.
 1390 Geoffrey de Okeham.. Henry Beby.
 1395 Thomas Wakefield... Roger Humberston.

HENRY IV.

1399 William Bispham.... John Church.
 1400 John London..... Peter Clerke.
 1406 John Donnington.... Roger Goldsmith.
 1409 John Church Robert Ennington.
 1410 Ralph Humberston .. The same.

HENRY V.

1412 Thomas Denton Ralph Bracy.
 1413 John Clench John How.
 — Henry Foster Robert Ennington.
 1414 The Roll is lost.

1418 John Donnington.... Roger Goldsmith.
 1419 John Church John Pykewell.
 1420 Henry Foster John Nightingale.

HENRY VI.

1422 John Heket Henry Salter.
 1423 John Church Ralph Brasier.
 1424 Thomas Walgrave ... John Loughborough.
 1425 Ralph Brasier Thomas Wardegrave.
 1427 John Church William Newby.

1429 John Reynolds William Newby.
 1430 John Pykewell..... Adam Rady.
 1432 William Pacy John Loughborough.
 1434 John Church William Pomeray.
 1436 John Reynolds Thomas Herbert.
 1441 Thomas Burton William Newby.
 1446 The same Adam Rady.
 1448 William Newby..... William Stringer.
 1449 William Grantham .. Adam Rady.
 1450 Richard Fisher Thomas Greene.
 1452 Wm. Wymondeswold, William Clerk.
 1455 Thomas Dalton William Wigston.
 1460 Thomas Greene..... Robert Shilling.

EDWARD IV.

1461 Thomas Greene John Roberts.
 1467 Robert Sherringham, The same.
 1473 Robert Wigston John Robardes.
 1477 John Wigston Peter Curteys.
 1482 John Robardes The same. (Mayor).
 The Writs and Returns from 17 Edward IV. to 1 Edward VI. are all lost throughout England, except an imperfect bundle of 33 Henry VIII. Six of this Borough, during the interval are supplied from entries in the town books by the Rev. Samuel Carte.

RICHARD III.

1483 John Roberts (Mayor) Peter Curteys

HENRY VII.

1488 Peter Curteys Roger Wigston.
 1491 The same Robert Croft.
 1503 Robert Orton Wm. Wigston, Jun.

HENRY VIII.

1522 Wm. Bolte (Mayor), Roger Wigston.

EDWARD VI.

1546 George Swillington .. Ralph Skinner.
 1551 The same Robert Cotton.

MARY.

1553 William Faunt Thomas Farnham.
 — F. Farnham (Recorder), Thomas Jenkinson.

PHILIP and MARY.

1554 F. Farnham (Recorder), Hugh Aston.
 1555 The same The same
 1557 R. Breham (Recorder), Maurice Tyrrell.

ELIZABETH.

1558 John Hastings..... Robert Breham.
 1562 Robert Brokesby The same
 1570 Thomas Cave..... Stephen Hales.

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had made preparations for establishing a manufactory there when Henry IV. was murdered, and Mr. Lee died in Paris without experiencing that success which the merit and novelty of his invention had warranted him to expect. Some of the workmen whom he had taken with him to France returned to England and under the direction of one Aston, a miller of Thoroton, Nottinghamshire, who had improved upon Mr. Lee's machine, commenced the manufacture. Charles II. granted the Stocking Manufacturers a charter, which Oliver Cromwell had refused, restricting the manufacture to this company, who were to have a jurisdiction ten miles round London; the company however was subsequently dissolved through the unfavorable issue of an action at law against a stocking-maker of Nottingham, and from that period the trade has spread itself over various parts of the kingdom. In 1680 there was but one stocking-maker in Leicester, but by his means the knowledge of the manufacture was extended to his apprentices, and was gradually diffused through the town, from the profit attached to it; nevertheless the frames met with considerable opposition from the Knitters, who were fearful they should, by these means, be deprived of their livelihood, and the first weavers were obliged to use them secretly, setting them up in cellars and other obscure places. In 1773 the artisans of the neighbouring villages assembled for the purpose of destroying a frame, which had been much improved by some ingenious mechanic; and as late as 1787 the workmen were so little reconciled to machinery that a mob collected for the purpose of destroying a spinning machine. Leicester and its neighbourhood are the principal places for the manufacture of the coarser sorts of stockings, there having been, some few years since, 20,000 dozen made per week. In 1790 there were about 3000 frames employed in Leicester; there are probably twice that number now in work when trade is brisk, and the quantity of goods now made is advanced in a much higher proportion, owing to the increased facility in the manufacture.

According to the survey taken at the conquest, in 1086, there does not appear to have been more than 322 houses in Leicester, and taking five persons to a family, the number of inhabitants may be calculated not to have greatly exceeded 1600. No

ELIZABETH. [continued.]

1571 Robert Braham John Stanford.
1584 Henry Skipwith..... Thomas Johnson.
1585 The same The same.
1588 John Chippendale ... Robert Heyrick.
1592 John Stanford..... James Clark.
1596 The same George Parkyns.
1600 George Belgrave William Heyrick.

JAMES I.

1603 Sir Henry Skipwith, Sir Henry Beaumont.
1605 Sir W. Heyrick, on the death of Beaumont.
1610 Sir Henry Rich, on the death of Skipwith.
1614 Sir Francis Leigh.... Sir Henry Rich.
1620 Sir Richard Morrison, Sir William Heyrick.
1621 Sir Humphrey May... William Ive.

CHARLES I.

1625 Sir George Hastings.. Sir Humphrey May.
Thomas Jermyn, instead of May, who sat
for Lancaster.
1626 Sir Humphrey May.. Sir George Hastings.
1628 The same Sir John Stanhope.
1640 Simon Every..... Thos. Cook.
1641 Thomas, Lord Grey, of Groby.. The same.
1645 Peter Temple, in the room of Cook, who
was expelled.

INTERREGNUM.

1654 Sir Arthur Hesalrigge W. Stanley (Alderm.)
1656 The same The same.
1658 The same The same.

CHARLES II.

1660 John Grey Thomas Armston.
1661 A double return; by the one, John Grey and
Sir William Hartopp; by the other, Sir
John Prettyman and Sir Wm. Hartopp.
The House determined, July 17th, that
Sir John Prettyman was duly elected.
1678 Sir John Grey Sir Henry Beaumont.
1679 The same The same.
1681 The same The same.

JAMES II.

1685 Sir Henry Beaumont, Thomas Babington.

WILLIAM and MARY.

1688 Laurence Carter..... Thomas Babington.
1690 Sir Edward Abney .. Laurence Carter.

WILLIAM III.

1695 Sir Edward Abney .. Archdale Palmer.

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1698 Sir W. Villiers Laurence Carter, Jun.

1700 The same. The same.

1701 Laurence Carter, Jun. James Winstanley.

ANNE.

1702 Sir George Beaumont, James Winstanley.

1705 The same..... The same.

1707 The same..... The same.

1708 The same..... The same.

1710 The same..... The same.

1713 The same..... The same.

GEORGE I.

1714 Sir George Beaumont, James Winstanley.

1719 George Noble, on the death of Winstanley.

1722 Sir George Beaumont. Sir Laurence Carter.

1726 Thomas Boothby Skrymsher, on Sir Lau-
rence Carter being made a Baron of the
Exchequer.

GEORGE II.

1727 Sir George Beaumont, George Wrighte.

1734 The same..... The same.

1741 The same..... The same.

1747 George Wrighte James Wigley.

1754 The same..... The same.

GEORGE III.

1761 George Wrighte James Wigley.

1765 Ant. James Keck, on the death of Wigley.

1766 John Darker, on the death of Wrighte.

1768 Hon. Booth Grey.... Colonel Eyre Coote.

1774 The same John Darker.

1780 The same The same.

1784 Shuckburgh Ashby, on the death of Darker.

— John Macnamara Chas. Loraine Smith.

1790 Th. Boothby Parkyns, Samuel Smith.

1796 Lord Rancliffe The same.

1800 Thos. Babington, on the death of Rancliffe.

1802 The same Samuel Smith.

1806 The same The same.

1807 The same The same.

1812 The same The same.

1818 John Mansfield Thomas Pares.

GEORGE IV.

1820 John Mansfield Thomas Pares.

1826 Sir C. Abney Hastings, Robert Otway Cave.

WILLIAM IV.

1830 Sir C. Abney Hastings, William Evans.

official returns of the population appear before 1564, when those returned to the Archdeacon of Leicester make the number of families 338; about the year 1600 137 persons were annually baptized, and 119 buried; in 1800 the average of baptisms was 453, and of burials 419. In 1792 there were about 14,675 inhabitants in Leicester; in 1800 16,983; in 1811 23,146 inhabitants, and 4604 houses; in 1821 30,125 inhabitants, and 6627 houses, inhabited by 6389 families. From this statement it would appear that from the conquest to 1564 Leicester had not increased by more than 16 families, which calculated at five to a family, as in the former case, would make an addition of only 80 persons; and proceeding on the same calculation there were in 1792 2933 houses or families; in 1800 3396; in 1811 4604; in 1821 6627 houses and 6389 families; from 1821 to 1830 it is probable that 600 or 700 houses have been built, and the population must necessarily have increased considerably.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor the City of Leicester was taxed at 30*l.* by tale, every ore of the value of 20 pence, (*ad numerum de 20 in ora*), and 15 quarts of honey; when the King went to war by land 12 burgesses went with him, if by sea 4 horses were sent as far as London to carry such things as were necessary. King William receives in lieu of all rents 42*l.* 10*s.* in weight; instead of a hawk 10*l.* by tale; instead of a sumpter horse 1*l.*; and from the officers of the mint 20*l.*, every ore of 20 pence value, of which Hugh de Grentemaisnel has the third penny. The King has 39 houses in Leicester; the Archbishop of York 2 houses, with sac and soc; Earl Hugh has 10 houses which belong to Barrow, 6 belonging to Cacheworde, and 1 belonging to Loughborough; Coventry Abbey has 30 houses; Croyland Abbey has 3 houses; Hugh de Grentemaisnel has 110 houses and 2 churches, and shares with the King 24 houses, he has also 37 burgesses and 37 houses, also 2 houses, 2 churches, and 4 houses in ruins; and Hugh de Witwile holds under him 5 houses; Robert de Veci holds 9 houses, and Godfrey de Wirce 2 houses; Henry de Ferrieris, and Robert Despenser have 1 burgess; the Countess Judith has 28 houses, 5*s.* 4*d.* from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mill, and 6 carucates of arable land without the town; she has 1 plough, and her homagers 3 ploughs, also 8 acres of meadow, and a wood 240 perches long and 120 broad: the Bishop of Lincoln has 10 carucates of arable, 5 ploughs were in the demesne, a mill, 2 churches, and 17 burgesses; 3 tenants with a priest held 4 ploughs; there were 20 acres of meadow. The wood of the whole sheriffwick, called Hereswood, is 4 miles long and 1 broad.¹ In 1199 there was a grant of liberties to the borough.² In 1205 William de Langton held in the suburbs without the East Gate 1 carucate.³ In 1227 the commonalty had a grant of a fair.⁴ In 1240 Walter Grendal claimed from the Prior of the Knights Hospitallers 3 virgates.⁵ In 1244 Matthew le Venour held lands.⁶ In 1250 the law of borough English, whereby the younger son used to be heir to his father, at the petition of all the burgesses, was altered, and the right of inheritance conferred on the eldest.⁷ In 1274 Robert de Monte Alto held a fee.⁸ In 1286 Robert le Fac and Amicia, his wife, recovered seizin from Elena, wife of William Sadinton, of 1 mess.⁹ In 1295 Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, held rents.¹⁰ In 1296 Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the King's brother, held the town and manor extent, with the pleas of court of the manor, as of the great court of Leicester.¹¹ In 1307 Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, had a grant of a fair.¹² In 1313 Robert Rabas and Alice, his wife, recovered seizin from Richard Jervyn and Letitia, his wife, of the third part of a mess. as the dower of the said Alice.¹³ In 1323 Henry, Earl of Lancaster, son of Edmund, brother and heir of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, did homage for the honor, town, and castle.¹⁴ In 1325 Roger Beler and Alice, his wife, held a burgage and 6*s.* 9*d.* rents, in Belgrave Gate.¹⁵ In 1327 Petronilla Oliver held messuages for Miravale Abbey;¹⁶ and in 1328 she recovered seizin from John Shirford of a mess.¹⁷ In 1329 the Bishop of Lincoln had a grant of free warren.¹⁸ In 1338 William de Herle, for Garendon Abbey, held 2*l.* rents.¹⁹ In 1343 John de Belgrave, Rector of Belgrave, and others, gave tenements and rents to Sulby Abbey.²⁰ In 1344 William Shotton, Rector of Colton, and William Cuddeworth, Chaplain, held lands for Miravale Abbey.²¹ In 1346 Alice Keller recovered seizin from Henry Gaddesby of 3 mess.²² In 1348 the Warden and Scholars of Merton College, Oxford, held lands.²³ In 1354 Richard de Beby gave to two chaplains, to celebrate divine service every day in a certain chantry, 12 mess. 25 shops, 4 tofts, 8 acres, and 60 perches of land.²⁴

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.

2 Calend. Rot. Char. 9.

3 22.

4 44.

5 Ab. Placitor. 107.

6 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 14.

7 Nichols's Leic. Vol. I. 300.

8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 55.

9 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 56.

10 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 129.

11 136.

12 Calend. Rot. Char. 140.

13 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 201.

14 277.

15 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 329.

16 Inq. ad quod dam. 237.

17 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 23.

18 Calend. Rot. Char. 162.

19 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 86.

20 Inq. ad quod dam. 312.

21 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 119.

22 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 185.

23 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 141.

24 Inq. ad quod dam. 326.

In 1357 Alice Keller recovered seizin from John Stouton of 5 mess.¹ In 1361 Henry, Duke of Lancaster, had a grant of a market and fair,² he also held the castle and honor extent;³ in the same year the castle and manor, and goal and mills, were assigned to Matilda, one of the daughters of Henry, Duke of Lancaster.⁴ In 1362 Matilda, wife of William, Duke of Bavaria, one of the daughters and heiresses of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, held the castle, honor, and manor, extent.⁵ In 1364 Robert de Herle held lands.⁶ In 1380 Roger Beler and Margaret, his wife, held rents.⁷ In 1391 Maria, wife of Roger Beler, formerly wife of John St. Clere, held 30s. rents:⁸ in the same year Robert Swillington and Margaret, his wife, held a mess. in Wyngerplace.⁹ In 1392 William Mercer, for the Mayor and commonalty of Leicester, held 8 mess. 15 cott. 2 shops, and 1 toft.¹⁰ In 1393 John Oxclif held 6 mess. and 15 cott.:¹¹ in the same year Ralph Crumwell, for Kirby Priory, held 15 mess. and 10 tofts.¹² In 1407 John Lovel, in right of his wife Matilda, daughter of Thomas Holand, held mess.¹³ In 1417 Roger Swillington had, within the chace of Leicester, Priorwood and Sheldonwood,¹⁴ and also in 1418.¹⁵ In 1420 Robert Swillington held lands and houses.¹⁶ In 1422 Matilda, wife of John Lovel, held a mess.¹⁷ In 1427 Joan, wife of Roger Swillington, had mess.; she also had within the chase of Leicester 18 acres, and Priorwood and Sheldonwood.¹⁸ In 1428 Margaret, daughter and heiress of Roger Swillington, held tenements and Leicester chace.¹⁹ In 1436 Richard Hastings held 3 crofts.²⁰ In 1455 Leonard Hastings held 3 crofts.²¹ In 1460 Everard Digby held a mess.²² In 1468 Philip Purefoy held lands.²³ In 1472 Joan, wife of John Lovell, had 2 burgages and 5 cottages, as of the honor of Leicester.²⁴ In 1473 the townsmen had a grant of a fair for seven days.²⁵ In 1483 William Hastings held mess. and lands,²⁶ he also held the offices of Seneschal and Keeper of the castle, chace, and forest, and feodary and park-keeper of all the parks of the honor of Leicester.²⁶ In 1521 William, Thomas, and Roger Wigston, and William Fisher, for William Fisher and John Thorpe, chaplains of the Hospital of William Wigston, in Leicester, and the poor thereof, held lands.²⁷

MONASTIC FOUNDATIONS.

THE ABBEY of St. Mary-de-Pratis, situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile N. E. from the town, now forming a kind of suburb of Leicester, was founded in 1143, by Robert Fitz Robert, or Robert Bossu, (second son of Robert Bellomonte), second Earl of Leicester, for Augustine Canons Regular; he endowed it with the lands belonging to the Collegiate Church within the Castle, and was buried in the Abbey. Petronilla, wife of Robert Blanchmains, third Earl of Leicester, built the nave of the Abbey Church, and was buried in the choir. The Abbot was frequently summoned to Parliament, but in 1353 he claimed exemption from serving because he did not hold of the King by barony, but in frank almoigne, his Abbey having been founded by Robert Fitz Robert, and not by the Crown. Like most other extensive monastic foundations it was frequently honoured by visits from the Kings of England,—thus we find that Richard II. and his Queen, and retinue, were sumptuously entertained and lodged here. It was in this house that Cardinal Wolsey breathed his last, November 29th 1530, on his journey from York to London. There never were more than twenty Monks in the house. In 1291 the Abbey had pensions from the following churches, viz., Barkby 1*l*, Blaby 2*l*, Husbands Bosworth 3*l*, Croft 2*l*, Dishley 6*s*. 8*d*, Eastwell 13*s*. 4*d*. and a ball of wax, Hareston 5*s*. and a ball of wax, North Kilworth 2*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*, Lockington 2*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*, Queniborough 2*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*, Sheepshead 1*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*, Thedingworth 13*s*. 4*d*, Thornton 1*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*, Thurnby 1*l*. 10*s*, Whatton 1*l*.: portions from the Vicarages of Barkby, Lockington, Queniborough, Sheepshead, Thedingworth, Thornton, and Thurnby; portion from Husbands Bosworth 13*s*. 4*d*, Glenfield 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*, Willoughby Waterless 6*s*. 8*d*.: and its Temporalities in this county were 137*l*. 2*s*.²⁸ In 1535 the possessions of the Abbey were as follows:

	John Bourcher, Abbot.	£.	s.	d.
Bedfordshire—Rectory appropriated: Sharnbrook		11	0	0
Buckinghamshire—Rectory appropriated: Chesham		13	6	8
Carried forward,		£24	6	8

1 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 246, 255.	10 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 160.	19 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 127.
2 Calend. Rot. Char. 184.	11 167.	20 179.
3 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 234.	12 170.	21 271.
4 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 263.	13 316.	22 308.
5 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 247.	14 Vol. IV. 30.	23 343.
6 266.	15 35.	24 356.
7 Vol. III. 29.	16 50.	25 Calend. Rot. Char. 204.
8 132.	17 73.	26 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 415.
9 139.	18 118.	27 471.

28 Pope Nich. Taxatio.

Brought forward	£24	6	8
<i>Derbyshire</i> —Rectories appropriated: Middleton 4 <i>l</i> , Winster 1 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i>	5	13	0
Rents: Countesbury 6 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Elton 10 <i>s</i> , Haddon 1 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Meadowpluck 22 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Middleton Moor 28 <i>l</i> , Staunton 17 <i>s</i> , Winster 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Youlgrave 2 <i>l</i> . 11 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i>	62	6	8
<i>Lancashire</i> —Rents: Lokerham manor, with the Rectory,	83	6	8
<i>Leicestershire</i> —Profits arising from Rectories and Chapels appropriated: Baggrave 4 <i>l</i> , Bagworth 4 <i>l</i> , Barkby 20 <i>l</i> . 8 <i>s</i> , Barrow 10 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Billesdon 6 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Bitteswell 7 <i>l</i> , Brentingby 1 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Cosby 10 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Eaton 5 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Enderby 8 <i>l</i> , Evington 8 <i>l</i> , Heming- ton 6 <i>l</i> , Humberstone 10 <i>l</i> , Leicester, St. Mary-de-Castro, 5 <i>l</i> , All Saints', St. Leonard's, St. Martin's, St. Nicholas's, and St. Peter's, Mountsorrel 2 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> , Newton near Clifton 7 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Queniborough 11 <i>l</i> . 16 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Quorndon 8 <i>l</i> , Rolleston 2 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Sheepshead 7 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> , Thedingworth 14 <i>l</i> , Thorpe Arnold 6 <i>l</i> , Thornton 3 <i>l</i> , Thurnby 8 <i>l</i> , Whiston 8 <i>l</i> , Woodhouse 16 <i>s</i> , 8 <i>d</i>	180	9	0
Portions: Braunston 1 <i>l</i> , Croxton Abbey 1 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> , Diseworth 3 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Garendon Abbey 2 <i>l</i> , Glenfield 12 <i>s</i> , Willoughby Waterless 3 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i>	9	4	0
Pensions: Barkby 1 <i>l</i> , Blaby 3 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> , Boresworth 3 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Croft 2 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> , Eastwell 1 <i>l</i> , Hareston 9 <i>s</i> , Hathern 2 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> , Kilworth 2 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Lockington 2 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Sheepsbee 1 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Thedingworth 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Whatton 1 <i>l</i> , Wigston 1 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i>	22	17	8
Tithes: Hungarton 4 <i>l</i> , Leicester, St. Leonard's 2 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , St. Martin's 7 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , and the churches of Barrow, Mountsorrel, Quorndon, and Woodhouse	16	5	8
Rents in various manors, villages, hamlets, &c.: the village of the Abbey, with Woodgate, 13 <i>l</i> . 19 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Appleby 6 <i>d</i> , Anstey 15 <i>l</i> . 11 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> , Baggrave 22 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Barkby 9 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Barrow 2 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . Barsby 10 <i>s</i> . 1 <i>d</i> , Belgrave 10 <i>l</i> . 18 <i>s</i> , Billesdon 2 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> , Bitteswell 5 <i>l</i> . 11 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> , Blaby 1 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> , Bosworth with Pynselade 5 <i>l</i> . 18 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> , Burstall 6 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Burton Overy 12 <i>s</i> , Cosby 1 <i>l</i> . 7 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> , Cossington 1 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , South Croxton 1 <i>l</i> . 19 <i>s</i> , Desford 8 <i>s</i> , Enderby 10 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> , Fleckney 1 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> , Foxton 1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> , Frisby 2 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> , Gaddesby and Newbold 7 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>s</i> , Glenfield 16 <i>s</i> , Harborough 1 <i>s</i> , Hemington 3 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Holme near Newton 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Horsepool Grange 5 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Hough- ton 5 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Howes 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Humberstone 3 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> , Hungarton 2 <i>l</i> . 19 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> , Ilstone 10 <i>s</i> , Ingarsby 81 <i>l</i> , Keyham 16 <i>s</i> , Kilby 1 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> , Kirby Belers 18 <i>s</i> . 1 <i>d</i> , Kirkby Malory 15 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Knaptoft 1 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Knighton 5 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> , Laundershay 4 <i>l</i> , Laughton, Lilleburne, and Thorpe, 3 <i>l</i> . 19 <i>s</i> . 5 <i>d</i> , Leicester, with Bruntingthorpe, 30 <i>l</i> . 8 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Leire 9 <i>s</i> . 5 <i>d</i> , Littlethorpe near Broughton 3 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Lockington 55 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> . 5 <i>d</i> , Mey- sham 6 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> , Mountsorrel 3 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> , Mousley 5 <i>l</i> . 11 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Noseley 14 <i>s</i> , Oadby 1 <i>l</i> . 19 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Okethorp 1 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Oldfield 3 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> , Othorpe 8 <i>d</i> , Quorndon 4 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> , Scalford 5 <i>s</i> , Scraftoft 1 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Shackerstone 1 <i>s</i> , Sheepshead 11 <i>l</i> . 17 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Shethesby 10 <i>l</i> . Shortasylee and Hartys- borne 1 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Skeffington 1 <i>l</i> . 18 <i>s</i> , Stanton-under-Bardon 16 <i>s</i> , Stoke 1 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> , Stoughton 55 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> , Sutton 1 <i>l</i> . 19 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> , Theding- worth 2 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> , Thorpe Arnold 2 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> , Thorpe near Cosby 1 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> , Thornton 1 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Thurstaston 1 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> , Thurmaston 12 <i>l</i> . 8 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Walton 1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> , Wanlip 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Westcotes near Leicester 12 <i>l</i> , Whatton 1 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Wheston 2 <i>l</i> . 8 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> , Willoughby Waterless 2 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> , Woodhouse 6 <i>l</i> . Worthington 1 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . Rents from the King's Ex- chequer 6 <i>l</i>	467	13	6
Profits from pleas, amercements, perquisites of court &c.: Anstey, Bitteswell, Bosworth and Pynselade, Burton Overy, Cosby, Glen- field, Hungarton, Lockington, Sheepshead, Stoughton, Theding- worth, and Thurmaston.	3	9	6
<i>Lincolnshire</i> —Rents: Boston	2	16	8
<i>Middlesex</i> —Rents: London	13	0	0
<i>Northamptonshire</i> —Rectories &c. appropriated: Brackley 13 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Hatsoo 8 <i>s</i> , Kilburne 8 <i>l</i>	21	11	4
Portion from Billesdon church, by the Abbey there	0	6	8
Pensions: Claycot 1 <i>l</i> , Farnynghoo 2 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> , Rokeby 1 <i>l</i> . Segres- ham 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i>	5	0	0
Carried forward,	£918	7	0

[LEICESTER.]

Brought forward,	£918	7	0
Rents: Brackley 5 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , Brixworth 4 <i>s.</i> , Farnynghoo 11 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , Lelborne 1 <i>l.</i> , Northampton 5 <i>s.</i> , Segresham 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , Shuckburgh 9 <i>s.</i> , Welton 2 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	27	16	10
Profits from pleas: Brackley, Farnynghoo, and Segresham	0	19	0
Nottinghamshire—Rents: Nottingham town	0	6	6
Warwickshire—Rectories &c. appropriated: Bronesov 8 <i>l.</i> , Bultington 17 <i>l.</i> , Clifton 8 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	32	10	10
Portion from Coventry Priory	1	0	0
Rents: Barvangle 18 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , the manor of Berwood 13 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Bramcote 6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Bulkington 17 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Merston 15 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> , Sowe 8 <i>d.</i> , Stockingford 3 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Webtoft 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	31	7	6
Profit from pleas: Barvangle, Bramcote and Webtoft	0	9	6
Sum Total, £1062	0	4	

Payments.

To the Bishop of Lincoln, for Hungarton and Humberstone churches, 2 <i>l.</i> ; to Trentham Priory, for Barkby church, 5 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; to Shene Priory, for Braunston, Evington, Humberstone, Thorpe Arnold, and Kirkby, 12 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; to the Vicar of Hungarton 8 <i>l.</i> ; to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, for Sharnbrook, 5 <i>l.</i> ; to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, for Youlgrave, 6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; to the Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, 8 <i>l.</i> ; to the Vicar of Brackley 7 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; to the Vicar of St. Leonard's, Leicester, 6 <i>l.</i> ; to the Chaplain of the Chantry of Queniborough 2 <i>l.</i>	63	2	0
Rents: to Lord Delawarre, for lands in Burstall; to the Warden of Sapcote, for lands in Baggrave; to the Master of St. John of Je- rusalem, in England, for lands in Baggrave; to Miravale Abbey, for land in Leicester; to Leicester College; to St. Nicholas's Church, Leicester, for a meadow; to the King, for the rents of some shops; to the Earl of Oxford, for lands in Laughton; to Sulby Abbey, for lands in Mousley; to the Knights Hospitallers, for lands in Keyham; to the Inhabitants of Bramcote, for a com- mon; to the Master of St. Giles's, London, for a tenement; to Clerkenwell Priory, for a tenement.	13	6	0
Fees: to the Earl of Huntingdon, chief Seneschal of the Monastery, 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; and others.	36	11	0
Clear Annual value at the dissolution, £951	14	5	

In 1296 Henry Greyton held the advowson of the Abbey, under the Earl of Lancaster.² In 1300 the Abbey had a grant of warren.³ In 1306 Richard de Brecheleye held 5*s.* rents for the Abbey.⁴ In 1311 William Auniphelys had a grant of 5*l.* rents for the Abbey.⁵ In 1312 the Abbey paid a fine of 20*s.* for license to enter upon a lay fee in the Abbey Gate.⁶ In 1314 Simon de Seneville, for the Abbey, had a grant of the honor of Leicester.⁷ In 1322 John Tours held lands for the Abbey.⁸ In 1344 the Abbey obtained license to retain a certain lane, for the enlargement of a house, which it acquired from Henry, Earl of Lancaster.⁹ In 1534 an inquisition was held respecting the lands of St. Mary's Abbey.¹⁰ In 1535 the Abbey held the churches of St. Martin, St. Mary, All Saints, St. Peter, St. Leonard, and St. Nicholas.¹¹ In the reign of Charles II. the Abbey was burnt by a Royalist party from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, under the command of Henry Hastings, Lord Loughborough. At the dissolution the site of the Abbey was purchased by William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, and afterwards sold, in 1562, to Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, who, in 1568, sold it to Sir Edward Hastings. In 1622 William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, held it by purchase from James I. In 1733 it was sold to Lord William Manners.¹² It is now the property of Lord Huntingtower.

AUGUSTINE FRIARS, OR EREMITES. Their House was called St. Catherine's Priory, and was situated a little above the West Bridge. The revenues of it at the dissolution amounted to only 1*l.* 2*s.* per ann. and the site was granted to John Bellowe and John Broxholme. In 1597 it belonged to Robert Temple and subsequently to — Cradock.¹³ It is now the site of Mr. Kelly's Brace Manufactory, who has a neat dwelling house contiguous, built by the late John Heyrick, Esq.

1 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. 165 to

148.

2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140.

3 Calend. Rot. Char. 131.

4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 213.

5 Inq. ad quod dam. 232.

6 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 191.

7 Inq. ad quod dam. 244.

8 274.

9 314.

10 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 480.

11 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. 148.

12 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 251.

13 Vol. III. 300.

BLACK FRIARS. Their house stood near St. Martin's Church, and was founded about 1250 by Simon de Montfort, second Earl of Leicester. St. Clement's Church, situate near the north gate of the town, was given to the Black Friars, having so little revenue in 1220 as to be scarcely sufficient to maintain a chaplain. In 1284 the Friars Preacher held tenements.¹ At the dissolution the sum total of the revenues was 2*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* and the House, &c. belonging to the Black Friars was granted to Henry, Marquis of Dorset, and Thomas Duport.

ST. CATHERINE'S PRIORY. See Augustine Friars.

GREY FRIARS. The Priory was founded by Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and stood on the south side of St. Martin's churchyard. Their church was called St. Trinity, where Richard III. was buried, and where Henry VII. erected an alabaster Monument to his memory. The sum total of their revenues at the dissolution amounted to 1*l.* 4*s.* The site and all the tenements were granted in 1536 to John Bellowe and John Broxholme. The church was soon after demolished, and the premises afterwards came to Robert Catlyn, and afterwards to Robert Heyrick. In 1711 they were sold to Thomas Noble whose devisee, Roger Ruding, sold them to various purchasers.² New Street crosses this site from north to south, that is, from Peacock Lane to Friar Lane. An attempt has recently been made to prove this space to be extra parochial, but it has failed.

THE COLLEGE of St. Mary-de-Castro, situated near the Castle on the south side of the College of the New Work, was founded by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, about 1144, in lieu of the College appropriated to St. Mary's Abbey, for a Dean and seven Prebends. In 1107 Robert Bellomont, Earl of Leicester and Mellent, placed within the church of St. Mary-de-Castro a Dean and twelve Secular Canons, and confirmed the churches of All Saints', St. Peter's, and St. Martin's to them, which had been given by Ralph Boteler, and appropriated all the churches in Leicester, except St. Margaret's, and all the churches within the Soke of Sheepshead, which includes Sheepshead, Dishley, Hathern, Whatton and Lockington. In 1143 the Canons, and all the property belonging to the College, were transferred by Robert Bossu, his son, to Leicester Abbey. He subsequently refounded the College and placed in it a Dean and seven Canons. At the dissolution its revenues were as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Leicestershire</i> —Oblations before the Images of St. Mary-de-Brigge and } St. James 1 <i>l.</i> Tithes in the parish 13 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>	14	7	5
Site of the College, gardens, &c.	0	9	0
Rents: Leicester	10	12	6
Sum Total, £25	8	11	

Payments.

To the King 5 <i>s.</i> ; to New Work College, Leicester, 6 <i>s.</i>	0	11	0
Clear Annual value, £23	12	11 ³	

Salaries of Dean and Prebends.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Dean's Stipend	4	19	2	Fourth Prebend	2	19	7
First Prebend	3	16	3	Fifth Prebend	2	19	7
Second Prebend	2	19	7	Sixth Prebend	2	19	7
Third Prebend	2	19	7	Seventh Prebend	2	19	7

In 1252 the Canons of St. Mary-de-Castro had a grant of 300 acres in the Forest near Leicester.⁴ At the dissolution the lands of the College were granted in fee farm to the Corporation of Leicester.²

NEW WORK COLLEGE, which stood on the west side of the Newark, was founded in 1355, by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, in honour of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, for a Dean, thirteen Canons Secular, three Clerks, six Choristers, and one Minister or Verger; the Duke was buried here in 1360, and the College was finished by his successor John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Within the Collegiate Church, which is said to have been a beautiful little structure, were buried Constance, wife of John of Gaunt and daughter of Peter, King of Castile, Mary Bohun, Countess of Hereford, mother of the Hero of Agincourt, Henry V., &c. According to Leland, the Cloisters on the south-west side of the Collegiate Church were "large and faire," and the Houses in the compass of the area of the College "stately." The large "Almose House" (Trinity Hospital) the same writer also describes as "standing withyn the quadrangle of the area of the College." The Church was demolished

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 87. | 2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 297. | 3 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. 172.
4 Calend. Rot. Char. 79.

before 1690. Some slight remains of the ruins of the College are still to be seen, an arch or two of the vaults being visible under the cellar of a house, formerly used as a Boarding School. Its revenues at the dissolution in 1535 were as follows:

Robert Boone, Dean.		£.	s.	d.
<i>Derbyshire</i> —Rectory appropriated: Duffield		36	0	0
Rents: tenements in Childerton manor		16	0	0
<i>Gloucestershire</i> —Rents: Chedworth 8 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> , Kempsford 99 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> , Southorpe 17 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>		124	10	7
<i>Lancashire</i> —Rectory appropriated: Preston in Amounderness		41	17	0
<i>Leicestershire</i> —Site of the College, gardens, houses, and demesne lands within the precincts		25	9	7
Rents: Knighton 2 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> , the town of Leicester 88 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , from Vaudy Abbey, for lands &c. in Burton Lazars, 6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>		27	13	0
<i>Middlesex</i> —Rents: tenements in London		2	19	8
<i>Northamptonshire</i> —Rectories, &c. appropriated: Crangesley 18 <i>l.</i> , Higham Ferrers 18 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Irchester 24 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> , Raund 26 <i>l.</i> , Shilton, part of Higham Ferrers, 6 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>		93	19	3
Rents: Chester by the Water 19 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Crangesley 14 <i>l.</i> , Wolleston cum Bray 53 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>		87	11	1
<i>Nottinghamshire</i> —Rectory appropriated: Arnold		6	0	0
<i>Pembrokeshire</i> —Rectory appropriated: Pembray		104	0	0
<i>Staffordshire</i> —Rents: tenements of the honor of Tutbury		66	13	4
<i>Warwickshire</i> —Rents: tenements in Draycot manor		13	0	0
<i>Wiltshire</i> —Rectory appropriated: Hanyngton		15	0	0
Rents: Ashley 18 <i>l.</i> , Hanyngdon 55 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Inglesham 8 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ..		81	12	0
<i>Yorkshire</i> —Rectory appropriated: Bradford		50	0	0
Rents: Hemsall		17	13	4
Sum Total, £888 8 2				

Payments.

To St. John's Hospital, Leicester, 5 <i>s.</i> ; to the Bishop of Lincoln 6 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; to the Bishop of Chester 2 <i>l.</i> ; to the Bishop of Salisbury 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln 2 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; to the Dean of York 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; to Lincoln Cathedral 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; to the Vicar of Hanyngdon 1 <i>l.</i> ; to Tutbury Priory, for Duffield, 10 <i>l.</i> ; to Coventry Priory, for Duffield, 1 <i>l.</i> ; to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield as Vicar of Cranesly 8 <i>l.</i> Payments to one hundred paupers in the Bede House, and ten wardens, of the foundation of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, weekly to each poor person 7 <i>d.</i> , and to each custos 10 <i>d.</i> , and to seven widows 1 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> , making 176 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> per ann.: 2 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> was also distributed among them on certain days in the year; 9 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> was allowed for firewood; and 9 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per ann. for coats and hoods for fifty of the poor, each containing 5 yards, at 9 <i>d.</i> per yard: and 8 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> for masses said for the souls of Henry, Earl of Lancaster; John, Duke of Lancaster; Henry IV. King of England and France; Constance, Duchess of Lancaster; Blanch, Duchess of Lancaster; Isabella, Duchess of Lancaster; and Maria Darby. To the Dean of the College near the Castle 2 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ; to the Guild of Corpus Christi 1 <i>l.</i> ; to the Duchy of Lancaster 4 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; to the Queen of England, for the manors of Ferford 6 <i>d.</i> , Hanyngton 4 <i>s.</i> , and Highwith 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> ; to Bewley Abbey, for Inglesham manor, 19 <i>s.</i> ; to Lord Mordaunt, for Hall manor, 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>				
Fees: to Lord Hastings, Chief Seneschal, 2 <i>l.</i> ; and others.				
Clear Annual value, £595 7 4 ¹				

Salaries of the Prebends.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
First Prebend, valued at	44	6	8	Eighth Prebend, valued at . .	14	5	8
Second Prebend	15	11	7	Ninth Prebend	15	15	6
Third Prebend	15	6	8	Tenth Prebend	14	15	0
Fourth Prebend	15	4	4	Eleventh Prebend	14	6	8
Fifth Prebend	15	0	4	Twelfth Prebend	15	6	8
Sixth Prebend	14	10	8	Thirteenth Prebend	14	13	4
Seventh Prebend	14	9	2				

¹ Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. 172.

	Salaries of Choristers.	£.	s.	d.
Two singers of the Chantry founded by John of Gaunt, each		6	13	4
One singer of the Chantry founded by Lady Mary Harvey		5	6	8
One singer of the Chantry founded by William Elvett		5	6	8
Two singers of the Chantry founded by William Wigston, each		7	0	0
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PENITENTIA CHRISTI FRIARS. They wore sackcloth. Out of the ten Houses in number in England one was settled in Leicester. They were suppressed in 1307 by order of the council of Lyons.

WHITE FRIARS. When founded and by whom not known. It stood near the North Gate. No traces of the building are now to be seen.

CHURCHES, PARISHES, &c.

ALL SAINTS, including the ancient parish of St. Michael, and the greater part of St. Clement and St. Peter, which were united to it in 1599, contains 3440 inhabitants, 725 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 1211*l.* 9s. In 1564 the number of families in the parish was 27. The Church, which is situated in Higher Cross Street, is a small modern erection with a low tower. The King is patron of the Vicarage.—P. N. T. with Vicarage 3*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 8*l.* 3s. 8d. In 1584 the whole of the income of the living was 8*l.* at the utmost. In 1762 200*l.* and in 1802 200*l.* were given by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, for the augmentation of the Vicarage; in 1815 1000*l.* and in 1824 400*l.* were also given from the Parliamentary grant. The church was formerly appropriated to Leicester Abbey.

ST. GEORGE'S, a Chapel, having a district assigned to it within the parish of St. Margaret. This chapel is an elegant Gothic structure, and is a very happy modern specimen of the pointed style. The ceremonial stone was laid on Friday, August 29th, 1823, by the Right Hon. Earl Howe, at that time Master of St. John's Lodge of Masons held in Leicester. The exterior of the building was finished and the weather vane fixed on the spire on Saturday, December 31st, 1825. The chapel was opened for divine service on Sunday, the 18th of February, 1827, under a license granted for that purpose, by the Bishop of Lincoln, and consecrated on Tuesday the 21st of August, 1827. The chapel will seat about 2000 persons. It is 92 feet in length and 64 in breadth: the height of the tower and spire 170 feet. The expence of the erection was defrayed by His Majesty's Commissioners for building additional churches in populous parishes, and the site purchased by voluntary contributions. Mr. W. Parsons, of Leicester was the Architect employed by the Commissioners in the erection of the chapel. A beautiful painted window (furnished by private subscription) is placed over the altar; and the Reading Desk and Pulpit are very elegant and well deserving attention. George Pochin Esq. of Barkby Hall, near Leicester, has lately most liberally given to the chapel an excellent clock.

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[LEICESTER.]

ST. NICHOLAS'S, contains 1540 inhabitants, 336 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 521*l.* 17*s.* In 1564 the number of families in the parish was 22. The Church, which is situate in St. Nicholas' Street (formerly Shambles Lane), has a square tower of Saxon architecture. The Jewry Wall nearly adjoins the church, and the latter appears to have been partly constructed with materials taken from the ruins of the former. Some of the arches so much resemble those of the Jewry Wall that it has been supposed they both originally belonged to one building, or at least were built at the same period. Within a few past years a fruitless attempt has been made to obtain a sufficient sum by public subscription to rebuild this church, which had been condemned as unsafe. It has however lately undergone a thorough repair with very great advantages to its internal appearance and convenience, considering its great antiquity: it is now made attractive by its neatness and comfort. It was re-opened during the summer of 1830, and bids fair to endure as many generations as have already passed since its erection. The King is patron of the Vicarage.—P. N. T. with Vicarage 3*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 3*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* In 1714 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave by lot 200*l.* for the augmentation of the Vicarage; in 1759 200*l.*; in 1764 200*l.*; in 1800 200*l.*; in 1813, by lot from the Parliamentary grant, 600*l.*; in 1823 200*l.*, and in 1824 200*l.* in like manner. In 1416 Sir R. Hastings held the advowson.¹ The church was formerly appropriated to Leicester Abbey.

ST. LEONARD'S, with Abbey and Woodgate, contains 490 inhabitants, 109 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 239*l.* 6*s.* In 1349 380 persons died of the plague in this small parish. In 1564 the number of families in the parish was 32. The Church which was situated near the North Bridge, was destroyed in the civil wars of the reign of Charles I., but its churchyard is still used as a burial ground for the parish. Lord Huntingtower is Lord of the manor. The King is patron of the Vicarage, and the Vicar of St. Margaret's is now generally presented with the Vicarage of St. Leonard's.—P. N. T. besides the Vicarage, 2*l.* 10*s.* and 1*l.* 5*s.* Vicar 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 6*l.* In 1737 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave by lot 200*l.* for its augmentation. The church in 1220 was appropriated to Leicester Abbey.

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPEL. See St. Andrew's Hospital.

ST. AUGUSTINE and ST. COLUMBARIUS, were two Churches or Chapels under one roof, at the east end of St. Nicholas' Church, and their site was afterwards called Holy Bones. They were demolished in 1087.

ST. CLEMENT'S, situate near the North Gate of the town, was given to the Black Friars in 1220. Its revenues were so slender as to be scarcely sufficient to maintain a chaplain. The parish was afterwards united partly to St. Nicholas and partly to All Saints. The church has long since been destroyed. Before 1220 it was appropriated to Leicester Abbey.

ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL. There appears to have been a Chapel of this name, but the history of it is lost.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, was situated in what are called the Back Lanes, which were burnt down in 1173, and the church was demolished about 1490 and the parish united to All Saints.—P. N. T. with Vicarage 1*l.* In 1220 it was appropriated to Leicester Abbey.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, was situated between All Saints' and St. Martin's. It was demolished in 1573 having been sold, on account of its being decayed, to the Corporation by Queen Elizabeth for 35*l.*, the Corporation covenanting to build a substantial School House within a year after the date, covered with slate. The parish was united to All Saints in 1590, and the Vicarage House was taken down at the same time, only 5*l.* per ann. belonging to it.—P. N. T. Vicarage 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 2*l.* 5*s.* In 1220 the church was appropriated to Leicester Abbey. In 1564 the number of families in the parish was 27.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHAPEL, stood without the walls, at the end of Southgate Street, near where the Infirmary now stands. In 1220 it belonged to the Canons of St. Mary-de-Castro.

TRINITY CHURCH. See Grey Friars Priory.

ABBEY and WOODGATE. Extra Parochial, locally situated in St. Leonard's parish, contains 32 acres, 15 inhabitants, 2 houses. Lord Huntingtower is sole proprietor and Lord of the manor.—In 1301 William Auniphelys, for the Abbot of Leicester, had a grant of 3 mess.²

BISHOP'S FEE. Extra Parochial, locally situated in St. Margaret's parish, on the east side of the town; the extent, number of inhabitants, houses, &c. cannot be

¹ Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 565. | ² Inq. ad quod dam. 232.

separately ascertained, they are in fact included in St. Margaret's parish. The principal proprietors are Lord Huntingtower, who is Lord of the manor, Thomas Miller, Esq. Thomas Paget, Esq. and John Atkins, Esq. Alderman of London.

At the conquest the Bishop of Lincoln held 10 carucates, there were 5 ploughs in the demesne, a mill, 2 churches, and 17 burgesses; 3 villans with a priest and 12 bordars had 4 ploughs; there were 20 acres of meadow.¹ In 1140 the manor was exchanged by the Bishop of Lincoln with Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, for the manor of Westcotes, with its appurtenances in Knighton. It was afterwards exchanged by Leicester Abbey, to whom Robert Bossu gave it, for lands in Asfordby and Seagrave. In 1584 Henry Harrington held the manor.²

BLACK FRIARS. Extra Parochial, contains 597 inhabitants, 144 houses.

CASTLE VIEW. Extra Parochial, hund. of Guthlaxton, adjoining the Newark, contains 6 acres, 149 inhabitants, 27 houses. The King, as Duke of Lancaster, is sole proprietor.—It contains all the land within the outward wall of the ancient Castle of Leicester, which was built by the Earls of Mercia; being destroyed at the conquest Hugh de Grentemaisnel rebuilt it, and Robert Bellomonte, Earl of Leicester and Mellent, in 1103, re-founded the Collegiate Church within its precincts. In 1173 it was defended by Anketil Malory against Henry II. and was, after being delivered into the King's hands, demolished in 1176, and was afterwards re-edified and fortified by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; it was subsequently the residence of the Dukes of Lancaster. It was almost ruined during the civil wars of the reign of Charles I. being fortified alternately by the King and Parliament.

NEW WORKS OF NEWARK. Hund. of Guthlaxton. Extra Parochial, as being under Castleguard by an old grant from the Crown, contains 4 acres, and including the paddock and plantation of John Pares, Esq. about 21 acres, 219 inhabitants, 40 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 181*l.* 7*s.*—Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and his son Henry, Duke of Lancaster, erected some extensive buildings adjacent to the buildings of the old Castle, and John of Gaunt added very considerably to the already extensive pile. Some of the surrounding walls remain, which indicate that it was inclosed, being bounded on the north by the old Castle, on the west by a branch of the Soar, and on the south and east by the suburbs of the town. A Gateway of a castellated form still remains, on the east side, called the Magazine, so named from the circumstance of its having been purchased by the county and applied to the use of the Trainbands in 1682. On the west side of the Newark was the College, together with the church of St. Mary-de-Castro, and the Hospital. The Cloisters of the Collegiate Church fronted the Hospital, and two of the chantry houses are nearly in their original state. In making excavations in and about the Newark subterranean passages have presented themselves, generally in a direction towards the Castle.

SOUTH FIELDS, or ST. MARY'S FIELDS. Extra Parochial, contains 606 acres, 762 inhabitants, 199 houses. The Freemens' piece is now appropriated to the use of the Freemen and Freemens' Widows, and is open from the beginning of May till Christmas Fair.—Queen Elizabeth gave them to Francis Hastings, and in 1585 the Corporation of Leicester purchased them from Mr. Hastings.

WHITE FRIARS. Extra Parochial, contains 207 inhabitants, 50 houses.

DISSENTERS CHAPELS or MEETING HOUSES.

BAPTISTS. Have Chapels in Harvey Lane, Friar Lane, Archdeacon Lane, St. Peter's Lane, York Street, Dover Street, Cosby Street, and a new one now erecting (1830) between Upper Charles Street and Granby Street.

EPISCOPALIAN BAPTISTS. Ebenezer Chapel, Womens Lane, built in 1803.

HUNTINGTONIANS. Have Chapels in Free School Lane and Bond Street.

INDEPENDENTS. Have Chapels in Bond Street and Gallowtree Gate.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS. Their Chapel is in Soar Lane.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS. Have Chapels in Barkby Lane and Millstone Lane.

QUAKERS. Have a place of worship in Deadman's Lane.

ROMAN CATHOLICS. Have a large Gothic Chapel, situate in Wellington Street.

SWEDENBORGIANS. Have a place of worship in Sanvey Gate.

UNITARIANS. Their place of worship, called the Great Meeting House, is in Bond Street, St. Margaret's parish, it was built in 1708, and is capable of containing from 800 to 1000 persons.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS. Have Chapels in Bishopsgate Street, and the Friars.

HOSPITALS.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, or Chapel, was founded by William the Leper, or William Blanchmains. In 1590 it belonged to St. Leonard's Hospital.

¹ Domesday, Vol. I. 230. ² Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 567.
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BENT'S HOSPITAL. Several sums of money have been left for the four widows of this Hospital, who reside on the ground floor of St. John's Hospital. Its principal support is derived from an estate left by Mr. John Bent, Mayor of Leicester, producing 24*l.* per annum. Each of the widows have 2*s.* per week, and 13*s.* per ann. for coals, candles, and oatmeal. The almswomen are appointed by the Corporation.

ST. EDMUND'S HOSPITAL. See Spital Hospital.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, situate in All Saints' parish, is of very ancient foundation. In the church of the hospital was a Guild, founded in 1478 by Piers Aller and his wife. In 1329 Philip Danett, for St. John's Hospital, held 5*l.* rents.¹ In 1484 the Dean and Canons of St. Mary, in the Newark, were the patrons of it, by the gift of Edward IV. At the dissolution the lands belonging to it were purchased by the Corporation; and in 1592 the site of it was granted to Thomas Clark for a Wool Hall, on condition of his leaving it to the Corporation. In the reign of James I. the Wool Hall having become useless the Corporation placed six poor widows in it. There have been several sums of money left for the benefit of the six widows of this Hospital and the four widows of Bent's Hospital, amounting to 20 or 30*l.* per annum; but its chief support arises from a Collection made on St. John's Day, yearly, in St. Martin's Church, when the whole body Corporate attend. The Corporation appoint to the vacancies in the Hospital as they occur.

ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL, was founded by William Blanchmains, who was a leper, fourth son of Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester. In 1307 Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, gave lands to the Hospital,² (see Sharnford). In 1329 Philip Danet gave 5 mess. and 7½ yard lands in Whetstone, Croft, and Frisby near Galby; and all the lands of the Hospital were granted by Henry IV. to the new College, called Newark. It was dissolved in 1460 and its revenues given to William, Lord Hastings, who in 1466 gave them to St. Mary's Church in the Newark; and at the general dissolution the lands of the Hospital were granted to Robert Catlyn, and subsequently sold in 1592 to the Corporation.

NEW HOSPITAL. See Wigston's.

SIMON'S HOSPITAL, situate in Blue Boar Lane, was founded in 1700 by Matthew Simons, for six single women. He endowed it with an allowance to each inmate of 3*l.* per annum, and 15 cwt. of coals. His Trustees, of whom Clement Winstanley, Esq. is one, have the nomination to the vacancies as they occur.

SPITAL HOSPITAL, commonly called St. Edmund's Hospital, was founded by William Leprosus, or Blanchmains, fourth son of Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester. It was pulled down in 1782 and six other almshouses built in St. Margaret's Church Lane.

TRINITY HOSPITAL, situate on the north side of the Collegiate Church, was founded by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, in 1330, for fifty old men, and five women as nurses, with a Master, four Chaplains, two Clerks, and a Chapel. In 1354 it was enlarged by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who added fifty more inmates and five more nurses, and ordered that a third part of the whole number should be women, and he placed them under the care of the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church of the Newark. The inmates of this charity are at present one hundred men and twelve women; and the weekly stipend of each is 3*s.* 8½*d.* The wardenship of the Hospital was sold for 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and in 1609 the Earl sold it to the Corporation of Leicester. The Mayor, for the time being, is the Master of it, and the four senior Aldermen Assistants. The Chaplain is appointed by the King. In 1617 Robert Heyrick gave 5*l.* 12*s.* per ann. to it. King James I. by his charter of incorporation gave the Hospital and grounds belonging to it to the Master, Assistants, Chaplain, and poor of the Hospital; and numerous benefactors have left money and lands for the poor of the Hospital. There is a Monument in the Chapel of this Hospital, generally supposed to have been removed from the College at its dissolution, and if so, the only remnant of the sepulchral glory of the church founded by the Earl of Lancaster.

WIGSTON'S HOSPITAL, called also the New Hospital, situate on the south side of St. Martin's churchyard, was founded by William Wigston, Merchant, in conjunction with Thomas Wigston, Clerk, Roger Wigston, and William Colte, who obtained the King's license in 1512 for founding a Chantry in the Collegiate Church of the Newark, and in 1513 enlarged his plan by founding and endowing an Hospital within the town of Leicester, for twelve men and twelve women, a Master and Confrater, on ground belonging to the Grey Friars (which foundation, however, he did not live to complete). In 1521 letters patent were obtained for the Hospital which was liberally endowed at the dissolution (see St. Ursula). Edward VI. confirmed the grants of

¹ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 200. | ² Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 87.

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1513 and 1521, and in 1572 Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, requested and obtained the Queen's license to make statutes and ordinances for the government of the Hospital, which he accordingly made in conjunction with Sir Ralph Sadler, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and George Bromley, Attorney General of the Duchy, which Statutes were confirmed by an act of Parliament of the 18th Elizabeth. The Earl was also a considerable benefactor to the Hospital. The Estates belonging to it in the county of Leicester were, in 1656, at Oadby, Great Wigston, Barkston, Bowden, Kimcote, Walton, Bottesford, Redmile, Norton, Belvoir, Breedon, Hathern, Ibstock, Ravenstone, Netherseal, Swanington, Wykham and Caldwell, and Leicester. In Lincolnshire—Denton, Foston, Allington, Harlaxton, and Castle Carlton. In Staffordshire—Horninglow near Burton-upon-Trent. In 1657 an Act was obtained for the further settling and regulating the Hospital. There are twelve men and twelve women at present supported in it, who, according to the rules of the founder, are all single. They are appointed by the Master within twenty-one days after the decease of an almsman or woman, and on his neglecting to fill up the appointment, is vested in the Confrater. The inmates have each an allowance of 4s. 10d. per week, and a certain portion of coals and candles. The Master and Confrater are appointed by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. John Whatton left a sum of money to the Corporation, the interest to be applied to the maintenance of one widow in Wigston's Hospital.

ST. URSULA'S HOSPITAL, was originally founded by William Wigston for two Priests in the Collegiate Church of our Lady in the Newark, about 1510. In 1513 William, Thomas, and Roger Wigston, on founding the Hospital of Wigston, or St. Ursula, obtained letters patent for founding it on ground belonging to the Grey Friars. At the dissolution the rents of the Hospital were 8*l.* per annum: Walter Brown, Master.

PRISONS.

NEW COUNTY GAOL. The County Magistrates have recently caused a new Gaol to be erected, in consequence of the old one becoming quite inadequate for the prisoners who are committed under the provisions of the new Gaol Acts. It is on an extensive scale, occupying an area of more than three acres within the walls, and is built on the most approved plan, in which the security and comfort of the prisoners are especially regarded. It is divided into wards secluded from intercommunication, to admit of a proper classification of the prisoners. It stands on rising ground on the south side of the town, near to the junction of the Lutterworth and Welford roads. Its exterior bears some resemblance to a baronial castle, having flanking towers and portculis at the entrance, and turrets at short intervals round the boundary walls. It is made capable of containing 170 prisoners of all classes. Before the stone front, which has a very imposing appearance, the executions take place on a temporary drop, erected between the flanking towers. The whole was built from plans and under the superintendence and directions of Mr. W. Parsons, of Leicester, (the Architect who built St. George's Chapel) who fills the situation of County Surveyor. It was commenced in May 1825, and occupied by November 1828.

THE COUNTY BRIDEWELL, erected not many years since, is divided into wards similarly to the new County Gaol, by which culprits of various degrees of delinquency can be kept separate. It has treadmills for hard labour, which are employed in grinding corn, partly for the supply of the prison and partly for public sale. This stands at the lower end of Oxford Street, near to the Infirmary.

TOWN GOAL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION. The old County Gaol and Bridewell, which stand in Highcross Street, have been transferred to the Corporation by purchase, and form the present Town Gaol and House of Correction. The increased magnitude of the new prisons would seem to indicate an increase of crime far beyond that of the population. The old Borough Gaol is now disused and will be sold.

SCHOOLS.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. The School House was built in the sixteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1574, who gave to the Corporation, in consideration of 35*l.* paid by them, the materials of the decayed church of St. Peter, by a Charter dated 7th of April, 1573. There was a School however of very ancient date, but the foundation of the present school seems to be owing to Thomas Wigston, who intrusted the guardianship of it to the Master and Confrater of his Hospital, charging them to pay to the master 10*l.* per ann. It is situate on the east side of Highcross Street. The payments to the Head Master, who is appointed by the Corporation, although formerly appointed by the Master of Wigston's Hospital, (including 10*l.* per ann. the gift of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, who also made statutes for the regulation of the school,) amount to 122*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* per ann. besides a good dwelling-house

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adjoining the school, capable of accommodating forty boarders, which belongs to the Corporation, and is granted to the master for the time being during pleasure, on payment of an acknowledgement of 2s. 6d. per ann.¹ Thomas Haynes gave an Exhibition of 6*l.*, payable by the Corporation, to two Scholars living and studying in Lincoln College, Oxford, from Leicester or Melton Schools; and Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, in 1576, gave an Annuity of 4*l.* to two Scholars, students of Leicester School, to be paid by the Warden of the New Hospital, and an Exhibition of 6*l.* to two poor Scholars at either of the Universities, to be held for five years, from this School. There is a Second Master and an Usher on the establishment, both paid by the Head Master.

GREEN COAT SCHOOL. Was founded by Alderman Newton, in 1761, who gave to the Corporation 3250*l.*, the interest to be applied in clothing and educating thirty-five boys, of the borough, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and psalmody; and he built a School at the north-east corner of St. Nicholas's churchyard, facing the Jury Wall: by the increase of the funds the Corporation have augmented the number of boys to eighty-four, and these have been recently augmented to one hundred boys, who are clothed in green and educated according to the original intention of the founder.

ALL SAINTS' SCHOOL. Situate in Corbet's Lane, was established in 1819, and is supported by voluntary contributions; about one hundred and sixty children are instructed in reading and writing, on the Madras system.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL. Situate in Church Gate, was established in 1807, and is supported by voluntary contributions; seventy-three boys and forty-one girls are clothed and taught reading, writing, and accounts.

ST. MARTIN'S SCHOOL. Situate in Friar Lane, was built in 1789, and is supported by voluntary contributions; one hundred and fifty boys and eighty-four girls are educated in it, and as many are clothed in blue as the funds will from time to time allow.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL. Situate near St. Mary's Church, was erected in 1785, and is supported by voluntary contributions; eighty boys and forty girls are educated in it, and as many are clothed in light brown as the funds will from time to time admit.

NATIONAL SCHOOL. Situate near St. Nicholas's Church, and adjoining the Green Coat School, was erected in 1814, on land belonging to the Crown, which was given for the purpose. It is liberally supported by voluntary contributions; the Madras system is adopted; and about four hundred children are taught in it, and provided with books, &c.

RUDING'S SCHOOL. Founded by Walter Ruding in 1710, for sixteen boys, who are clothed in blue and are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic.

STEPHENSON'S SCHOOL. Founded in 1700 by Mr. Stephenson, for twenty-four boys, who are clothed in grey, and are taught to read and write.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS are attached to almost all the Churches and Chapels of every denomination in Leicester.

THE TOWN LIBRARY is situated on the north-east side of Wigston's Hospital, and adjoins the Guildhall of the borough; it was founded by the Corporation, in 1632, and enriched by the benefactions of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, which were given by him and placed in St. Martin's Church, for the help and benefit of Ministers and Scholars, but were removed, together with those of other benefactors, to the Library. It contains at present about 1000 volumes, chiefly of old divinity, together with a few historical and miscellaneous books, and a MS., which is held in some estimation, of the Greek Testament written on vellum and paper, supposed to be of the 13th century, given to the Library in 1649 by the Rev. Thomas Haynes, Rector of Thruxington.

THE INFIRMARY was originally designed by Dr. Watts, of Danett's Hall; it stands in St. Mary's parish on the site of the old chapel of St. Sepulchre, at the south end of the town, and is calculated to receive from seventy to eighty patients, who are unrestricted as to county or nation. It was opened for the reception of patients in 1771. It is a plain square building with two wings; in 1781 an additional wing was built at the south-west end, for the reception of Lunatics, called the Asylum. The are both supported by voluntary contributions. In 1816 an additional building was appropriated to the reception of patients afflicted with contagious fevers.

FEMALE ASYLUM. Situate in the Newark, was established in 1800, for the maintenance and clothing of sixteen poor girls, who are admitted at the age of 13, and remain three years, during which time they are trained for service; it is principally supported by subscription, aided by the produce of needle-work and washing which they undertake for the public.

CONSANGUINITARIUM. A stone building situate in Southgate Street, consisting of five dwellings, each of which has a room on the ground floor and a chamber above, was founded in 1792 by John Johnson, Esq. a native of Leicester, and an architect and banker in London, as an Asylum for such relations of the founder as through age or infirmities are incapable of procuring a comfortable residence and support for themselves. Its endowment is a rent charge of 70*l.* per ann. on an estate at Lubbenham, which is divided amongst the inmates.

THE TOWN HALL, formerly belonged to the Guild of Corpus Christi in St. Martin's church. It is situated in Town Hall Lane, nearly adjoining St. Martin's church. The election of Members of Parliament for the Borough, and the Borough Assizes and Quarter Sessions are held here. It was built in the reign of Elizabeth, and was first opened by a banquet given by George Norris, the Mayor, to celebrate the victory over the Spanish Armada. This anniversary was continued till within the memory of persons now living, and was called the Venison Feast.

THE EXCHANGE, situate in the Market-Place, was built in 1747. It is a plain brick building, in which the Town Magistrates hold their meetings twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, and transact public business.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS AND HOTEL, situate in Hotel Street, were erected by J. Johnson, and originally intended for a Coffee Room and Tavern. The large room is 75 feet by 33, and 30 feet high, and is fitted up in an appropriate style of elegance. The front of the Hotel, from the grandeur of its windows, its statues, basso-relievos, and other decorations, may justly be considered as one of the first architectural ornaments of the town. These premises have within a few years been purchased by the County, and proper suites of apartments have been splendidly fitted up for the lodging and accommodation of the Judges of Assize. The County Magistrates also regularly assemble here every Saturday, to hold a petty sessions for the administration of justice.

THE THEATRE, which adjoins the Assembly Rooms, although of modern erection is very small, built entirely of brick, and so extremely plain is its exterior that it nearly approaches to meanness. It holds about 70*l.* when well filled.

THE CONDUIT, which stands in the Market-Place, is a heavy octagonal building, covering a large water cistern. The water from the Conduit is used for all purposes, and is esteemed for its purity. It is brought from a spring in St. Margaret's Field, which is covered with a stone building.

THE NEW WALK, is one of the chief promenades of Leicester; it occupies a space of three quarters of a mile in length, by 20 feet wide. The ground was given by the Corporation, and the expence of laying it out, planting, &c. was defrayed by public subscription. It leads out of King Street, Welford Road, and running nearly parallel with, and about a field's breadth from, the London road, terminates within a short distance of the Race Course; and from it may be seen many pleasing views of the town and surrounding country. The lower part is much abridged by contiguous buildings; to repair which loss a branch has been added nearly at a right angle with the original walk, in a south-west direction. From the upper part of this walk may be seen the sites where Cardinal Wolsey died, where Lady Jane Grey was born, and where the mother of Henry V. and Richard III. were interred.

THE RACE COURSE, is on a large space of elevated ground to the south of the town, just beyond the Marquis of Granby turnpike, on the right hand side of the road to Harborough. It is rather more than one mile in circuit—is moderately level and convenient—and has the accommodation of a stand and weighing booth. The Races are usually held in the month of September; the Duke of Rutland is a regular patron, generally sending one or more horses. The Stewards are chosen from amongst the Nobility and Gentry of the county. The week following the Races the County Yeomanry meet for annual exercise and inspection on the same ground, and usually conclude the week with an amusing and amicable contention of skill and speed in horsemanship.

THE NEW CRICKET GROUND, OR GYMNASIUM. The inclosure of the South Fields—Vauxhall Gardens and Bowling Green, with the buildings attached, having been converted into a coal wharf and warehouses—and the Bowling Green in St. Peter's Lane being built over—the inhabitants of Leicester were almost divested of suitable places for out-door games and recreations. This has been abundantly remedied by the public spirit of a few individuals, who have taken on lease a convenient space of ground, about eleven acres, in Wharf Street, contiguous to the lower end of Humberstone Gate, and at a very considerable expence have formed an excellent inclosed Cricket Ground and Bowling Green, where the public can partake of these manly, salutary, and athletic amusements and exercises, during the season. Since

its establishment several excellent and interesting matches have been played. The ground is kept in the best possible order; there are good accommodations for taking refreshment; and the public are admitted on easy terms. At the Races and the principal Fairs there is usually a splendid exhibition of fireworks, and a military band is engaged to amuse the company.

A Mineral Spring was discovered about 1787, in Humberstone Gate, the waters of which are similar to those of Harrowgate and Keddleston.

THE HONOR OF LEICESTER, was created by grant from King John to Robert Fitz Parnel, Earl of Leicester, who enjoyed the possessions of the Earldom of Mellent and the Baronies of Hinckley and Groby, and the large possessions of his maternal ancestor Hugh de Grentemaisnel: on his death his property was divided between his two sisters, Amicia, married in 1165 to Simon Montfort, (Lord of Montfort and Espernon, and subsequently Count of Rochfort and Evreux,) and Margaret, married to Saër de Quincy, Earl of Winton; the former of whom had the Barony of Hinckley, and was created Earl of Leicester. In 1238 Simon de Montfort had a grant of the Honor of Leicester, of the gift of Aumeric, (Earl of Montfort and Constable of France,) his brother.¹ In 1265 Simon was slain, and Henry III. gave the Earldom to his youngest son, Edmund, together with the Seneschalship of England.²

To the circumstantial and compendious details respecting this Borough already given, a brief glance at its present state and latest improvements is requisite to complete the picture. Leicester has partaken its full share of that tendency to increase which for nearly half a century has in general characterized the manufacturing towns of the kingdom. It has been within 25 years more than doubled in extent and population; and its trade and manufactures have increased in a much greater proportion, with reference to the variety and quantity of the articles produced. The extent and proportion, however, cannot be ascertained. Few persons embarked in business are willing to divulge the scope of their concerns, and where the separate items are not attainable, the total cannot be accurately determined; still there is abundant and satisfactory evidence of the vast increase. About 25 years since, there was not one steam engine in the town; there are now twenty-four in full employ, in various branches of the manufactories of the town, exclusive of those used in grinding corn. These engines average ten-horse power each, consequently they are equal to the labour of 1200 men, exclusive of the immense advantage gained in the machinery to which they give motion. Two extensive Iron Foundries serve to supply the requisite machinery for the manufactories, and by their widely extended business and connections contribute largely to the returns made by the trade.

The intercourse with the surrounding villages to an average distance of 15 miles, is maintained by upwards of 230 local carriers, many of whom pass daily to and from Leicester, and some of them twice or three times a week. A constant communication with the market towns is kept up by daily Stage Coaches, of which there are several to Loughborough, Hinckley, Harborough, and Ashby,—to Melton and Lutterworth at least three times a week, exclusive of coaches passing through those towns to distant places every day. There is also a daily intercourse with all parts of the kingdom by upwards of 50 regular coaches. Heavy goods are conveyed by upwards of 20 Caravans, Fly and broad-wheel Waggon, exclusive of Fly Boats, &c. by Canal. The first Leicester Coach was established about the year 1770; it was drawn by six horses, and the passengers slept two nights on the road, viz. at Northampton and Dunstable, and did not arrive in London till the third evening. The coach from Manchester undertook to deliver passengers and parcels in London on the fifth day from its departure from Manchester; whereas now the London Mail which leaves London at 8 o'clock in the evening, arrives in Leicester 20 minutes after 6, being less than 11 hours, and reaches Manchester in 19 hours. The town is indebted in some measure for its flourishing condition to its lying on the high road between London and the cotton district of Lancashire, the hardware and cutlery of Sheffield, and the cloth manufactories of the West Riding of Yorkshire; the transit of individuals and goods through Leicester imparting silently and unobserved very important advantages, and very considerable benefits to the inhabitants. Leicester cannot consume less than 60,000 tons of coal, annually, and at least an equal quantity passes on through the town to the neighbouring villages, and by the Union Canal, into Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, &c.

The retail shops surrounding the Market-Place have increased in the same period one third in number, and in size, convenience, and elegance of display, have kept pace with the advanced taste of the times. Several of the principal streets through which

¹ Calend. Rot. Char. 55. | ² Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 622.

within the last generation, the retail shops were thinly scattered, are at present nearly occupied with these repositories. These situations are now deemed equal, or nearly equal in value to some in the Market-Place, and as such might be instanced Gallowtree Gate, Coal Hill, the upper end of Belgrave and Humberstone Gates, and the lower part of High Street, &c.

The weekly supply of its market in provisions has kept pace with its increase in traffic and population. The butchers' stalls display a quantity of animal food fully adequate to the consumption, and of a quality not to be excelled by any market in the kingdom: the surplus (if any) of the best joints are transmitted to London, a convenience equally valuable to the inhabitants and the butchers, as the former are ensured a constant supply, and the latter secured from the possible injury of occasional gluts. Butter, eggs, and poultry, are equally good and abundant. Fish from London, the Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire coasts, are good, plentiful, and comparatively cheap. Fruit and vegetables are supplied from extensive gardens in the immediate vicinity, and the surrounding villages; but cucumbers, gooseberries, currants, apples, pears, plums, damsons, nuts, &c. are brought in their respective seasons, out of Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, and Bedfordshire. Cart loads of these articles arrive late on Friday nights or early on Saturday mornings from a distance of thirty, forty, and in some instances, upwards of fifty miles;—a proof to what an extent the consumption of the town has spread its influence. Forty years since this could not have been effected, the then state of the roads would have been an insuperable obstacle. Such are the advantages of an increased facility of conveyance. Leicestershire being chiefly a grazing county, the supply of corn and flour is, in part, also obtained from a distance, partly by canal and partly by land carriage. Independently of provisions of all kinds, the weekly market exhibits a regular and extensive assortment of hosiery, hats, lace, haberdashery, shoes, straw bonnets, hardware and cutlery, tin and braziers, brushes, baskets, coopers' work, nursery plants, &c. which in quantity, variety, and price, would have astonished our immediate ancestors. The present weekly markets, in fact, bear a close resemblance to, and in many respects exceed, the fairs of former times.—There is also a fruit and vegetable Market held at the High Cross, on Wednesday and Friday, which has increased in an equal ratio.

The Market-Place is an irregularly shaped area in the form of an L without a single carriage opening on the north and east sides; it contains about four acres, a space totally inadequate to the immense business now transacted in it: and it is to be regretted that the several opportunities which have been afforded of obviating both these inconveniences have been neglected. This, however, has been in some degree compensated by the handsome and commodious Sheep Market which has been opened on a most convenient spot situate between Horsefair Street and Bishop Street. The Beast Market is held in Horsefair Street and Bowling-green Street, neither of them convenient, the former being in the direct carriage road from Welford and Lutterworth to the principal posting inn, the Crowns Hotel, and the latter too limited in space. The Cattle Market is of increasing importance.

While the town in less than thirty years has expanded to more than twice its former bulk, too little, it must be confessed, has been gained in elegance and beauty. The new streets have been laid out without much, if any, regard to taste and regularity, and the new buildings are in general destitute of ornament or uniformity. Some excellent opportunities of embellishing the town, and of giving to its new portion order and symmetry, have been irretrievably lost; still, it has gained something in appearance. The Market-Place and Gallowtree Gate afford some conspicuous examples of re-erections, in a style of height, convenience, and elegance, highly creditable to the spirit of the proprietors and the taste of the architects. The former has now but few deformities; and the latter, forming part of the principal avenue through the town, has been more than one half rebuilt within the memory of living persons, exclusive of additional houses, and leaving but few blemishes which might warrant a remark. Humberstone Gate, the spacious entrance from the east, has been improved to an equal extent. In High Street and Belgrave Gate comparatively less has been effected. But in almost every instance of rebuilding the improvement has been obvious, in many cases striking. With the exception of some single houses and detached villas spread round the vicinity, Spa Place, the Assembly Rooms, Kelly's Factory, the Catholic Chapel, the new Banks, the Crescent, the castellated entrance to the New Gaol, and, above all, St. George's Church, constitute the principal architectural ornaments which the town has acquired of late years. The new pavement of the streets, so generally adopted, and the introduction of Gas Lights, for which an act was obtained in 1821, stand conspicuous for their utility and con-

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venience. The entrance to the town from London is through a broad road of gradual and easy descent, built for a considerable distance on both sides with respectable houses, and from the top of the hill there is a widely extended landscape with the Forest Hills in the back ground, forming a pleasing picture; in fact, there are few towns in the kingdom which can boast a superior approach, or that condense within the same area so many and such rare and varied attractions, or call to recollection such numerous and interesting historical events and associations. It possesses the following undisputed antiquities: a Roman miliary, or mile stone, the remains of a Roman cursus, the fragment of a Roman building, several tessellated pavements, and a Roman road. It is the burial place of the mother of Henry V., of Richard III., and of Cardinal Wolsey. The house still remains that Richard III. slept in before the battle of Bosworth Field, with several minor objects of curiosity.¹

Leicester Forest. Extra Parochial, hund. of Sparkenhoe, contains between 400 and 500 acres, 71 inhabitants, 11 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 85*l.* The principal proprietors are Sergeant D'Oyley, William Kenworthy Walker, Esq. Mrs. Anne Whattoff, and the Corporation of Leicester.—About 1180 it was given by Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, to the Burgesses of Leicester.

Leicester Frith. Extra Parochial, 2 miles N. W. from Leicester, contains 240 acres. The sole proprietor is Thomas Westley Oldham, Esq. who has a Seat called Frith House, built in 1816 on the site of Sherman's Lodge.

Leire. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 4 miles N. by W. from Lutterworth, and 93 from Legre. London; contains 1000 acres, 435 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 90 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 194*l.* 3*s.* The soil is various, but principally good barley land, and the ground diversified. A branch of the river Soar runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Lord Aylesford, Mrs. Goodacre, Mr. John Scotton, Mr. Higginson, and William Day, Esq. There is a Free School for ten poor children, established by the inhabitants in 1814, in commemoration of the peace. The Countess de Grey is Lady of the manor, and patroness of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 140 acres.—P. N. T. 8*l.* consolidated with the Vicarage. In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 9*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1779.

In 1086 Robert de Buci held 2 carucates, the arable was equal to 2 ploughs, held by 8 villans and 1 bordar. Robert de Spencer held 5 carucates, the arable was equal to 3 ploughs, 1½ were in the demesne; 4 villans and 2 bordars with a priest held 1½ ploughs; there were 48 acres of meadow: the Bishop of Lincoln held 1 carucate; 2 socmen, and 1 bordar had ½ a plough.² In 1275 William Leire held 20 virgates.³ In 1312 John Hastings held ½ a fee and the advowson.⁴ In 1325 John Hastings, Lord Abergavenny, held the advowson of the church.⁵ In 1330 William Cotes held land.⁶ In 1346 William le Zouch, for two chaplains, held lands.⁷ In 1366 Agnes, wife of Laurence Hastings, held the advowson.⁸ In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee and the church.⁹ In 1387 Baldwin Freville and Ida, his wife, held part of a fee.¹⁰ In 1397 Robert, Earl of Arundel, and Philippa, his wife, held the advowson.¹¹ In 1400 Philippa, wife of John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held the advowson.¹² In 1418 Baldwin Freville held part of a fee.¹³ In

¹ To the relics of antiquity already enumerated, and which afford unquestionable evidence that Leicester was a Roman station, may be added the tessellated pavement just discovered (Sept. 1830), in the parish of St. Nicholas. The workmen employed in sinking a cellar under a parlour of Mr. Rollings, Grocer, corner of Jewry-wall Street, discovered about 5 feet beneath the surface a beautiful Roman Mosaic Floor, extending under the Street, and, as far as at present uncovered, measuring about 18 feet square. Where it is still un mutilated it exhibits a regular pattern divided into compartments with double borders, arranged in squares, circles, octagonal forms, with diamonds, cinque foil, &c. in an uniform design; and were it fully explored, is, no doubt, both extensive and splendid. The tessellæ are very small, and consist of white, black, red, yellow, and two shades of slate or grey stones, or which are probably some artificial composition, embedded in a strong lime cement, upon a bed of red clay or sand. The design seems laid out with almost mathematical correctness, and the colours are contrasted with great effect and perfect order and regularity. It is impossible to ascertain what was its purpose, whether it was the floor of a room, balneum, or sudatorium. The superincumbent earth appears to have been laid on with care. At what period it was covered up,—under what circumstances, or on what occasion,—and whence such a mass of covering was obtained,—are facts long lost, and beyond the power of conjecture to afford any plausible account. A lapse of fourteen centuries, or forty-two generations, since the Romans withdrew from England, is so considerable a period that it excites more astonishment that their works of art should in the least degree have survived, than that their history and purpose should have been lost. It is about 100 yards north-west of the Jewry Wall, an incontestible Roman fabric; about the same distance east of the river Soar; and about 200 yards from the supposed Diana and Acteon at Mr. Worthington's in High Cross Street.

2 Domesday, Vol. I. 231, 234.	6 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 30.	10 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 94.
3 Rot. Hund. 239.	7 126.	11 214.
4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 252.	8 286.	12 276.
5 323.	9 344.	13 Vol. IV. 38.

1447 Thomas Palmer had a grant of free warren.¹ In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held part of a fee.² In 1462 William Walsehall held mess. and lands.³ Canwell Priory, Staffordshire, had lands here, which at the dissolution were granted to John Parrott. From the Earls of Pembroke the advowson came, by marriage with Elizabeth, to Roger, Lord Grey of Ruthin, and by descent to Henry, Earl of Kent.⁴

Lindley. Hamlet of Higham, contains 1461 acres. It is situated on the Watling Street. The land is excellent, upon a strong substratum. The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. Samuel Bainbridge Heming, who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Lindley Hall, Lady Byron, and John Hawkins, Esq. There are some remains of an old Chapel, now used as a cow-house.

At the conquest Alfred held under Goisfrid de Wirce 2 carucates, there was 1 plough in the demesne; 2 servants, 9 villans and 3 bordars, had 2 ploughs.⁵ Goisfrid's daughter married Nigel de Mowbray, and she gave lands here to Garendon Abbey. Roger Mowbray granted the manor to Richard Morville, who exchanged it with William Rodville for Withybrook, Warwickshire.⁶ In 1210 Richard de Rudwell was compelled to deliver 30 acres of wood to Thomas Astely.⁷ In 1276 the Knights Templars held assize of bread, and 2 virgates of land.⁸ In 1361 John Mowbray, of Axholme, held a fee.⁹ In 1511 John Herdwick held it, and by marriage it passed to James Burton.⁶

Lockington. Hund. of West Goscote, 7 miles N. W. from Loughborough, and Lokenton. 116 from London; including Hemington contains 3200 acres, 627 inhabitants, 122 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 145*l.* 11*s.* The soil is a mixture of clay and gravel, and the ground hilly. The rivers Trent and Soar and the Loughborough Canal form the boundaries of the parish. About 1780 Medwin Cox left lands in Billesdon for teaching twelve poor children to read. The principal landed proprietors are Earl Howe, and the Trustees of the late Rev. Philip Story, who have a Seat called Lockington Hall, and are Lords of the manor and patrons of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 42 acres in Lockington, 11 at Diseworth, and 9 at Shardlow.—P. N. T. 16*l.* Vicar 4*l.* In 1535 a pension of 2*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* was paid to Leicester Abbey, and the Vicarage valued at 9*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* In 1726 William Bainbridge, Esq. gave 200*l.* and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty 200*l.* for the augmentation of the Vicarage. The church was appropriated to Leicester Abbey.

Robert Bossu gave the church and lands before 1200 to Leicester Abbey.¹⁰ In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.¹¹ In 1275 Leicester Abbey held 18 virgates, of the gift of Reginald Basset.¹² In 1296 Simon Seneville, under the Earl of Lancaster, held a fee.¹³ In 1300 Leicester Abbey had a grant of free warren.¹⁴ In 1301 Simon Seneville had a grant of free warren.¹⁵ In 1312 Alan le Zouch held a fee.¹⁶ In 1314 Simon de Seneville, for Leicester Abbey, had a grant of the manor extent;¹⁷ and the Abbey paid a fine of 100*l.* for entering on a lay fee.¹⁸ In 1328 Robert Holand, under Leicester Abbey, held a fee.¹⁹ In 1377 John Sproston and William Aston held lands.²⁰ At the dissolution the manor and advowson were granted to Humphrey Brown. In 1576 John Tufton sold them to William Bainbridge. In 1797 Mrs. Elizabeth Bainbridge bequeathed them to the Rev. Philip Story.¹⁰

Loddington. Hund. of East Goscote, 6 miles W. from Uppingham, and 97 from Ludintone. London; contains 1800 acres, 166 inhabitants, 37 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 108*l.* 16*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground much diversified. The principal landed proprietors are Charles Campbell Morris, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Loddington Hall, Colonel Wilson, and John Neale, Esq. C. C. Morris, Esq. is patron of the Curacy, which has a Glebe of 17 acres.—P. N. T. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The church was appropriated to Laund Priory.

In 1086 Robert held under Robert de Buci 12 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 5 socmen, 3 villans and 3 bordars, held 1½ ploughs; there was a mill. Gerard held under Robert half the land, and had 1 plough in the demesne; 4 socmen, 4 villans and 4 bordars, had 2½ ploughs: there were 20 acres of meadow, and a wood ½ a mile long and 160 perches broad.²¹ In 1250 Robert Martenans, Prior of Laund, had a grant of the manor, and free warren, and to inclose a wood on the borders of Rutland Forest, also to make a park.²² In 1307 Robert Tateshall held a fee.²³ In

1 Calend. Rot. Char. 201.

2 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 284.

3 317.

4 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 241.

5 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.

6 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 645.

7 Ab. Placitor. 74.

8 Rot. Hund. 239.

9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 239.

10 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 870.

11 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.

12 Rot. Hund. 238.

13 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140.

14 Calend. Rot. Char. 131.

15 133.

16 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 255.

17 Inq. ad quod dam. 244.

18 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 212.

19 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 15.

20 80.

21 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.

22 Calend. Rot. Char. 71.

23 Inq. ad quod dam. 320.

1323 Robert Dodington, Vicar of Loddington, for Laund Priory, held lands and rents.¹ In 1349 John Whyted gave lands to Laund Priory.² In 1391 William Kettleby, Warden of Chaddesdon Chantry, had part of 10*l.* rents out of the manor.³ In 1460 Thomas Chaworth, for Laund Priory, held 3 mess. and 2 virgates.⁴ In 1475 John Champernoun held the manor.⁵ At the dissolution the manor was given to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, whose grandson exchanged it with Charles, Lord Mountjoy; from this family it was bought by Sir John Prettyman, and in 1670 he sold it to John Morris.⁶

Loseby. Hund. of East Goscote, 10 miles E. by N. from Leicester, and 100 from Glowesbi. London; including Cold Newton contains 2800 acres, 217 inhabitants, Lousebi. 38 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 65*l.* 6*s.* The soil rather inclines to clay, but it is mostly rich grazing land, and the ground is hilly. The principal landed proprietors are Sir Frederic Gustavus Fowke, Bart. who has a Seat called Loseby Hall, and Thomas Babington, Esq. Sir F. G. Fowke is Lord of the manor and patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 50 acres at Cold Newton.—P. N. T. 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The Vicarage 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and the Vicar 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 7*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* In 1802 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave 200*l.* by lot for its augmentation; in 1803 J. F. Simpson, Esq. gave 200*l.* and the Governors gave 200*l.*; in 1804 Sir F. G. Fowke gave 200*l.* and the Governors 200*l.*; and in 1815 and 1816 600*l.* was given from the Parliamentary grant to meet a benefaction of 200*l.* given by the Rev. William Wilkinson, the Vicar, and a fifth part of lands and tithes worth 200*l.* and upwards, and an undivided third part of tithes worth 400*l.* and upwards, given by Sir. F. G. Fowke. The church was appropriated to Burton Lazars Hospital.

In 1086 Hugh Burdet held under the Countess Judith 9 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 7 socmen, 6 villans, and 5 bordars with a priest, held 5 ploughs; there was a mill, and 24 acres of meadow, and a wood 40 perches long and 40 broad.⁷ In 1300 William Burdett had a grant of free warren;⁸ and in 1302 he recovered seizin from William Husewyf of certain lands.⁹ In 1308 William Burdett held the manor extent.¹⁰ In 1314 Matilda, wife of Reginald Vickerson, held a mess. and 1½ virgates of land,¹¹ seizin of 1 mess. and 1½ virgates was granted to her, (Reginald, her husband, having fled the kingdom for felony); and she also held the lands of Amicia, the wife of John Overton.¹² In 1316 Robert de Bruer and Alianora, his wife, afterwards married to Richard Waleys, held a fee.¹³ In 1338 Edmund Burdett held two parts of the manor.¹⁴ In 1380 it passed by marriage to Richard Ashby. In 1641 it belonged to Lord Carnarvon. In 1660 it was bought by Richard Wollaston, and in 1772 it passed, by marriage with Frances Anne, to Thomas Fowke. At the dissolution the Rectory was granted to John Dudley, Lord Lisle.¹⁵

Loughborough. Hund. of West Goscote, 11 miles N. by W. from Leicester, Lucteburne. and 109 from London; including Woodthorpe and Knight-Lughteburgh. Thorpe, contains 5800 acres, 7494 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting and the hosiery and lace manufactory, 1568 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 1891*l.* 6*s.* The soil is various, in some parts clay, in others gravel, and the ground, which is flat, comprises a fine tract of rich meadow land. The river Soar forms the boundary on one side of the parish, and the Loughborough Canal passes through it. The principal landed proprietors are Miss Tate, C. M. Phillipps, William Herrick, Joseph Paget, William Paget, Thomas Warner, and James Sutton, Esqrs. There is a Grammar School endowed with houses and lands in Loughborough, Hoton, Long Whatton, Harby, Stathern, Thrussington, Prestwold, and Burton-on-the-Woulds, Leicestershire; East Leek, Willoughby-on-the-Woulds, and Sutton Bonnington, Nottinghamshire; left by Thomas Burton in 1496, and producing then about 36*l.* per ann. They were originally given for the maintenance of a Chantry in the church, and the repair of certain public bridges in the parish, but at the dissolution a decree was obtained converting the chantry lands to the use of a Grammar School, and for other good and charitable uses of the town. The present value of the estates exceeds 1600*l.* per ann., and the surplusage of the rents, after the masters are paid and the bridges repaired, is handed over to the parish in aid of the poor-rates. Of the School House, which was rebuilt in 1826, the Grammar School occupies but a small portion, the greater part of the building, which is spacious, being destined to the use of English and National Schools, which have

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 228.	6 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 329.	10 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 232.
2 Vol. II. 58.	7 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.	11 256.
3 Vol. III. 141.	8 Calend. Rot. Char. 131.	12 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 215.
4 Vol. IV. 299.	9 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 123,	13 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 283.
5 370.	130, and 146.	14 Vol. II. 83.
15 Nichols's Leicestershire, Vol. III. 337.		

been grafted upon the Grammar School, for the teaching of four hundred of the children of the parish. The Grammar Master has a salary of 100*l.* per ann. and had formerly a spacious residence on the site of the present school, instead of which he has now an allowance of 35*l.* per ann. for house rent; the other masters have each an allowance for house rent in addition to their salaries. Mr. John Somerville in 1680 left money for the maintenance of one or more Scholars from the High School, at Jesus College, Cambridge, until they are M. A. The rent of this estate is 50*l.* or 60*l.* per ann.¹ In 1683 Bartholomew Hickling founded a School for twenty girls, who were to be clothed, and endowed it with land producing in 1786 30*l.* 18*s.* per ann.

Few provincial towns have experienced a more rapid increase within the last few years than Loughborough, and for this increase of its size and population it is indebted to the manufacture of worsted hosiery, introduced by the late Joseph Paget, Esq. and Mr. John Cooke,—to the invention of mohair, a patent for which was obtained by the late Mr. Cartwright,—to the great increase of cotton hosiery,—and (perhaps mainly) to the introduction of the lace or bobbin net machine by Messrs. Heathcote and Lacy, in 1808-9. Mr. Heathcote, who was originally a Framesmith, residing at Hathern, procured a patent for the Lace Net Frame; and in conjunction with his partner, Mr. Lacy, erected a large manufactory for making the patent lace. On the expiration of his patent, after having made numerous improvements on the original design, Mr. Heathcote removed from Loughborough to Tiverton, Devonshire, on account of the insecurity which the combination of workmen against him produced. Since that period numerous machines have been erected in Loughborough, and large sums of money have been realized by the manufacture. There is a manufactory, employing about eighty hands, for making bolts, bobbins, carriages, &c. for the lace machine. The town has also derived great benefit both in its general trade and by the improvement of its market, from the recent inclosure and cultivation of Charnwood Forest, lying south-west of the town. The population at present probably exceeds 11,000. Loughborough has a public News Room, a Theatre, and a Permanent Library; the latter has been established about four years, and is in a flourishing state: in the same room with the Books is a collection of Mineralogical Specimens. Thomas Denning, Esq. is Lord of the manor, and the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, are the patrons of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 420 acres in Loughborough and 50 acres at Knight-Thorpe.—P. N. T. 29*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* There were two Chantries within the church; and in 1220 the church was divided into five parts, and consisted of a Rectory and Vicarage, the Vicar receiving the profits of four parts and paying a pension of 8 marks to the Rector. In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 40*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* The Market, which is large and well supplied with every necessary, is held on Thursday, besides a daily market for vegetables; and its Fairs are February 14th, March 24th and 28th, April 25th, Holy Thursday, August 12th, October 1st, and November 13th. The parish was inclosed in 1759.

Loughborough was a royal village in the time of the Saxons; and in Leland's time was "yn largeness and good building next to Leyrcester, of all the markette townes yn the shire, and hath in it 4 faire strates or mo well paved. The Paroch Chirche is faire: the hole toun is builded of tymbre." In 1546 the population of the town was 1500. Much of it having been either rebuilt or newly erected since 1800, it may be considered a respectable, if not a handsome town; the different entrances have been widened and improved, the streets though not wide are well paved and kept clean, and with few exceptions present a very comfortable appearance. The Market-Place is a large oblong area surrounded by good houses and handsome shops, four-fifths of which have been rebuilt since 1800; it is airy, and, as well as the shops, well lighted with gas. An old market house which stood at one end was taken down in 1828. The road from London to Manchester and Leeds separating at Loughborough renders it a great thoroughfare, more than 30 coaches besides other public vehicles passing through daily. The church, which is very large, has a handsome tower, which was built by subscription towards the latter end of the 16th century. The Dissenters form a majority of the inhabitants, and are in possession of the following Chapels: two Wesleyan Methodist, one Primitive Methodist, two General Baptist, one Unitarian, one Independent, one Particular Baptist, one Quaker, one Antinomian, and one Freethinking Christian. About two thousand children receive instruction in the various Sunday Schools.

In 1086 Roger held under Earl Hugh 8 carucates, Ralph 3½ carucates, Godric 3½ carucates, Roger ½ a carucate; 5 ploughs were in the demesne; 8 villans, 15 socmen, and 16 bordars had 12½ ploughs; there were 2 mills, 45 acres of meadow, and

a wood 280 perches long and 120 wide.¹ In 1217 Hugh Despencer had a grant of the manor, a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Peter ad Vincula, and a market on Thursday, and his men were to be quitted from all county suits, &c.² In 1274 Robert de Monte Alto held a fee.³ In 1275 the Earl of March had appropriated to himself a warren as well out of as in his fee.⁴ In 1327 Henry de Beaumont and Alice, his wife, had a grant of the manor.⁵ In 1329 Leicester Abbey held part of a wood, called Halliwellhagh, which the Abbey bought of Henry Beaumont:⁶ Robert Burdett was ordered to sell all the corn in the manor which belonged to Henry Beaumont, and the custody of the manor was granted to John de Insula,⁷ who in 1330 held the custody of the manor which had been wasted by war.⁸ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held the manor with its members, and a fee:⁹ in 1349 his wife Alice held it.¹⁰ In 1397 Margaret, wife of Henry Beaumont, held it.¹¹ In 1413 Henry Beaumont held the manor and advowson.¹² In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, (attainted) held the manor and advowson.¹³ In 1464 Edward IV. granted the manor to William, Lord Hastings. In 1483 Francis, Viscount Lovel held it. In 1507 William Lisle's widow, alias Beaumont, (Lord Bardolf) married to John Vere, Earl of Oxford, held it. In 1527 the manor and advowson were granted to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, in exchange for Grafton and Hartwell manors, Northamptonshire. In 1554 the manor was granted to Sir Edward Hastings, Lord Hastings of Loughborough, and on his death in 1574 it came to his nephew, Henry, Earl of Huntingdon. In 1584 the Earl of Huntingdon settled the advowson, at the request of Queen Elizabeth, on Emmanuel College, Cambridge.¹⁴ On the death of the Earl of Huntingdon, in 1786, the manor came to his nephew, Lord Rawdon, afterwards Earl of Moira, who in 1809 sold his estates here to various purchasers, and the manor to T. Denning, Esq.

Lount. Partly in Coleorton and partly in the hamlet of Staunton Harold; its boundaries and precise number of acres are not clearly ascertained, but the latter are included in the above places. The soil is various, but chiefly strong clay, and great part of it is covered with timber; Lount Wood, containing 140 acres, being comprised within its limits. The sole proprietors are Sir George Howland Willoughby Beaumont, Bart. and Earl Ferrers. There are Coal Mines here, which are worked on the estate of the former, the depth of the pits is from 36 to 47 yards, and the thickness of the stratum of coal about 4 feet. The inhabitants consist almost entirely of miners, &c. employed in the colliery. There is a School erected by the late Earl Ferrers, but not endowed.

Lubbenham. Hund. of Gartree, 2 miles W. from Harborough, and 85 from London; contains 2699 acres, 531 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the manufacture of hats, 114 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 989*l.* 5*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The river Welland and the Union Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Thomas Hall, Esq. John Humfrey, Esq. and George Bosworth, Esq. who has a Seat called Pampillon Hall, and William Mitchell, Esq. who is Lord of the manor. There are the remains of an old Hall, belonging to John Nethercote, Esq. in which it is said Charles I. slept the night before the battle of Naseby; and the chair in which he sat was, in 1812, removed to the church, where it now remains, as a relic of antiquity. William Mitchell, Esq. is patron of the Perpetual Curacy, which has 7 acres of Glebe attached to it.—P. N. T. 18*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 8*l.* 5*s.* In 1767 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave by lot 200*l.* for its augmentation; in 1809 200*l.*; and in 1818 1200*l.* by lot from the Parliamentary grant. The parish was inclosed in 1602 and 1766.

In 1086 Walchelin held under the Archbishop of York, and Robert under Walchelin, 8 carucates, there were 2 ploughs in the demesne; 2 servants, 2 maids, 6 villans, and 4 bordars, had 3 ploughs: Robert employed 1 plough in his demesne; 5 villans and 1 bordar had 1½ ploughs; there were 36 acres of meadow.¹⁵ Osbern held under Robert de Todenei 2 carucates, the arable was equal to 3 ploughs, 1½ ploughs were in the demesne; 6 villans and 2 bordars had 1 plough; there were 10 acres of meadow.¹⁶ Robert de Buci held under the Countess Judith 7 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 3 servants, 8 villans, 3 bordars, and 2 foreigners, held 2 ploughs; there were 20 acres of meadow.¹⁷ In 1275 Catesby Priory held 2

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 237.

2 Calend. Rot. Char. 38, 41.

3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 35.

4 Rot. Hund. 238.

5 Calend. Rot. Char. 159.

6 Inq. ad quod dam. 291.

7 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 29.

8 Inq. ad quod dam. 291, and

Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 35.

9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.

10 159.

11 Vol. III. 215.

12 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 3, 4.

13 322.

14 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 885.

15 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.

16 233.

17 236.

virgates, Florence Lubbenham 3 virgates, and Robert Fitz Langton 1 carucate.¹ In 1327 William le Baude had a grant of two markets and a fair.² In 1345 William Ros of Hamlake held a fee,³ and also in 1352.⁴ In 1363 Margery de Ros held a fee.⁵ In 1365 John St. Clere, a felon, held 78 acres;⁶ in 1372 he held 120 acres;⁷ and in 1379 he and Alice, his wife, held 2 mess. and 70 acres.⁸ In 1447 Thomas Palmer had a grant of free warren.⁹ In 1482 the advowson was bequeathed by William, Lord Hastings, to Sulby Abbey, Northamptonshire, to which it was appropriated; and at the dissolution the tithes came into lay hands, subject to a small payment to the Vicar, part of the tithes being granted to Christ Church, Oxford. In 1500 the manor came, by purchase from Thomas Baude, to William Grey. In 1569 Basil Brooke held the manor. In 1642 Sir Randolph Crewe held it. In 1735 John Crewe sold it to Samuel Wright.¹⁰

Lubbesthorpe. Chapelry of Aylestone, contains 1660 acres, 81 inhabitants, 12 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 63*l.* 11*s.* The soil is a light loam, with some sand. The Duke of Rutland is the sole landed proprietor and Lord of the manor.—In 1086 William Peverel held 6 carucates and 5 bovates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 10 villans, 6 bordars and 2 socmen, held 2 ploughs and 5 ploughing oxen; there were 40 acres of meadow, and an unfruitful wood 240 perches long and 40 broad: 2 tenants held 5 bovates.¹¹ In 1240 Walter Grindal claimed the manor from Eustace Cantelupe, and 3 virgates, and a trial ensued.¹² In 1292 Roger le Zouch held lands, and there was an inquisition concerning trespassers in his stewes;¹³ in 1301 he held 1 mess. 34 acres, and 6*s.* 8*d.* rents, for the Chaplain of St. Peter, Lubbesthorpe,¹⁴ and he paid a fine of 5 marks for license to assign tenements to a Chaplain to say mass in the Chapel;¹⁵ and in 1303 he held the manor extent.¹⁶ In 1327 Roger le Zouch, an outlaw, held the manor;¹⁷ in 1349 he held 7 virgates for certain chaplains;¹⁸ and in 1353 he held lands, mess. and a mill.¹⁹ In 1428 Margaret, daughter of Roger Swillington, held a mess.²⁰ In 1440 Robert Constable held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor.²¹ In 1458 Peter St. Andrew held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor.²² In 1467 Thomas Ashby held the manor.²³ In 1483 William Hastings held three parts of the manor.²⁴ In 1485 John, Lord Zouch, was attainted; and in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Richard Sacheverel bought the manor for 1300 marks, and by will bequeathed it to Francis, Earl of Huntingdon in 1534, who sold it to Sir George Manners.²⁵

Lutterworth. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 14 miles S. from Leicester, and 89 from Lutresurde. London; contains 3000 acres, 2102 inhabitants, some of whom are employed in the manufacture of hosiery and ribbons, 467 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 765*l.* 19*s.* The soil is partly clay inclining to marl, and partly a light rich loam. The river Swift runs through the parish, and the Watling Street road bounds the south side of it. There is a Free School endowed by Edward Sherrier, of Shawell, Clerk, with a house for the Master, and a garden and small quantity of land in Lutterworth, and a house and about 90 acres of land at Churchover; and an Almshouse adjoining the school for four poor men of Lutterworth, who have each an allowance of 7*s.* per week out of an estate at Shawell, the gift of the said Edward Sherrier: the Rectors of Lutterworth and Shawell, with five other neighbouring clergymen, are the Trustees. There is another Free School, with a house for the Master, whose salary is derived from the rents of four houses in Sanvey Gate, Leicester, and land in Lutterworth, the gift of the Roberts Pool, father and son; also from gifts by Mrs. Margaret Bent, of Leire, and Mr. Durrand, of Misterton, and by an allowance from Alderman Newton's Charity, at Leicester: the boys admitted on this last charity wear green coats. John Elkington, of Shawell, upwards of 200 years ago left 50*l.* to be lent to five poor tradesmen of Lutterworth, at 5 per cent. for one year; but the advantages not seeming sufficient to induce an application the Trustees laid out the money in land, which was sold some years since by an order from the Court of Chancery, and produced about 1000*l.*, and which by a recent order from the said Court is to be lent to poor tradesmen of Lutterworth, in sums of 50*l.* each at 3 per cent. per ann. for three years: the Corporation of Leicester are the Trustees. There are several other bequests for divers purposes. The bridge over the Swift

1 Rot. Hund. 327.	9 Calend. Rot. Char. 201.	17 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 436.
2 Calend. Rot. Char. 158.	10 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 698.	18 Vol. II. 161.
3 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 113.	11 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.	19 Vol. IV. 448.
4 176.	12 Ab. Placitor. 113.	20 127.
5 262.	13 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 115.	21 207.
6 282.	14 178.	22 281.
7 320.	15 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 120.	23 338.
8 Vol. III. 23.	16 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 186.	24 415.
	25 Nichols's Leicestershire, Vol. IV. 37.	

at the south end of the town was built in 1778, by subscription. There is a large bridge on the Watling Street road, adjoining an old inclosure in the parish called Morebarnes, which being in a ruinous state, some years since, was rebuilt at considerable expence by the counties of Leicester and Warwick, which the road here separates. There is also a bridge about a mile from the town on the Coventry road, which was rebuilt in 1829 by the Commissioners of that road. The principal landed proprietors are the Earl of Denbigh, who is Lord of the manor, Mrs. Evans, and Jacob Henry Franks, Esq. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 316 acres.—P. N. T. 20/. In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 25*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* It has a Market on Thursday; and Fairs on the first Thursday after 19th February, first Thursday after 10th March, April 2nd, first Thursday after 15th April, Holy Thursday, first Thursday after 23rd July, September 16th, Thursday before 10th October, and first Thursday after 10th November. The parish was inclosed in 1790.

As Leicestershire has to boast that from the Earl of Leicester began the first dawnings of civil liberty in England, by the establishment of Parliaments, so has it the still higher honor of having sown the seeds of the Reformation (which in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth produced religious liberty) by the zeal and intrepidity of John Wickliffe, to whom England is indebted, under Providence, for her Protestantism, whereby she renounced the benefits, as well as the mummery of the intercession of the sinners as well as saints, with whom the infallibility of the Popes had peopled heaven; and whereby she escaped from that worse than Egyptian bondage—the thralldom of the conscience, upon which the Priests sat like an incubus, filling the mind with visionary and unreal terrors, propagating and ministering to the ignorance which was essential not merely to the interest of the Romish Priesthood, but to their toleration and existence; and, above all, whereby the people of England obtained the unrestrained use of the Holy Scriptures without the interpretation of either Popes or Councils, which, except in the very early ages of the church, were never granted to the Laity by the Romish Priests unless they had previously emasculated or perverted those passages which tended to destroy the “craft by which they had their wealth.”—John Wickliffe was born in 1324 at Wicliff, near Richmond, Yorkshire. He was educated at Oxford, first at Queen’s College, and afterwards at Merton College, of which he became a Fellow: in 1361 he was chosen Master of Baliol Hall, and in 1365 made Warden of Canterbury College, by Archbishop Simon de Islep, the founder, from which, however, he was expelled in 1367 by the regulars, and the expulsion was confirmed by the Pope in 1370, probably because he had long before written against the Pope’s exactions and corruptions of religion. Notwithstanding this he gave public lectures in divinity in the University, in which he exposed the impositions of the Mendicant Friars. About this time also he wrote a defence of Edward III. against the Pope, who had insisted on the homage which had been exacted from, and paid by, King John. Edward III. noticed him on this account, and sent him in 1374 as Ambassador to the Netherlands, to meet the Pope’s Nuncio, in order to settle some ecclesiastical matters which the King disputed with the Pope: the King presented him on this occasion with the Rectory of Lutterworth, and in 1375 he was still further promoted by being collated to the Prebend of Westbury, Gloucestershire. He had continued hitherto without molestation to oppose the Pope’s authority, but in 1377 a bull was sent over to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to secure this heretic and place him in confinement; at the same time the Pope wrote to the King requesting his assistance in his apprehension, and a bull was directed to the University of Oxford requiring it to give him up. Edward III. had died before these bulls reached England; Wickliffe was, however, protected by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and eluded the persecutions of Gregory IX. who died in 1378. In 1379 Wickliffe presented to Parliament a paper against the tyranny of Rome, wrote against the supremacy and infallibility of the Pope, and published a book on the truth of the Scriptures, preparatory to an English translation of them, in which he had then made considerable progress. In 1381 he published 16 Conclusions, in the first of which he exposed the article of transubstantiation: these were condemned by the Chancellor of Oxford, and Wickliffe appealed to the King and Parliament, but being deserted by the Duke of Lancaster he was obliged to make a confession at Oxford, and by an order from the King was expelled the University. He then retired to Lutterworth, where he finished his translation of the Bible, which is a very literal translation from the Latin Vulgate, and of which there are several MS. copies in the Libraries of the Universities, British Museum, &c. In 1383 he was attacked with palsy, and died of a second attack in December 1384. He was buried in Lutterworth Church, from whence his bones were taken in 1428 by an order of the Council of Constance, and publicly burnt. Besides several Works which have

been printed, he left a vast number of MSS. a list of which may be seen in Bishop Tanner's Bib. Brit. Hib. Some of these are now in the Bodleian Library, and others in the British Museum.

Lutterworth is the principal town of the hundred, and the only market town in it. There is nothing remarkable in its general appearance, although it has been much improved of late years by the pulling down of many old buildings and the erection of new ones, and by the improved paving and flagging of the streets. The Church is a handsome structure, the tower of which is surmounted by four beautiful turrets. In 1703 the spire of the church, which was 47 feet higher than the present turrets, was blown down. Wickliffe's pulpit and sounding board, the table on which he fed the poor, the chair in which he was carried from the church when he died, a part of his vestment, and a pair of wooden candlesticks which are said to have been used by him, are all preserved in the church with great veneration. There has lately been a subscription set on foot for the erection of a Monument to his memory, and a considerable sum of money has been collected. The Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists have each a Chapel here. The Chester mail and two other coaches pass through the town daily.

In 1086 Maino the Briton held 13 carucates, 3 ploughs were in the demesne; 2 servants and 1 maidservant, 6 villans, 7 bordars, and 12 socmen had 4 ploughs; there were 12 acres of meadow.¹ In 1214 Nicholas de Verdun had a grant of a market.² In 1257 John Verdun had a grant of free warren,³ and in 1273 he held lands.⁴ In 1275,⁵ in 1309,⁶ and in 1316 Theobald Verdun held the manor.⁷ In 1323 John de Grey held 2l. 6s. 8d. rents, arising from 50 acres.⁸ In 1360 Elizabeth de Burgh, wife of Theobald Verdun, held the manor as of the castle of Northampton, and the advowson, with a fee.⁹ In 1370 Reginald de Grey, of Wylton-on-Wye, held 60 acres.¹⁰ In 1371 William Ferrers of Groby, and Margaret, his wife, held the manor and advowson.¹¹ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held the manor and advowson.¹² In 1394 Joan, wife of Henry Ferrers, held the manor.¹³ In 1414 William Ferrers of Groby had a grant of a market and fair.¹⁴ In 1435 Agnes, wife of John Marbury, held $\frac{1}{4}$ of the advowson.¹⁵ In 1441 Richard Grey of Wilton held 60 acres.¹⁶ In 1475 the manor belonged to the Marquis of Dorset. In 1628 the Corporation of London held the manor by grant from Charles I., and the Corporation sold it in 1629 to Basil Fielding.¹⁷

THE HOSPITAL of St. John was founded about 1218 by Roesia Verdun, for a Priest and six poor men, to keep hospitality for poor men travelling that way. In 1335 Theobald Verdun had the patronage of St. John's Hospital.¹⁸ In 1341 the Hospital held two virgates and 3 messuages.¹⁹ In 1350 John Knyghton, Henry Meke, Robert Poyntel, Chaplains, and Roger Bagworth, for the master and brethren of St. John's Hospital, held lands.²⁰ In 1444 William Ferrers held the advowson of Lutterworth and Hospital;²¹ and in 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held them.²² In 1535 the rents of the Hospital, of which Humfrey Knotsford, Clerk, was warden, were 31l. 1s. 10d. out of which 4l. was distributed in alms for the soul of the founder, Lord Varadon, and 12s. 5d. to the Marquis of Dorset. At the dissolution of the Monasteries this Hospital was suppressed and sold, and the buildings have since been pulled down. In 1570 the lands belonging to it were leased to the Faunts.

Applewell. Hamlet of Woodhouse, contains 340 acres of poor stiff soil. Dr. Crompton is sole proprietor and Lord of the manor.

Mardefield, North. Within the hamlet of Owston. The principal landed proprietor and Lord of the manor is the Earl of Winchelsea.—
Mardefield. In 1252 Owston Abbey had a grant of the chapel.²³ In 1346 William Burgh and Simon Barkby, for Osolveston Abbey, held lands.²⁴ It passed after the dissolution in the same way as Owston, which see.

Mardefield, South. Township of Tilton, including North Mardefield, contains Merdefield Altera. 900 acres, 32 inhabitants, 6 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 29l. 18s. The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors are Thomas Cowper Hincks, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and the Earl of Winchelsea.

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.	9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 222.	17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 250.
2 Calend. Rot. Char. 28, 29.	10 304.	18 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 71.
3 87.	11 309.	19 101.
4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 52.	12 Vol. III. 94.	20 Vol. IV. 446.
5 Rot. Hund. 239.	13 174.	21 223.
6 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 235.	14 Chartæ Miscellanæ, 213.	22 279.
7 284.	15 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 165.	23 Calend. Rot. Char. 80.
8 312.	16 208.	24 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 231.

In 1086 the King held 6 carucates and 16 acres of meadow, as part of Rothley manor.¹ In 1276 the Knights Templars held 4*l.* 1*l.* 9*d.* rents.² In 1299 Agnes, wife of John St. Piere, held 1 mess. and 3 virgates.³ In 1310 John St. Piere held 1 mess. 6 bovates, and 3 virgates,⁴ and the custody of his land was granted to William Marefield during the minority of the heir.⁵ In 1327 Adam de Colston, and his wife Alice, sister of Agnes St. Piere, did homage for $\frac{1}{3}$ part of a mess. and $\frac{1}{3}$ part of 2 virgates, containing 10 acres.⁶ In 1334 William Boyce paid a fine of 10*s.* for license that Agnes St. Piere might enfeoff him in a mess. and 26 acres.⁷ In 1365 Thomas Stretton, who married Elena, daughter of Adam Clifton, did homage for 1 mess. and 40 acres, held by grand serjeanty and service of 5*s.* 4*d.* per ann.⁸ In 1425 Thomas Williamson held lands. In 1478 Thomas Green, for Laund Priory, held lands.⁹ In 1592 Sir J. Harrington held lands. The manor has latterly belonged to Thomas Cowper Hincks, Esq.¹⁰

Markfield. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 7 miles N. W. from Leicester, and 106 from Merchenfeld. London; contains 2292 acres, 1078 inhabitants, who are mostly Merkyngfeld. employed in framework-knitting, 221 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 422*l.* 15*s.* The soil is light, with a considerable portion of forest land interspersed with rocks. The principal landed proprietors are Thomas Gisborne, Esq. and the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, who is Lord of the manor. The Marquis of Hastings is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 180 acres.—P. N. T. 4*l.* Pension of the Rector of Ratby 2*s.* In 1535 a pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid to Shene Priory; 2*s.* to the Vicar of Ratby; and 10*d.* to the Marquis of Dorset for a free tenement; and the Rectory was valued at 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1769.

At the Conquest Hugh de Grentemaisnel held under the Countess Judith 2 carucates; there were 2 bordars, and a wood 240 perches long and 160 broad.¹¹ In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held the advowson.¹² In 1274 Alexander Comyn, Earl of Boghan, (who married Alice le Zouch) made an agreement with forty others about the common pasture.¹³ In 1303,¹⁴ and in 1313¹⁵ Alan le Zouch, for Charley Priory, held the advowson, which afterwards fell to the portion of Elena le Zouch. In 1308 John Comyn, Earl of Boghan, enfeoffed his brother William in some lands,¹⁶ and William Comyn paid a fine for the re-possession of some tenements.¹⁷ In 1325 John Segrave and Christiana, his wife, held lands here.¹⁸ In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda (Zouch) his wife held the advowson.¹⁹ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Buchanan, held it as a member of Whitwick.²⁰ In 1362 Thomas Beaumont held 20 virgates.²¹ In 1413 Henry Beaumont held the manor. In 1454 William Lovel and Alice, his wife, held the advowson.²² In 1462 Edward IV. granted the manor to William Hastings. In 1464 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf (attainted) held it.²³ In 1483 William Hastings held the manor and domain.²⁴

Medbourne. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 6 miles N. E. from Harborough, and 88 from Meetorne. London; including Bradley, Holt, and part of Blaston, contains Medburn. 3800 acres, 567 inhabitants, 119 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 434*l.* 12*s.* The soil is a rich deep black mould, on the north-west there is some clay and gravel, and on the hill a light red marl. The river Welland runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Charles Neville, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, W. H. Stanley, Esq. the Rev. J. A. Fenwicke, and J. Humfreys, Esq. There is a School founded in 1761 by Sarah Moyson, and an addition made by Thomas Hawkes, and endowed with 1000*l.* 3 per cent. consols, producing about 30*l.* per ann. St. John's College, Cambridge, are patrons of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 45 acres.—P. N. T. 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 a pension of 1*l.* was paid to Peterborough Abbey, and the Rectory was valued at 35*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

In 1086 the King held 2 carucates and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow.¹ Robert de Todenei had 4 carucates, 3 ploughs were in the demesne; 3 servants, 12 villans and 6 bordars, had 7 ploughs.²⁵ In 1236 the King claimed the advowson against Osolveston Abbey, which shewed that Henry II. gave them the church, having been hospitably entertained at their convent, nevertheless the King presented.²⁶ In 1248 William Fugersam held lands.²⁷ In 1252 Osolveston Abbey had a grant of the church.²⁸ In

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| 1 Domesday, Vol. I. 230. | 9 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 387. | 19 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 15. |
| 2 Rot. Hund. 237. | 10 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 480. | 20 93. |
| 3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 154. | 11 Domesday, Vol. I. 236. | 21 257. |
| 4 240. | 12 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37. | 22 Vol. IV. 264. |
| 5 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 175. | 13 Ab. Placitor. 190. | 23 322. |
| 6 Vol. II. 8, and | 14 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 213. | 24 415. |
| Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 1. | 15 255. | 25 Domesday, Vol. I. 233. |
| 7 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 92, and | 16 Ab. Placitor. 307. | 26 Ab. Placitor. 105. |
| Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 58. | 17 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 164. | 27 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 18. |
| 8 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 285. | 18 Inq. p. m. Vol. I. 327, 328. | 28 Calend. Rot. Char. 80. |

1256 Thomas Chaworth had a grant of free warren.¹ In 1261 William le Chandelor had a grant of 47s. 9d. out of 2 carucates.² In 1276 2 carucates were held of the King by the service of 2*l.* 7s. 8d. per ann., which rent Henry III. gave to William de Candelariis, who sold it in 1267 to John Kirkby, who gave it to his mother Amicia; and Thomas de Cadurcis had appropriated to himself a warren.³ In 1278 Amicia de Gorham held the manor and church.⁴ In 1288 John Kirkby held them; and Hugh Neville, a felon, held lands.⁵ In 1301 William Kirkby held the manor extent, and the church.⁶ In 1302 lands were assigned to Walter Doseville and Margaret, his wife, sister of William Kirkby; to Peter Prilly and Alice, his wife, second sister; to Matilda de Houby, third sister; and to Mabel, fourth sister, formerly wife of William Grimbaud.⁷ In 1305 Osolveston Abbey held the advowson.⁸ In 1311 Mabel Grimbaud held 3s. 3d. rents, and Matilda Houby 18s. 6d. rents.⁹ In 1313 the King granted to Henry Scrope 47s. 9d. and the advowson to him and his heirs, by the service of $\frac{1}{20}$ part of a knight's fee.¹⁰ In 1322 Peter Prilly and Alice, his wife, held 8s. 11d. rents.¹¹ In 1335 Henry le Scrope held 9s. 3d. rents.¹² In 1336 William, son of Henry Scrope did homage for 9s. 3d. rents and the advowson, by the service of paying 2*d.* per ann.¹³ In 1338 Hugh Doseville, son of Margery, did homage for 7 acres and 20s. rents, by the service of giving the head of a barbed arrow as often as the King should come to hunt in Rockingham Forest.¹⁴ In 1345 William Ros held a fee;¹⁵ and William, son of Henry Scrope, held 1 acre and the advowson.¹⁶ In 1349 Peter Prilly held rents.¹⁷ In 1352 Walter de Houby held lands.¹⁸ In 1354 Hugh Doseville held 10s. rents.¹⁹ In 1362 John Fritheby held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee.²⁰ In 1363 Margaret Ros held a fee.²¹ In 1364 Guy de Manceter held land.²² In 1367 Hugh Prilly held 9s. 5d. rents.²³ In 1370 Thomas Chaworth held the manor, as of the Castle of Belvoir.²⁴ In 1376 Edward Fritheby held $\frac{1}{80}$ part of a fee;²⁵ and in the same year William Prilly held a fee.²⁶ In 1390 Robert Strange held 6s. rents, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a view of frank pledge, and a small court.²⁷ In 1393 Edmund Fritheby held $\frac{1}{80}$ part of a fee and 8s. rents, and Richard Scrope held lands to the value of 5*l.*²⁸ In 1394 Elizabeth and Matilda, sisters of Edward Fritheby, held $\frac{1}{80}$ part of a fee.²⁹ In 1402 Richard le Scrope held 9s. 11d. rents and the advowson.³⁰ In 1403 Roger Scrope held the advowson and 9s. 3d. rents.³¹ In 1413 William Purley held 8s. rents.³² In 1415 Peter Purley held lands.³³ In 1420 Thomas Purley held rents.³⁴ In 1421 Richard Scrope, of Bolton, held lands and the advowson.³⁵ In 1422 Anthony Houby held part of a fee;³⁶ in the same year Anna, formerly wife of Thomas Prilly, now wife of Thomas Russell, held lands.³⁷ In 1426 Edmund Purley, brother and heir of Thomas Purley, held a court baron.³⁸ In 1427 Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Houby, wife of Thomas Segrave, held rents and a view of frank pledge.³⁹ In 1446 Henry Prilly, son and heir of William Prilly, held $\frac{1}{80}$ part of a fee; and Robert Strange held rents and a small court.⁴⁰ In 1447 Thomas Palmer had a grant of free warren.⁴¹ In 1449 Robert Strange held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a view of frank pledge and a little court.⁴² In 1458 Thomas Chaworth held the manor,⁴³ and Henry le Scrope, of Bolton, held $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor and advowson.⁴⁴ In 1467 William Chaworth held the manor.⁴⁵ In 1475 John Beler held $\frac{3}{4}$ of the manor.⁴⁶ In 1478 Elena Dekyn, one of the daughters and heirs of John Beler, held $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor.⁴⁷ In 1480 the heirs of John Villars, by partition, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor.⁴⁸ In 1483 Thomas Chaworth held the manor.⁴⁹ In 1565 the manor was restored to Thomas Neville.⁵⁰ The advowson was purchased by St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1716.

Melton Mowbray. Hund. of Framland, 10 miles N. W. from Oakham, and Medeltone. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ from London; contains about 2500 acres, and including Burton Lazars, Sysonby, Welby, Freeby, and Eye-Kettleby, 7400 acres, 2991 inhabitants, 587 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 1364*l.* 11s. The soil

1 Calend. Rot. Char. 85.	17 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 149.	34 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 48.
2 91.	18 176.	35 58.
3 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 257.	19 186.	36 69.
4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 66.	20 200.	37 469.
5 102, 103.	21 262.	38 107.
6 174, 175.	22 271.	39 114.
7 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 123.	23 282.	40 231.
8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 213.	24 303.	41 Calend. Rot. Char. 201.
9 245.	25 340.	42 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 240.
10 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 205.	26 347.	43 282.
11 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 304.	27 Vol. III. 127.	44 284.
12 Vol. II. 72.	28 156, 172.	45 338.
13 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 106.	29 174.	46 370.
14 122, and	30 283.	47 387.
Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 77.	31 296.	48 401.
15 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 113.	32 Vol. IV. 2.	49 413.
16 125.	33 12.	50 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 711.

is a black sandy loam, inclining to clay, and there is abundance of gravel. The river Eye and the Oakham Canal pass through the parish. There was formerly a Free School for forty-five boys, supported by the Town Estates, which is now united to the National School, in which three hundred and fifty children of both sexes are educated. There is also an Almshouse for six poor men, endowed by Robert Hudson in 1638 with lands and houses, producing in 1786 20*l.* per ann. In 1604 the Rev. Thomas Haynes gave 400*l.* to purchase land in or near Leicester for teaching ten children, and for the maintenance of two poor Scholars at Lincoln College, Oxford, to come from Melton Free School, there having been a School here as early as 1347. The principal landed proprietors are Lord Melbourne, who is Lord of the manor, and Colonel Reeve. Peter Godfrey, Esq. is patron of the Vicarage, to which there is no land attached.—P. N. T. 110*l.* besides portions: the portion of the Vicar which he received from Garendon Abbey was 1*l.* 10*s.* In 1535 the Vicarage, with the chapels of Burton, Sysonby, Welby, Freeby, and Wiverby, 41*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and there was paid out of it 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to a Chaplain at Melton, and to a Deacon 4*l.*; to the Curate of Burton 5*l.*; the Curate of Sysonby and Welby 5*l.*; and the Curate of Freeby and Wiverby 5*l.* There is a Market on Tuesday; and Fairs on January 9th, 10th, and 23rd, March 13th, Holy Thursday, Whit-Tuesday and Wednesday, August 21st, and September 7th. The parish was inclosed in 1760.

Melton is a neat and well built town, upon the banks of the river Eye, over which there are two bridges, one on the south, the other on the west; these are kept in repair and the streets lighted and preserved in good condition from the rents arising out of the Town Estates, which are considerable. The church is one of the handsomest in the county, having a well proportioned tower of two stories above the body of the church, in the centre, at the junction of the aisle, chancel, and transepts, with the peculiar and uncommon addition of a porch at the west end, which has an elegant doorway with two niches on each side and two ornamented windows. The length of the church, from the west door to the chancel, is 113 feet, the nave 56 feet wide, the chancel 51 feet long and 21 wide, and the transepts 117 feet long by 38 wide. The town sent Members to Parliament in the years 1337 and 1338: it is now mostly known as being the centre of the rendezvous of the Melton Hunt, and during the hunting season many Noblemen and Gentlemen reside here. The removal of the Quorn Hounds to Leicester this season (1830) by Lord Southampton, may in time prove a serious injury to Melton, as the grand resort of fox hunters; though its situation, surrounded by a fine and extensive range of sporting country, together with its excellent accommodations, may long retard, if not prevent, its total decline.

At the conquest Goisfrid de Wirce held 7 hides (each hide containing 14½ carucates) 1 carucate and 1 bovat; in the demesne were 4 ploughs and 4 bondmen; 20 villans, 14 bordars and 2 priests, had 6½ ploughs: 20*s.* rents were received by him from the market: there were two mills, 20 acres of meadow, and a wood 40 perches long and as much wide.¹ Goisfrid gave part of the tithes to St. Nicholas' Abbey at Angiers: Nigel Albini was his successor. Lewes Priory, Sussex, settled very early a small Priory of Cluniac Monks here, being possessed of the advowson.² In 1275 the Knights Hospitallers held 1 carucate and 15 bovates which were given them by John Balun;³ and Roger de Quincy Mowbray appropriated to himself 6 acres and a fishery.⁴ In 1283 Robert Ros held the manor extent.⁵ In 1295 Nicholas Segrave held rents.⁶ In 1297 Roger de Mowbray held the manor extent,⁷ and in 1300 he held ¼ of a fee.⁸ In 1298 John, son and heir of Roger Mowbray, in custody of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, held 5 virgates and 1 mess. with profit of market and fairs.⁹ In 1300 Robert de Monte Alto had a grant of a market.¹⁰ In 1301 Thomas de Bitton, Bishop of Exeter, and Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, Executors of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, held 2 parts of the town, 1 mess. 5 virgates, and 4 marks rents.¹¹ In 1306 Thomas de la Ward and Ida, his wife, held the manor extent.¹² In 1308 Roger Orcher held 2 mess. 2 bovates, 3 acres of arable, and 2 of meadow:¹³ in 1310 he paid a fine of 5*l.* for license to give a tenement for a chaplain to say daily mass in the church.¹⁴ In 1315 John Mowbray had license to enfeof the manor.¹⁵ In 1322 Roger Beler, for Lewes Priory, held rents.¹⁶ In 1325 Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, held 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* rents;¹⁷ and Roger Beler, and Alice, his wife, held 4 virgates, 4 acres, 1 mess. and 3 cottages and rents.¹⁸ In 1327 John de Mowbray held

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.

2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 239.

3 Rot. Hund. 239.

4 240.

5 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 86.

6 129.

7 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 146.

8 168.

9 Vol. IV. 426.

10 Chartæ Miscellaneæ, 207.

11 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 177.

12 216.

13 Inq. ad quod dam. 224.

14 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 178.

15 Inq. ad quod dam. 247.

16 269.

17 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 328.

18 329.

the manor extent.¹ In 1328 Lewes Priory held mess. and lands;² and in 1329 it held 8 bovates.³ In 1332 John Mowbray held the manor and 20*l.* rents which John Leyburn acquired from him, and he paid a fine of 10 marks for pardon for having acquired the said 20*l.* rents.⁴ In 1333 Hugh de Meynill held rents, and John de Mowbray held the manor.⁵ In 1350 John Mowbray paid a fine of 40*l.* for license to give to his son John, and Elizabeth, daughter of John Segrave, 100*l.* rents.⁶ In 1353 John Segrave and Margaret, his wife, held lands.⁷ In 1361 John Mowbray had a fee.⁸ In 1363 Hugh Meynill held lands.⁹ In 1370 John Mowbray and Elizabeth, his wife, held the manor.¹⁰ In 1377 the custody of 2 mess. 2 cott. 3 bovates of arable, 3 acres of meadow, 2 ruinous cott. and 8 acres of land, were committed to Thomas Talbot and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of James Beler.¹¹ In 1382 John Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, held the manor.¹² In 1391 Robert Swillington and Margery, his wife, held lands.¹³ In 1398 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held the manor extent:¹⁴ in 1399 he had 30 mess. 30 virgates, 5*l.* rents, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee:¹⁵ in the same year his daughter Margaret, wife of S. Segrave, held the same;¹⁶ and Elizabeth, his wife, held the manor extent.¹⁷ In 1401 John Woodford held lands.¹⁸ In 1403 Robert Gonshill and Elizabeth, his wife, formerly Duchess of Norfolk, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor.¹⁹ In 1406 Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshall, held 30 mess. 30 virgates, and rents.²⁰ In 1420 Robert Swillington held lands and houses.²¹ In 1424 Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel, and wife of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor.²² In 1428 Margaret, daughter and heir of Roger Swillington, and wife of John Grey, held suit of court.²³ In 1433 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, held the manor.²⁴ In 1455 Robert Woodford held 12 mess. 6 tofts, and 600 acres.²⁵ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk and Alice, his wife, held the manor with its fees.²⁶ In 1477 John, Duke of Norfolk, held the manor and honor;²⁷ and in the same year by marriage with Anne, his daughter, the manor passed to Lord Berkeley. In 1481 Thomas Green, for Laund Priory, held lands.²⁸ In 1484 John Brookesby held lands.²⁹ In 1553 the manor was granted to William Betts and Christopher Draper, and in 1579 was restored to Lord Berkeley. In 1606 John Withers held it, and afterwards John Hudson, who sold it in 1688 to John Coke; and by marriage with Charlotte Coke in 1750 it came to Matthew Lamb.³⁰

THE PRIORY. There was formerly a Priory here; its revenues at the dissolution were as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Spiritualities	59	8	10
Temporalities	63	15	4
In demesne	6	0	0
	Sum Total, £129 4 2		
Outgoings	43	8	5
	Clear Annual value, £85 15 5 ³¹		

At the dissolution its possessions in Melton, including the advowson, were granted to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick. The advowson afterwards came to Lord Howe, who sold it to Peter Godfrey, Esq.

Merrill Grange. Part of Gracedieu; contains 650 acres. The principal proprietors are C. M. Phillipps, Esq. the Rev. John Piddocke, and Leonard Piddocke, Esq.—It was given by Roesia Verdun to Gracedieu Nunnery, and at the dissolution was granted to Humphrey Foster, who sold it in 1539 to John Beaumont.³²

Merry Lees. Partly in Bagworth, Thornton, and Bocheston, contains about 300 acres. The principal proprietors are John Pares, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and the Trustees of Breedon School.

Misterton. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 1 mile S. from Lutterworth, and 88 from Mersitone. London; including Poultny and Walcot, contains 4100 acres, 539 inhabitants, 100 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 394*l.* 17*s.* Menstretone. The soil is a rich dark mould upon a substratum of sand, with some gravel. The meadows are subject to inundation from the river Swift which runs

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 6.	11 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 349.	22 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 84.
2 Vol. IV. 437.	12 Vol. III. 50.	23 127.
3 Vol. II. 19.	13 139.	24 146.
4 54, and	14 253.	25 271.
Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 74.	15 266, 267.	26 313.
5 55, 58.	16 271.	27 386.
6 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 204.	17 Vol. IV. 463.	28 408.
7 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 187.	18 Inq. ad quod dam. 348.	29 419.
8 239.	19 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 295.	30 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 239.
9 261.	20 320.	31 Valor. Ecclesiasticus.
10 298.	21 Vol. IV. 50.	32 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 649.

through the parish. The sole landed proprietor is Jacob Henry Franks, Esq. who has a Seat called Misterton Hall. The Earl of Denbigh is Lord of the manor, and J. H. Franks, Esq. is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 12 acres in Misterton and 200 at Walcot, allotted at the inclosure in lieu of tithes for Walcot.—P. N. T. There were two Rectors; the portion of each 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 there were two Rectors, and the value of the Rectory was 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In 1086 St. Mary's Abbey, Coventry, held 3 carucates, the arable was equal to 2 ploughs, held by 4 villans and 4 bordars; there were 8 acres of meadow.¹ Benedict the Abbot held under Renbudcurt 1 carucate, the arable was equal to 1½ ploughs; it was waste.² Maino the Briton held 2 carucates; 1 socman and 1 bordar had 1 plough.³ Ralph held under the Bishop of Lincoln 3½ carucates, the arable was equal to 3 ploughs; 4 villans, 2 socmen, 1 villan and 1 bordar, had 2 ploughs; there were 6 acres of meadow.⁴ In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.⁵ In 1292 Adam de Napton held lands.⁶ In 1313 Alan le Zouch held a fee.⁷ In 1321 Robert Napton had a grant of free warren.⁸ In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held part of a fee per Robert Napton.⁹ In 1330 William de Cotes held lands.¹⁰ In 1349 John Pulteney held land,¹¹ and in 1400 had a grant of free warren.¹² In 1395 William Zouch, of Harringworth held the advowson.¹³ In 1422 Matilda, wife of John Lovel, held a fee.¹⁴ In 1454 William Lovel and Alice, his wife, held a fee, per John Pulteney.¹⁵ From the Pulteneys in 1640 it came by marriage to Clipsby Crewe. In 1749 John Offley held it, and in 1763 William, Earl of Bath, held it.¹⁶

Morebarne. Hamlet of Orton-on-the-Hill, contains 308 acres. The sole proprietor and Lord of the manor is Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins, Esq.—It belonged formerly, with Orton, to Merivale Abbey. In 1567 Robert Bradshaw held it. In 1640 it was sold to the Steeles, and descended by marriage to S. F. S. Perkins.¹⁷

Mountsorrel. Chapelry of Barrow-upon-Soar and Rothley, (the south side being in Rothley) 7 miles N. from Leicester, contains 350 acres, 1422 inhabitants, who are principally employed in hosiery and framework-knitting, 312 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 492*l.* 12*s.* The principal proprietor is John George Danvers Butler Danvers, Esq. who is Lord of the manor. There is a School, with a small endowment, for the poor children of Mountsorrel and Swithland, founded in 1742 by J. Danvers, Esq. The Vicar of Barrow-upon-Soar is patron of the Curacy, which has a Glebe of 92 acres at Barrow. It is a peculiar, the exempt jurisdiction of which belongs to the Lord of the manor of Rothley.¹⁸ There is a Market on Monday, and a Fair July 29th. The chapelry was inclosed in 1781.

The town is built at the extremity of a ridge of rocky hills of moderate elevation, which extend from this place into Derbyshire. The rock immediately at the back of the town is about 100 feet high, and precipitous on every side, the highest point of which, called Castle Hill, almost overhangs the town. It is composed of a reddish granite, or sienite, the most perfect specimens of which are red quartz, white feldspar and black shorl, in nearly equal proportions, and is one of the most compact of all the granites, none of the red Cornwall being superior to it in hardness, and as such is in considerable request and is worked extensively. Many of the houses are built of complete and unhewn masses of it. The almost intractable nature of this stone long kept it out of general use. It is now nearly forty years since, having been previously squared by manual labour, it was first applied to the modern improved mode of street pavement, and for this purpose it has been found equal to the Scotch granite. Nothing can exceed its firmness and durability, when properly laid. The value of this material, independently of its manifold uses, lies chiefly in the labour of detaching and working it, and in the expence of carriage; the waste is now become of enhanced or nearly equal value. It is one of the best, perhaps, the very best, material of which turnpike roads can be formed. The system named M'Adamizing, commenced and was practised on the roads in this neighbourhood long before that gentleman could claim any pretention to its invention. Its application for that purpose originated with the then surveyor of the turnpike roads in this vicinity, and its solidity was proved and its importance established previous to Mr. M'Adam being known. Of late years the uses of this almost indestructible stone have been much extended by the judgment, enterprise, and perseverance of Mr. Jackson, who having procured skilful workmen from Scotland, has rendered it available for architectural

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

2 235.

3 236.

4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.

5 112.

6 255.

7 Calend. Rot. Char. 155.

8 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 15.

9 30.

10 150.

11 Chartæ Miscellaneæ, 202.

12 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 193.

13 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 73.

14 264.

15 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 307.

16 853.

17 Val. Eccle. Vol. IV. appdx.

use and ornament. The entrance gateway of Mr. Pochin, of Barkby, is a fair sample of what taste, labour, and ingenuity can accomplish with so stubborn a material. Its consumption for all its various purposes will, undoubtedly, increase; and it will hence form a staple article of commerce. The river Soar runs by the rock at a little distance.

Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, built a castle on the top of the hill in 1174. On the rebellion of Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, (it having come into his hands in exchange with the Earl of Chester), it was invested in 1216 by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, who had married Eleanor, King John's second daughter, being held by Saër de Quincy, Earl of Winton, for Louis, the French King, whom the Barons had invited to their assistance; but upon the approach of the Count de Perche, with the French army of 20,000 men, he raised the siege: Prince Louis however concluded a peace soon after (the French army having been totally defeated by the Earl at Lincoln, when the Count de Perche was killed and the chief part of the French knights made prisoners) with the Earl of Pembroke, as guardian of Henry III. by which he promised to evacuate the kingdom, and only stipulated in return an indemnity to his adherents, and a restitution of their honors and fortunes—Louis then returned to France. The castle, of course, fell into the Earl's hands, and by the King's orders was razed to the ground in 1217.¹ In 1228 the manor was given to Stephen Segrave.² In 1230 Croxton Abbey had lands.³ In 1244 Gilbert Segrave held the manor.⁴ In 1291 Nicholas Segrave had a grant of a market and fair (for eight days).⁵ In 1325 John Segrave and Christiana, his wife, had a mill and 13*l.* rents, and Stephen Segrave held the same and a market.⁶ In 1332 John Dogel held 1 mess.;⁷ and in 1334 John Dogel, a felon, held a mess.⁸ In 1340 Henry de Bello-campo, Earl of Boghan, held the hamlet as a member of Loughborough.⁹ In 1353 John Segrave and Margaret, his wife, held the manor.¹⁰ In 1369 Henry Beaumont held a fee.¹¹ In 1372 Walter Manny and Margaret, his wife, held the manor as of the honor of Winton.¹² In 1376 Elizabeth, wife of Giles Erdington, held lands.¹³ In 1394 Thomas Erdington held $\frac{1}{2}$ of a fee.¹⁴ In 1396 John Beaumont and Catherine, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee, per John Segrave.¹⁵ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held the manor, and his daughter Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, married to John Segrave, afterwards held it.¹⁶ In 1406 Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal, held it.¹⁷ In 1413 Henry Beaumont held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.¹⁸ In 1432 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, held the manor.¹⁹ In 1617 Elizabeth, Lady Berkeley, demised the manor to Sir William Herrick.²

Mowsley. Chapelry of Knaptoft, contains 1100 acres, 263 inhabitants, 55 houses; Muselai. its expenditure in poor-rates 252*l.* 6*s.* The soil is chiefly gravel, with Mouselowe. some clay, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors are Ayscough Smith, Esq. Colonel H. Wilson, and Thomas Hudson, Esq. John Pares, Esq. is Lord of the manor. The chapelry was inclosed in 1788.

In 1086 Gunfrid de Cioches held 3 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 1 servant, 4 villans and 2 bordars, had 1 plough; there were 8 acres of meadow.²⁰ Gerbert held 4 carucates, there was 1 servant and 10 acres of meadow.²¹ In 1199 Amicia, daughter of John Mousley, had seizin of 6 virgates which she recovered from Reginald Arundel, whose ward the said John was.²² In 1258 Hugh Gobyon held lands.²³ In 1276 Hugh Kibworth held 2 virgates, Walter Illing 1 virgate, Robert Adam 1 virgate, and Leicester Abbey 2 virgates.²⁴ In 1291 Philip Marmion held a fee.²⁵ In 1296 Robert Morley held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.²⁶ In 1299 Roger Brabazon had a grant of free warren.²⁷ In 1312 John Hastings held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee and the advowson.²⁸ In 1315 Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Alice, his wife, held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee and 3 carucates.²⁹ In 1316 Roger Brabazon had a grant of lands;³⁰ and in 1317 he and his wife Beatrix held 1 mess. and 160 acres.³¹ In 1325 Sarah, wife of Matthew Brabazon, held 2 mess. 3 carucates, 6 acres, and 1*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* rents; and William Mousley held 1 mess. and 83 acres.³² In 1338 William le Ken and Robert of the Halle gave lands to Leicester Abbey.³³ In 1355 Philip Somerville held a fee.³⁴

¹ There are said to have been at this period 1115 Castles in England, chiefly occupied by powerful Barons.

2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 86.	13 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 341.	24 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 237.
3 Calend. Rot. Char. 48.	14 Vol. III. 181.	25 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 109.
4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 14.	15 198.	26 140.
5 Calend. Rot. Char. 122.	16 266.	27 Calend. Rot. Char. 129.
6 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 327.	17 314.	28 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 252.
7 Vol. II. 51.	18 Vol. IV. 4.	29 278.
8 63.	19 146.	30 Inq. ad quod dam. 251.
9 93.	20 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.	31 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 288.
10 183.	21 236.	32 325, 326.
11 293, 339.	22 Ab. Placitor. 23.	33 Inq. ad quod dam. 304.
12 319.	23 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 32.	34 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 193.

In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.¹ In 1387 Baldwin Freville and Ida, his wife, held part of a fee.² In 1418 Baldwin Freville held a fee.³ In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held part of a fee.⁴ From the Brabazons it regularly descended to William Brabazon, Earl of East Meath.⁵

Muston. Hund. of Framland, 6 miles W. from Grantham, and 116 from London; Munstone. contains 1584 acres, 242 inhabitants, 55 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 180*l.* 10*s.* The soil is chiefly a cold clay, and the ground flat. The river Deven and the Grantham Canal pass through the parish. The chief landed proprietor is the Duke of Rutland, who is Lord of the manor. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 28 acres.—P. N. T. 11*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 15*l.* 13*s.*

At the general survey it was included in Bottesford.⁶ In 1200 William Bosco required a guarantee from William Colville for half the land he held in Muston.⁷ In 1221 Stixwold Priory, Lincolnshire, was patron of the church.⁸ In 1273 John de Verdun held the manor.⁹ In 1276 Walter de Colville held it.⁹ In 1284 Robert Ros held lands, as a member of Belvoir.¹⁰ In 1314 Edmund de Colville and Margaret, his wife, held the manor extent.¹¹ In 1345 William Ros held a fee;¹² and in 1363 Margery, his wife, held a fee.¹³ In 1370 Adam Lymburgh, Canon of St. Mary's, Leicester, gave 100*l.* for license to give the manor in mortmain to certain deans or religious.¹⁴ The manor, which at the dissolution belonged to Osolveston Abbey, was granted to Thomas, Earl of Rutland.⁶

Mythe. Hamlet of Sheepy, contains about 130 acres, and had formerly a chapel. The soil is principally light, and the land chiefly in pasture. The river Anker bounds it from Ratcliff Culey. The sole proprietors are two heiresses of — Platts, Esq. of London, who are Ladies of the manor.—In 1327 Edward III. granted to Robert Burdett a charter of free warren; and the Burdetts sold their lands here in the reign of James I. to Thomas Baylie.¹⁵

Nailstone. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 3 miles N. N. E. from Market Bosworth, and 110 from London; including the chapelry of Normanton-on-the-Nelveston. Heath, contains 2600 acres, 574 inhabitants, many of whom are Naylesford. employed in framework-knitting, 112 houses; its expenditure in Naylleston. poor-rates 267*l.* 10*s.* The soil is a mixture of clay and gravel. The Neolebi.

principal landed proprietors are Earl Howe, who is Lord of the manor, and Charles Neville, Esq. There is a National School erected in 1828, and supported by Countess Howe, who clothes and educates fifty-six children. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 61 acres in Nailstone and 27 acres at Congerstone.—P. N. T. 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 24*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

At the conquest Ernald held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 1 carucate, of the fee of the Queen, the land was equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough; there were 3 villans, and a wood 120 perches long and 80 broad.¹⁶ Ingeld held under Robert de Buci $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate; 3 villans held 1 plough; there were 2 acres of meadow,¹⁷ and the King held 2 bovates.¹⁸ It afterwards belonged to the Earl of Chester, whose sister was married to David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother to William, King of Scotland, and in 1244 by marriage it passed to Henry, Lord Hastings, and from this family it passed to the Greys.¹⁹ In 1275 Henry Hastings had a view of frank pledge and an assize of bread.²⁰ In 1302 John Hastings had a grant of free warren,²¹ and in 1311 he held the manor and advowson.²² In 1330 John Harcourt held lands.²³ In 1348 Laurence Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held the manor and a fee.²⁴ In 1350 the custody of the manor was granted to Peter Ayleston, Rector, during the heir's minority.²⁵ In 1364 Robert Herle held lands.²⁶ In 1376 John, Earl of Pembroke, held the manor and advowson.²⁷ In 1383 Anne, Countess of Pembroke, wife of John, held the manor.²⁸ In 1389 John Hastings held it.²⁹ The Greys sold it to — Cox, and it was subsequently sold to — Astley.¹⁹

Navesby. Hamlet of Market Bosworth, contains about 200 acres. The soil is a Navesby. light gravelly loam. The principal proprietor is Richard Worthington, Esq. Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, Bart. is Lord of the manor.—In 1356 John

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| 1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 344. | 11 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 273. | 21 Calend. Rot. Char. 132. |
| 2 Vol. III. 94. | 12 Vol. II. 112. | 22 Inq. p. m. Vol. I. 251, 252. |
| 3 Vol. IV. 38. | 13 262. | 23 Vol. II. 31. |
| 4 284. | 14 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 313. | 24 144, 145. |
| 5 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 227. | 15 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 938. | 25 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 209, |
| 6 Vol. II. 286. | 16 Domesday, Vol. I. 232. | 217, and Inq. post mort. |
| 7 Ab. Placitor. 28. | 17 231. | Vol. II. 200. |
| 8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 52. | 18 230. | 26 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 266. |
| 9 61. | 19 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 807. | 27 343. |
| 10 86. | 20 Rot. Hund. 239. | 28 Vol. III. 61. |
| | 29 Inq. post mortem, Vol. III. 116. | |

Crophull and Margery, his wife, had license to enfeoff Ralph Crophull, Rector of Cottingham, in 3*l.* rents.¹ In 1383 John Crophull held 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rents.² In 1632 it belonged to — Crewe.³

Narborough. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 5½ miles S. W. from Leicester, and 93 from Northburgh. London; including the township of Huncote, contains 1900 acres, 1046 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 212 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 57*l.* 3*s.* The soil is chiefly gravel, and the ground diversified with hill and dale. The river Soar runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are John Pares, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, Thomas Iliff, Esq. and Mr. J. Bilson. J. Pares, Esq. is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 40 acres.—P. N. T. 16*l.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 26*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1752.

In 1199 Fulk Fitz Warin held it, but forfeiting his estates by treason Henry III. in 1217 gave it to Henry, Earl of Warwick.⁴ In 1272 Hubert Hose held the manor.⁵ In 1282 William le Boteler of Wem held the manor and advowson.⁶ In 1285 in a suit against Robert Neville and Anketil, his wife, are recited some customs of the manor, and John Boteler recovered seizin from Robert de Acock.⁷ In 1315 Guido Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Alicia, his wife, held ½ a fee.⁸ In 1318 William Boteler of Wem had a grant of a market on Tuesday, and a fair on St. John Baptist's Day;⁹ and in 1319 he had a view of frank pledge.¹⁰ In 1329 Pratellis Abbey had 1 hide, called Nyweland, of the gift of Robert, Earl of Leicester.¹¹ In 1369 William Boteler of Wem held the manor.¹² In 1380 Robert Ferrers held the manor with the advowson.¹³ In 1411 Elizabeth, wife of Robert Ferrers, held the manor.¹⁴ In 1435 John de Greystock, by marriage, held the manor and advowson,¹⁵ and in 1487 — Keble held them from the Dacres. The manor passed by marriage in 1622 to Lord William Howard, who sold it to Walter Hastings, and by purchase it came to the Wollastons. The church was given to Leicester Abbey by Roger Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Stephen, but they afterwards became dispossessed of it.¹⁶

Newbold. Hamlet of Breedon, contains 500 acres, 1257 inhabitants, 242 houses. The soil is various, from stiff clay to fine loam, and the ground rather diversified. The principal landed proprietors are Earl Ferrers, Sir George Howland Willoughby Beaumont, Bart. and Mr. Sampson Hackett.—In 1086 Hugh held under Henry Ferrers 3 carucates, 1½ ploughs were in the demesne; 2 servants and 2 villans held 3 ploughs; there were 8 acres of meadow and a mill.¹⁷ Breedon Priory had property here, which at the dissolution was granted to Francis Shirley.¹⁸

Newbold Folville. Hamlet of Ashby Folville, contains 200 acres. The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground hilly. The sole proprietor is Colonel H. Cheney, who is Lord of the manor.—In 1086 Ralph held under the Countess Judith 1½ carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 1 villan with 4 bordars had 1 plough; there were 3 acres of meadow.¹⁹ Hugh held under Henry Ferrers 1 carucate, there were 2 villans.²⁰

Newbold Saucey. Hamlet of Owston, contains 200 acres; population, &c. included in Owston. The soil is a strong clay. The principal landed proprietor is the Earl of Winchelsea, who is Lord of the manor.—In 1252 Osolveston Abbey had a grant of the chapel.²¹ In 1307 Henry de Barkby, for Owston Abbey, held 1 mess. and 1 virgate.²² In 1413 William Besford gave to Owston Abbey 2 mess. 4 tofts and 1 carucate.²³ At the dissolution it passed in the same manner as Owston, which see.²⁴

Newbold Verdun. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 3 miles E. from Market Bosworth, and 100 from London; including Brascote, contains 1730 acres, 576 inhabitants, some few of whom are employed in the manufacture of stockings, 121 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 418*l.* 7*s.* The soil is mixed, but clay predominates, and there is some of a lighter description. There is a sheet of water of some extent called Gabriel Pool. The principal landed proprietors are Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart. and John Pares, Esq. who are joint Lords of the manor, and Mrs. Sansome. There is a Free School founded by Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, in 1720, for teaching poor children to read and write, and endowed with

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 200.	9 Calend. Rot. Char. 152.	17 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.
2 Vol. III. 53.	10 Inq. ad quod dam. 260.	18 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 702.
3 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 522.	11 290.	19 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.
4 813.	12 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 294.	20 Calend. Rot. Char. 80.
5 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 42.	13 Vol. III. 30.	21 Inq. ad quod dam. 220.
6 80.	14 332.	22 367.
7 Ab. Placitor. 211.	15 Vol. IV. 146.	23 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 767.
8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 278.	16 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 815.	

several acres of land in the parish, part of the rent of which goes to the maintenance of the School and the remainder as a gift to industrious paupers, who abstain from parochial relief; the profits arising from the bequest, however, at the present time, do not amount to more than 25*l.* per ann., out of which the Master receives 20*l.*: he also founded four Exhibitions for Scholars from this School (who have the preference) to Lincoln College, Oxford, of 20*l.* per ann. each, arising from certain lands in Northumberland. There is an old Hall or Manor House, now the property of Sir E. C. Hartopp, formerly the residence of Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, and subsequently the seat of the Montague family, and occupied for a considerable time by the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montague; but it is now mouldered down to one third of its former size, and is at present occupied by a farmer, is surrounded by a moat, and even still conveys to the mind an idea of what it must have been in its original magnificence. George Greenway, Esq. is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 350 acres.—P. N. T. 10*l.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 6*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1810.

At the conquest Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 2 carucates, the land was equal to 3 ploughs, and 3 villans had 1 plough (of the fee of the Queen).¹ Huard held under Hugh 2 carucates, the arable was equal to 2 ploughs; 2 bordars had 1 plough.² In 1257 John Verdun had a grant of free warren, and in 1273 he had lands.³ In 1276 Theobald Verdun had a view of frank pledge and assize of bread.⁴ In 1309, in 1316,⁵ and in 1336 Theobald Verdun held the manor and advowson.⁶ In 1356 John Crophull and Margery, his wife, had license to enfeof Ralph Crophull in the manor.⁷ In 1360 Elizabeth de Burgh, wife of Theobald Verdun, held the manor.⁸ In 1371 Thomas Crophull held the manor,⁹ and John Crophull gave 20*l.* for license to grant to Thomas, his son, and Sibil, his wife, the manor, excepting a knight's fee and the advowson, 80 acres of wood, a stew, and 16 oxgangs of land.¹⁰ In 1381 Thomas Crophull and Sibil, his wife, held the manor.¹¹ In 1382 William Farnival and Thomasine, his wife, held the advowson.¹² By the heirs of Crophull in 1401 the manor passed to the Devereuxs, as parcel of the Barony of Verdun. In 1435 Agnes, wife of John Marbury, held the manor extent.¹³ In 1437 John Marbury and Agnes, his wife, held the manor extent.¹⁴ In 1453 John, Earl of Salop, held the advowson.¹⁵ In 1460 John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, held the advowson.¹⁶ In 1559 Walter Devereux, Viscount Hereford (afterwards Earl of Essex), held the manor, and in 1574 he sold it to Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and in 1608 this family sold it to Nicholas Herne, who sold it in 1625 to Sir Thomas Crewe. Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, gave it to his nephew, James Montague, which family sold it to Thomas Pares and Joseph Bunny. The advowson, which belonged to the Duke of Norfolk, (who takes one of his titles, viz. Baron Verdun, from this village) was sold by him to G. Greenway, Esq. in 1807.

New Hall. Hamlet of Thurlaston, contains 190 acres. The sole proprietor and Lord of the manor is Joshua Grundy, Esq. The hamlet pays a modus of 3*l.* in lieu of tithes.—In 1391 Robert Swillington and Margaret, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor extent.¹⁷ In 1427 Joan, wife of Roger Swillington, held the manor.¹⁸ In 1433 Baldwin Bug conveyed his lands to Thomas Crull. In 1474 Margaret, wife of Sir Thomas Everingham held the manor.¹⁹

Newhouse Grange. Extra Parochial, near Orton-on-the-Hill, contains about 345 acres. The sole proprietor and Lord of the manor is George Moore, Esq.—It formerly belonged to Miravale Abbey, and at the dissolution was granted by Henry VIII. to Walter, Lord Ferrers.

New Parks. Extra Parochial, 1 mile W. N. W. from Leicester, contains 815*a.* 2*r.* 30*p.* The principal landed proprietor is John Clarke, Esq.—In 1361 Henry, Duke of Lancaster, held it.²⁰ In 1571 Lord Cobham held it.

Newton Burgoland. Hamlet of Swebstone, with Nethercotes, contains 1100 Neutone. acres. The soil is various, on the west and north light, on Newton Boteler. the south light and sandy, and a great proportion of good meadow land, which is subject to inundation from a brook that divides the parish from Odstone and runs to Sheepy, and by the river Sence. The principal landed proprietors are William Wootton Abney, and John Ratford, Esqrs. Earl Howe is Lord of the manor.

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.	7 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 200.	14 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 183.
2 233.	8 222.	15 260.
3 Calend. Rot. Char. 87, and	9 314.	16 289.
Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 52.	10 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 318.	17 Vol. III. 139.
4 Rot. Hund. 239.	11 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 36.	18 Vol. IV. 118.
5 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 235, 284.	12 48.	19 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 1002.
6 Vol. II. 71.	13 Vol. IV. 146.	20 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 234.

In 1086 Gledwin held under Henry de Ferrers $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate; 1 plough was in the demesne, with 1 bordar; there were 2 acres of meadow. Roger held under Henry 1 carucate.¹ In 1277 Henry Moton held the manor and owed suit of court to Congerstone.² In 1348 Laurence Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, had a fee.³ In 1364 John de Charnells had a grant of free warren in Newton and Nethercotes.⁴ In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.⁵ In 1443 William Babthorp held lands.⁶ In 1594 George Purefoy held lands here. In 1779 the manor, by division, came to Alicia Dorothy Charnel, who left it to the daughters of Samuel Madden.⁷

Newton, Cold. Chapelry of Loseby, contains 1600 acres, 104 inhabitants, 22 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 208*l.* 1*s.* The soil is a strong loam, and the land chiefly appropriated to grazing. The principal landed proprietors are William Clifford, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, Henry White, Esq. Ashby Ashby, Esq. and Sir Frederic Gustavus Fowke, Bart.

In 1086 Aubrey held under Goisfrid de Wirce 6 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 5 socmen, 2 villans and 2 bordars, held 2 ploughs; there were 16 acres of meadow.⁸ Herbert held under the King $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate; $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough was in the demesne, and 2 villans; there were 2 acres of meadow.⁹ It afterwards came to the Burdetts, and from them it passed to the Marmions. In 1300 Roger Mowbray held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.¹⁰ In 1315 Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Alice, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor.¹¹ In 1361 John Mowbray held a fee.¹² In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held a fee.¹³ At the dissolution the manor, which belonged to Burton Lazars Hospital, was granted to Henry Chamberlain and William Faunt.¹⁴

Newton Harcourt. Hamlet of Wistow, contains 1200 acres, 298 inhabitants, 61 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 222*l.* 11*s.* The soil is various, chiefly clay, though there is some gravel; the meadows are subject to inundation from a branch of the river Soar, which passes through the parish; the Union Canal also passes through it. The principal landed proprietor is Sir Henry Halford, Bart. who is Lord of the manor.

In 1086 Robert de Veci held 10 carucates, 3 ploughs were in the demesne; 11 villans, 8 socmen, 5 bordars, 6 servants and a priest, had 5 ploughs: a knight had 2 carucates, and the arable was equal to 1 plough; there were 12 acres of meadow and a mill.¹⁵ Saër de Quincy gave it in marriage with his daughter Arabella to Richard Harcourt.¹⁶ In 1293 William Gylemen held the manor for Alcester Abbey.¹⁷ In 1300 John Maunsell and Isabella, his wife, recovered seizin from Richard Ernesby of 2 mess. a mill, and 11 virgates.¹⁸ In 1308 Isabella, wife of John Skeffington, recovered seizin of 2 mess., a mill, 3 carucates and 40*s.* rents from Richard Ernesby.¹⁹ In 1332 Amicia, wife of John Wolf, held the manor,²⁰ which in the same year was granted to Oliver Burdez and Matilda, his wife, during their lives, and after their deaths to John Pulteney, citizen of London, by the yearly service of a pair of gold spurs;²¹ and in 1334 the King confirmed the gift of the manor which John Pulteney made to Ralph Hastings and his heirs, by the yearly service of a pair of gold spurs.²² In 1436 Richard Hastings held the manor extent.²³ In 1455 Leonard Hastings held the manor.²⁴ In 1483 William Hastings held the manor and domain.²⁵ From the Hastings' it descended to the Earls of Huntingdon. In 1642 John Chamberlain held it, and afterwards it was sold to the Halfords.¹⁶

Newton Linford. Hund. of West Goscote, 5 miles N. W. from Leicester, and 104 from London; including Holgate, contains about 1600 acres, 549 inhabitants, 74 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 190*l.* 12*s.* The soil is generally weak, but has of late years been greatly improved by draining; and the village, situate between Bradgate Park and the extensive range of Groby woods, is justly esteemed one of the most picturesque in the county. There is a Mineral Spring here. The principal landed proprietor and Lord of the manor is the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, who is patron of the Chapel, which is a Donative. The Court of the Peculiar of Groby is held here, at which the neighbouring clergy and churchwardens attend.

In 1086 Herbert held 3 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne. Herbert's brother and a servant held 2 ploughs; 9 servants held 2 ploughs, there were 8 acres

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| 1 Domesday, Vol. I. 233. | 9 Domesday, Vol. I. 236. | 17 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 122. |
| 2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 65. | 10 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 168. | 18 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 118. |
| 3 Vol. II. 145. | 11 278. | 19 165. |
| 4 Calend. Rot. Char. 185. | 12 Vol. II. 239. | 20 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 47. |
| 5 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 344. | 13 Vol. III. 267. | 21 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 70. |
| 6 Vol. IV. 217. | 14 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 349. | 22 88. |
| 7 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 1042. | 15 Domesday, Vol. I. 234. | 23 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 179. |
| 8 Domesday, Vol. I. 235. | 16 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 880. | 24 271. |
| | 25 Inq. post mortem, Vol. IV. 415. | |

of meadow.¹ In 1275 Richard Maleure held 4 virgates.² In 1280 Walter de Kanc delivered up the manor to the King.³ In 1308 John Comyn, Earl of Boghan, enfeoffed his brother in lands here.⁴ In 1311 William Marmion had a grant of free warren.⁵ In 1324 William Comyn held it, and in 1340 William Beaumont held it as a member of Whitwick. In 1462 Edward IV. granted the manor to William Hastings: it afterwards came to the Marquis of Dorset, and from this family to the Earl of Stamford.

Newtown Anthank. Hamlet of Ratby, contains 347 acres. The soil is indifferent, and the ground flat. The principal landed proprietors are the Trustees of Mr. Thomas Chamberlain, Mr. John Storer, J. S. Cardale, Esq. and the Trustees of Mrs. Wright's and Mr. Curzon's Charity for clothing, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is Lord of the manor, as parcel of his manor of Groby.

In 1308 Master William Comyn paid a fine for the re-possession of certain tenements.⁶ In 1339 Henry de Bellomonte, Earl of Boghan, held it as a member of Whitwick.⁷ In 1413 Henry Beaumont held 2 mess.⁸ In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf (attainted), held the manor.⁹ Edward IV. on the attainder of Lord Beaumont gave it to William, Lord Hastings.¹⁰ In 1483 William Hastings held the manor and domain.¹¹

Normanton. Hamlet of Bottesford, contains 1900 acres. The soil is principally clay, and the ground flat. The sole proprietors are the Duke of Rutland, who is Lord of the manor, and Mr. Thomas Vincent, who owns about 30 or 40 acres. The hamlet was inclosed in 1770.

For its early possessors, see Belvoir.¹² In 1289 Robert de Stapleton had a grant of free warren.¹³ In 1314 Edmund de Colville and Margaret, his wife, held 6 bovates.¹⁴ In 1370 Adam Lymburg, canon of St. Mary's, Lincoln, paid a fine for license to give in mortmain the manor to certain deans or religious.¹⁵ In 1373 Henry Codynghton, Rector of Bottesford, held lands.¹⁶ In 1414 William Ros of Hamlake, held rents and lands.¹⁷ In 1464 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf (attainted), held the hamlet.¹⁸ In 1483 William Hastings held it.¹⁹

Normanton-on-the-Wreath. Chapelry of Nailstone, contains about 900 acres, 215 inhabitants, 38 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 115*l.* 8*s.* The principal landed proprietor is William Strutt, Esq. who is Lord of the manor. The common fields were inclosed in 1629.

In 1276 Henry Hastings had a view of frank pledge and assize of bread, and the Knights Templars held 12 bovates.²⁰ In 1289 Robert Stapleton had a grant of free warren.²¹ In 1313 John Hastings held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.²² In 1325 John Hastings, Lord of Abergavenny, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.²³ In 1375 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.²⁴ In 1376 Joan, wife of Robert Stapleton, held the manor.²⁵ In 1443 William Balthorp held lands.²⁶ In 1522 Thomas Hood held the manor. The Fermors had property here. Subsequently the manor and the greater part of the land were purchased by Valentine Green, Esq. who in 1826 sold them to William Strutt, Esq.

Normanton Turville. Hamlet of Thurlaston, contains about 1000 acres, 19 inhabitants, 3 houses. The soil is strong, but excellent, and the ground diversified. The sole proprietor and Lord of the manor is Richard Arkwright, Esq. who has a Seat called Normanton Hall.

In 1296 Robert Choupane held part of a fee under the Duke of Lancaster, and Ralph Turville also.²⁷ In 1322 John Toures, for Leicester Abbey, held lands and messuages.²⁸ In 1337 Robert Champagne had a grant of free warren.²⁹ In 1433 Baldwin Bug conveyed all his land here to Thomas Crull. In 1474 Margaret, wife of Thomas Everingham, held the manor.³⁰ A moiety of it in 1647 belonged by marriage to John Rooe. In 1737 by descent it came to George Yeo, and of this family it was bought by Holled Smith about 1783. Richard Arkwright, Esq. afterwards purchased it.

Norton, East. Chapelry of Tugby, contains 1100 acres, 120 inhabitants, 28 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 189*l.* 14*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The principal landed proprietors are John Henry Haycock, Esq. the

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.

2 Calend. Rot. Char. 144.

3 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 36.

4 Ab. Placitor. 307.

5 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 252.

6 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 164.

7 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.

8 Vol. IV. 4.

9 322.

10 415.

11 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 886.

12 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 86.

Vol. II. 112, 176, 262. Vol.

III. 61, 177, 179.

13 Calend. Rot. Char. 120.

14 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 273.

15 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 317.

16 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 331.

17 Vol. IV. 10.

18 322.

19 415.

20 Rot. Hund. 239.

21 Calend. Rot. Char. 120.

22 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 252.

23 323.

24 Vol. II. 344.

25 Vol. IV. 455.

26 217.

27 Vol. I. 139, 140.

28 Inq. ad quod dam. 274.

29 Calend. Rot. Char. 173.

30 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 367.

Earl of Denbigh, William Ward, Esq. and William Chamberlain, Esq. who is Lord of the manor. In 1747 Mrs. Catherine Parker left a small sum of money for teaching four poor children.

In 1086 Goisfrid de Wirce held $4\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs were in the demesne; 4 servants held 1 plough; there was a mill, 3 acres of meadow, and 3 of wood.¹ In 1214 Reginald Willeford claimed the presentation to the church against Croxden Abbey, Staffordshire.² In 1276 Croxden Abbey held 3 virgates and 5 acres, of the fee of Walter Norton, and Laund Priory $2\frac{1}{2}$ virgates.³ In 1307 Robert de Tateshall held a fee.⁴ In 1324 Nicholas Latymer held 6s. rents.⁵ In 1333 Robert Dodington, Vicar of Loddington, held lands for Laund Priory.⁶ In 1349 John Whyted gave lands to Laund Priory.⁷ In 1350 Warin Latimer held $\frac{1}{2}$ of a fee.⁸ In 1361 John Mowbray held a fee.⁹ In 1382 Thomas Burton and Margery, his wife, held 16s. rents, issuing out of 1 mess. and 4 virgates.¹⁰ In 1401 Anne, wife of Thomas Latimer Bochard, held the manor.¹¹ In 1411 Edward Latimer Bochard held it.¹² In 1421 Margaret, wife of Edward Latimer, held the manor.¹³ In 1444 John Griffin held lands.¹⁴ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, had a fee.¹⁵ In 1481 Thomas Green, for Laund Priory, held tofts and lands.¹⁶ At the dissolution the manor was given to Gregory, Lord Cromwell. In 1609 Mary Digby held it. In 1641 the Earl of Newport (Mountjoy Blunt), held it. 1780 Henry Dummer held the manor, and by marriage with his widow it came to Nathaniel Dance.¹⁷

Norton=~~jurta~~=~~Cwpcross~~. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 5 miles N. W. from Market Bosworth, and 108 from London; including part of Bilston, contains 1744 acres, 502 inhabitants, 105 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 175*l.* 6*s.* The soil is partly clay, with some heath. The principal landed proprietors are Earl Howe, who is Lord of the manor, and George Moore, Esq. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 142 acres.—P. N. T. 11*l.* In 1535 a pension of 1*l.* was paid to Belvoir Priory, and the Rectory valued at 13*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1749.

At the conquest the Countess Godiva held 6 carucates, the arable was equal to 7 ploughs, and 3 were in the demesne; 2 bordars, with 1 villan and a priest, had 1 plough; there were 8 acres of meadow.¹ It afterwards came by gift of Earl Ferrers to the Gresleys of Drakelow, who gave lands here to Miravale Abbey and Polesworth Nunnery.¹⁹ In 1305 Polesworth Abbey paid a fine of 20*s.* for acquiring a tenement after the publication of the statute;²⁰ and in the same year it held 2*s.* 1*d.* rents.²¹ In 1309 Peter de Gresley had a grant of free warren.²² In 1334 Henry de Cestria de Bibury gave to Oseney Abbey 1 mess., 2 virgates, and 4 acres of meadow.²³ In 1391 the church was appropriated, as of the honor of Chester, to Belvoir Priory.²⁴ In 1548 G. Gresley held the manor as of the honor of Tutbury. In 1592 Henry Kendal had the manor and 570 acres of land. In 1749 Charles Jennens, Esq. was Lord of the manor.²⁵

Norton, King's. Hund. of Gartree, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. S. E. from Leicester, and 92 from London; including Little Stretton, contains 1421 acres, 199 inhabitants, 43 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 17*l.* 3*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The principal landed proprietors are Henry Green, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and Wigston's Hospital, Leicester. H. Green, Esq. is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 43 acres.—P. N. T. 12*l.* Portion of the Rector of Galby 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 7*l.*

In 1086 the King held 3 carucates and 5 acres of meadow.²⁶ Robert Despencer held $4\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 6 villans, 2 socmen and 3 bordars, had 2 ploughs; there was a mill, 2 acres of meadow and 3 of wood.¹ In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.²⁷ In 1252 Osolveston Abbey had a grant of the church.²⁸ In 1276 John Martinall held 2 virgates under Richard Basset, which payed 15*d.* for the custody of Rockingham castle.²⁹ In 1306, and in 1534 Osolveston Abbey held the advowson.³⁰ In 1312 Alan le Zouch held a fee.³¹

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.	12 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 331.	22 Calend. Rot. Char. 141.
2 Ab. Placitor. 92.	13 Vol. IV. 62.	23 Inq. ad quod dam. 297.
3 Rot. Hund. 237.	14 222.	24 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 142.
4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 228.	15 313.	25 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 850.
5 321.	16 408.	26 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.
6 Vol. II. 58.	17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 489.	27 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.
7 Inq. ad quod dam. 320.	18 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.	28 Calend. Rot. Char. 80.
8 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 163.	19 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 849.	29 Rot. Hund. 237.
9 239.	20 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 175, and	30 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 213.
10 Vol. III. 46.	Rot. Hund. 239.	31 255.
11 281.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 211.	

In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held part of a fee under Edmund de Beresford.¹ In 1346 William de Burgh and Simon Barkby held lands.² In 1398 the manor was divided between Joan, wife of John Staunton, Elizabeth, wife of William Crawshaw, and Margaret and Thomasia, daughters of Ralph Meynill.³ In 1454 William Lovel and Alice, his wife, held a fee.⁴ In 1638 Ralph Whalley held the manor. In 1752 William Fortray held it, who in 1783 left it to his nephew, the Rev. H. Green.⁵

Noseley. Hund. of Gartree, Extra Parochial, 7 miles, N. by E. from Harborough, and 93 from London; contains 1316A. 0R. 33P., 18 inhabitants, 1 house; Gnousale. Noveslei. Notele. The soil is various, some fine red marl and some gravel, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietor is Sir Arthur George Hazlerigg, Bart. who has a Seat called Noseley Hall, and is Lord of the manor, and patron of the Donative.—P. N. T. 10l. 12s. In 1535 the profits of the Rectory appropriated to the Chapel were 15l. 11s. 11d., and the rents belonging to the Chapel in different demesnes and hamlets was 22l. 0s. 1d.: clear annual value 36l. 7s. 7d.

In 1086 Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 12 carucates, the arable was equal to 8 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 16 villans, 3 servants, 8 bordars with a priest, had 6 ploughs; there were 20 acres of brushwood.⁶ In 1250 Anketin de Martinville had a grant of the manor and free warren.⁷ In 1275 Roger Martinville had appropriated to himself a warren,⁸ and in 1296 he held a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.⁹ In 1305 Roger Martinville, for 3 chaplains in Noseley, held 3 mess., 1 virgate, and 5l. 6s. 8d. rents;¹⁰ and he paid a fine of 26l. 13s. 4d. for license to assign some tene-ments for 3 chaplains to say daily mass in the Chapel of St. Mary.¹¹ In 1326 Theobald Verdun held a fee,¹² and in 1336 also.¹³ In 1414 by marriage with Isabel Heron, descended from the Martinvalles, the manor came to Thomas Haselrige.¹⁴ In 1467 Thomas Haselrige held the manor.¹⁵ In 1474 William Hesyllrigge held the manor.¹⁶

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, OR COLLEGE, of Noseley, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded in 1273 by Anketil Marteval, for a Warden, three Priests, two Clerks, and four Choristers. In 1336 St. Ebrulf's Abbey gave to the Rector and Chaplains of Noseley Chapel the advowson of the church.¹⁷

Gadby. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 3 miles S. E. from Leicester, and 96 from London; Outheby. Oldebi. Owerby. contains 1900 acres, 856 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 189 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 597l. 4s. The soil is chiefly clay. The principal landed proprietors are the Trustees of the late George Wyndham, Esq. George Anthony Legh Keck, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and Thomas Pares, Esq. The Trustees of the late George Wyndham, Esq. are patrons of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 18 acres.—P. N. T. 12l. 13s. 4d. In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 8l. In 1715 Sir Nathan Wright gave 240l. for its augmentation, and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave 200l.; and in 1779 the Governors gave by lot 200l. The patronage of the church formerly belonged to Laund Abbey. The parish was inclosed in 1759.

In 1086 Roger held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 1½ carucates, the arable was equal to 1 plough.¹⁸ The Countess Judith held 9 carucates and 2 bovates, the arable was equal to 9 ploughs, held by 46 socmen, 11 bordars, and 3 servants; there were 30 acres of meadow. Robert de Buci held under the Countess 2 carucates, there was 1 bordar.¹⁹ In 1275 Dervogoyl Baliol had assize of bread, &c.²⁰ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.²¹ In 1411 William Dysney and Eustace, his wife, held lands.²² In 1444 William Ferrers held the manor.²³ In 1457 William Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held it.²⁴ In 1521 William, Thomas, and Roger Wigston, and William Fisher, for William Fisher and John Thorp, chaplains of the Hospital of William Wigston in Leicester, and the poor thereof, held lands.²⁵ In 1541 John Waldron held the manor. In 1617 Henry Beaumont held lands.²⁶ In 1629 John Waldron sold the manor to Sir John Lombe.²⁷ In 1715 Sir Nathan Wright held the advowson and lands, which on the death of Miss A. B. Wright, in 1830, came to George Wyndham, Esq.

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 15.	10 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 214.	19 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.
2 131.	11 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 150.	20 Rot. Hund. 239.
3 Vol. III. 245.	12 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 284.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 94.
4 Vol. IV. 264.	13 Vol. II. 71.	22 Inq. ad quod dam. 363.
5 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II.	14 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 740.	23 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 223.
6 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.	15 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 339.	24 279.
7 Calend. Rot. Char. 71.	16 367.	25 479.
8 Rot. Hund. 237.	17 Inq. ad quod dam. 299.	26 481.
9 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140.	18 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.	27 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 321.

Odstone. Hamlet of Shackerstone, contains about 1200 acres, 216 inhabitants, 39 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 149*l.* 5*s.* The soil is chiefly a strong marl, and very rich, with some gravel. The principal landed proprietors are Earl Howe, who is Lord of the manor, and Valentine Green, Esq.

At the conquest Robert Despencer held 1 carucate; 3 socmen held 1 plough, and there were 6 acres of meadow: Henry de Ferieres claimed this land.¹ In 1263 Matthew Charnell had a grant of the manor, market, and fair.² In 1272 Robert Pakeman held lands.³ In 1291 Philip Marmion held a fee.⁴ In 1312 John Hastings held $\frac{1}{6}$ of a fee.⁵ In 1324 John Hastings, Lord of Abergavenny, held $\frac{1}{6}$ of a fee.⁶ In 1331 John Maunsell and Joanna, his wife, held the manor.⁷ In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.⁸ In 1378 Simon Pakeman and Agnes, his wife, held lands, and in 1391 they held 1 toft and 12 virgates.⁹ In 1387 Baldwin Freville and Ida, his wife, held part of a fee.¹⁰ In 1397 Richard, Earl of Arundel, held $\frac{1}{6}$ of a fee. In 1418 Baldwin Freville held part of a fee.¹¹ In 1426 William Chetwynd held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor under Reginald, Lord Grey; and in the same year Joan, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor.¹² In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held part of a fee.¹³ In 1465 Richard Boyville held lands.¹⁴ In 1480 Maria, wife of Richard Boyville, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor.¹⁵ In 1630 Henry Bray held the manor; and about 1650 John Bradshaw, the president of the High Court which tried King Charles I., was possessed of Odstone Hall. In the reign of Charles II. it came to Walter Astley,¹⁶ and in 1826 Sir John Astley, Bart. sold it to Earl Howe.

Old Hays. In the parish of Ratby, contains about 210 acres, 1 house, which is of modern erection: it is surrounded by a moat which is crossed by an ancient stone bridge. The soil is strong, and the ground hilly. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is sole proprietor and Lord of the manor.

It formerly belonged to Quincy, Earl of Winchester, who sold it to Finchfield, who sold it to Anthony Beke, Bishop of Durham, who gave it to Leicester Abbey. In 1340 Lord Beaumont held it, and Edward IV. in 1465 gave it to William, Lord Hastings. It was afterwards sold to Henry Sacheverell, and subsequently purchased by Lord Stamford.¹⁷

Orton-on-the-Hill.

Overton.
Overton under Ardern.
Wortone.

Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 6 miles N. from Atherstone, and 111 from London; including Bean Hills, Lea Grange, Morebarne, and Twycross, contains 2908 acres, 370 inhabitants, 76 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 242*l.* 6*s.* The soil is a rich loam, and on the hills there is a little clay. The principal landed proprietors are Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Orton Hall, Earl Howe, and the Trustees of Burton-upon-Trent Grammar School. The Bishop of Oxford, is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 157 acres.—P. N. T. 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 6*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* The church was appropriated to Miravale Abbey. The parish was inclosed in 1782.

At the conquest Henry Ferieres held 6 carucates, there were 4 ploughs in the demesne; 1 bondmen, 15 villans and 13 bordars, had 5 ploughs. Mechenta held under Henry Ferieres 1 carucate; 1 villan and 2 bordars had a plough: there was a wood 40 perches long and as much broad. Roger held under Henry Ferieres 1 carucate of waste.¹⁸ Robert, Earl Ferrers, gave the manor and advowson to Miravale Abbey, which he founded. In 1528 Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, obtained the manor, which was afterwards sold to Hugh Bradshaw; and by purchase, in the reign of Charles II., it came to the Steels, and by marriage to John Perkins.¹⁹

Osbaston.

Osbreston.
Sbernestun.

Hamlet of Market Bosworth (called West Osbaston) and township of Cadeby (called East Osbaston), contains about 1000 acres, 176 inhabitants, 38 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 178*l.* 9*s.* The soil is a mixture of clay and gravel, and the ground gently diversified. The principal landed proprietor is — Cope, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Osbaston Hall.

At the conquest Roger held under Ralph Mortimer 2 carucates, the land was equal to 4 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 2 servants and 10 villans held 2 ploughs; there was a wood 280 perches long and 120 broad.²⁰ In 1200 Robert Harcourt acknowledged that he owed Robert Wischard the service of 10 virgates.²¹ In 1229

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.	8 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 344.	15 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 400.
2 Calend. Rot. Char. 92.	9 Vol. III. 13, 138.	16 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 914.
3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 38.	10 94.	17 888.
4 109.	11 Vol. IV. 38.	18 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.
5 252.	12 107.	19 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 852.
6 323.	13 284.	20 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.
7 Vol. II. 38.	14 331.	21 Ab. Placitor. 28.

Ralph Fitz Nicholas had a grant of liberties here.¹ In 1276 Ralph Pipard had a view of frank pledge and assize of bread.² In 1392 William Moton held a virgate.³ In 1420 Thomas Harcourt held lands.⁴ In 1546 Sir John Sutton held lands here. In 1594 Sir Wolstan Dixie had property here. The manor afterwards came to Thomas Blount, who sold it to John Needham, who sold it to William Wrightson, and by marriage it came to the Mundays, and by them sold to R. Whitby, and by marriage it came to Josias Cockshutt Twisleton.⁵ In 1827 it was sold to — Cope, Esq.

Osgathorpe. Hund. of West Goscote, 5 miles E. N. E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Osgodtorp. and 116 from London; contains 850 acres, 352 inhabitants, 81 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 171*l.* 14*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and limestone abounds, which is burnt on the spot. The Loughborough Canal passes through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Edward Dawson, Esq. John Clarkson, Esq. and Mr. Charles Bloomar. There is a School and an Hospital for six Clergymens' Widows, founded by Thomas Harley in 1670, and endowed with lands in Hugglescote, Snibson, Donington-on-the-Heath, and Whitwick; the salary of the Schoolmaster is upwards of 100*l.* per ann., and each of the widows receives about 40*l.* per ann., together with apartments; and 10*l.* per ann. from the same charity is appropriated to the putting out of apprentices. The Trustees of the late Rev. Philip Story are Lords of the manor, and the Marquis of Hastings is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 130 acres.—P. N. T. 2*l.* In 1535 a pension of 1*l.* was paid to Holland Priory (Croyland, Lincolnshire), and the Rectory valued at 7*l.* The parish was inclosed in 1785.

In 1086 Urdulf held under Henry Ferrers 1 carucate, there was arable in the demesne equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough; 3 villans and 5 bordars had 1 plough.⁶ In 1275 Dalby Hospital held 8 virgates of the gift of William Daylof, and Gracedieu Priory 2 virgates.⁷ In 1292 Robert Harcourt held a fee.⁸ In 1303 John Wasteney brought an action against the men of Tonge and Breedon for eating up the acorns with their hogs, in Wasteney Wood.⁹ In 1464 John Beaumont and Humphrey Dacre (attainted of high treason) held the manor.¹⁰ In 1533 the lands of Gracedieu Priory were granted to Humphrey Foster. In 1548 Sir George Gresley held the manor.¹¹

Othorpe. Hamlet of Slawston, contains 260 acres. The soil is a strong clay, Outhorp. and the ground hilly. The Earl of Cardigan is sole proprietor and Actorp. Lord of the manor.—In 1086 Robert de Buci held under the Countess Judith 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 8 villans, 2 socmen and 4 bordars, had 2 ploughs; there were 7 acres of meadow, and a wood 80 perches long and 40 wide.¹² In 1343 Ralph Basset of Drayton held a fee.¹³ In 1346 William de Burgh and Simon Barkby held lands for Osolveston Abbey.¹⁴ In 1480 Maria, wife of Richard Boyville, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor.¹⁵ From the Boyvilles it came to the Brudenels. (See Slawston.)

Overton, Cold. In a detached portion of the hundred of Framland, to the south, Ovretone. 4 miles W. from Oakham, and 98 from London; contains 1700 acres, 123 inhabitants, 22 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 103*l.* 15*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, with some gravel, and the ground very hilly. There is an Asylum for Female Orphans, founded and endowed by J. F. Turner, Esq. in 1826. The sole proprietors and Lords of the manor are the Trustees of the late John Frewin Turner, Esq. who have a Seat called Overton Hall. Edward Hartopp, Esq. is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 37 acres.—P. N. T. 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 19*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

At the conquest Fulk held under Drogo de Bevrere 12 carucates, there was 1 plough in the demesne; 8 villans, 4 socmen, and 4 bordars with a priest, held 5 ploughs; there were 30 acres of meadow and 30 acres of wood.¹⁶ Warin held under Robert de Buci 4 carucates, there was 1 plough in the demesne; 2 villans and 1 bordar had a plough; there was a wood 80 perches long and 40 broad.¹⁶ In 1151 Walter Espec gave the church to Kirkham Priory, when he founded it.¹⁷ In 1202 Kirkham Priory presented to the church, which presentation Robert Meynill claimed, but it appeared that Walter de Ros, Peter his brother, and Robert Ros the Lord in chief, had given it to the Priory.¹⁸ In 1291 Nicholas Segrave had a grant of free warren;¹⁹ and in 1295 he held the manor extent.²⁰ In 1324 John Segrave held the manor and advowson; and in 1325 Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, held them

1 Calend. Rot. Char. 45, 51.

2 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 239.

3 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 152.

4 Vol. IV. 50.

5 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 523.

6 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

7 Rot. Hund. 238.

8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 114.

9 Ab. Placitor. 297.

10 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 327.

11 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 919.

12 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.

13 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 111.

14 131.

15 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 400.

16 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.

17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 140.

18 Ab. Placitor. 44.

19 Calend. Rot. Char. 123.

20 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 129.

with a fee.¹ In 1336 John Segrave held the manor;² and in 1341 he had license to have a Saltatorium in his park.³ In 1352 William Ros of Hamlake held a fee.⁴ In 1353 John Segrave and Margaret, his wife, held the manor.⁵ In 1358 John Segrave held the advowson.⁶ In 1372 Walter de Manny and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, formerly married to John Segrave, held the manor as of the Castle of Belvoir.⁷ In 1394 Thomas Erdington, married to the aforesaid Margaret, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.⁸ In 1399 the Duke of Norfolk held the manor; and in the same year his daughter Margaret held it.⁹ In 1406 Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshall, Duke of Norfolk, and Earl of Nottingham, held the manor.¹⁰ In 1432 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, held the park.¹¹ In 1437 Constantia, Countess Marshall, held the manor, extending to Somerby, Pickwell, Harborough, Thorpe Sachville, and Twyford.¹² In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held the manor.¹³ In 1477 John, Duke of Norfolk, held the manor.¹⁴ The manor afterwards came to James, Lord Berkeley, and was sold in 1613 to William Compton, Earl of Northampton, who sold it to John St. John, and by this family it was sold to Mr. Turner. John St. John gave the church in marriage with his daughter to John Cave. In 1720 Mr. Hartopp was patron.¹⁵

Owston. Hund. of Gartree, 6 miles W. S. W. from Oakham, and 100 from Oseleston. London, including North and South Mardefield, and Newbold Saucey, Osulvestone. contains 3900 acres, 212 inhabitants, 42 houses; its expenditure in Osculton. poor-rates 229*l.* 4*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and it is well wooded.

The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. Henry Palmer, Mr. Exton, and Mrs. Guilford. Matthew Johnson left a sum of money for teaching poor children, producing about 3*l.* per ann. The Rev. H. Palmer is patron of the Perpetual Curacy, which has a Glebe of 16 acres at Wymondham.—P. N. T. 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The church was appropriated to Owston Abbey. In 1770 Edward Palmer, Esq. gave 200*l.* for the augmentation of the Curacy, and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty 200*l.*

In 1086 Grimbold held under the Countess Judith 7 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 15 villans and 3 bordars had 6 ploughs, 1 foreigner and 3 bordars had another plough; there were 30 acres of meadow, and a wood 200 perches long and 40 broad.¹⁶ In 1252 Osulveston Abbey had a grant of the church.¹⁷ In 1303 Edmund de Mortuo Mari and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.¹⁸ In 1346 William Burgh had lands.¹⁹ In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.²⁰

THE ABBEY of Owston, or Osulveston, dedicated to Christ, St. Mary, St. Andrew, and All Saints, was founded by Robert Grimbold in 1170, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine. In 1291 the Abbey had the following possessions, viz. a pension of 2*l.* from the church of Great Glenn, and 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from the church of King's Norton; and its temporalities in Leicestershire amounted to 72*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*²¹ It was connected with Gromond Abbey. At the dissolution its possessions were as follows:

	John Slawston, Abbot.	£.	s.	d.
Leicestershire—	Rectories, &c. appropriated: Norton 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Olveston 10 <i>l.</i> , Slawston 8 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	21	13	4
	Pension from the church of Burrow	0	13	4
	Rents: site of the Monastery, with garden, houses, demesne lands, &c. within the precincts	48	10	0
	Croft 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , Galby 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Hungerton 6 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> , Kirby Belers 2 <i>s.</i> , Knossington 12 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> , Leesthorpe 10 <i>s.</i> , Leicester town 13 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> , Newbold 8 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> , Normanton, Muston, and Bottesford 24 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , Olveston 19 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , Othorpe 10 <i>s.</i> , Pickwell 1 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Scalford 11 <i>s.</i> , Slawston 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> , Little Stretton 2 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> , Thorpe Arnold 8 <i>s.</i> , Thorpe near Barkby 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , Twyford 9 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , Whadborough 10 <i>s.</i> , Witheote 2 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	93	12	9
	Profits of pleas, and amercements and perquisites of court: Bottesford, Knossington, Muston, Normanton, and Olveston	2	0	0
Lincolnshire—	Pension from the church of Wytham	2	0	0
	Rents: Dodington and Bykirk 1 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , Pickworth 1 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Stoke near Grantham 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> , South Witham 6 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> , Witham 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	3	18	8
	Carried forward,	£172	8	1

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 327, 328.

2 Vol. II. 68.

3 98.

4 176.

5 183.

6 206.

7 319.

8 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 181.

9 266, 271.

10 314.

11 Vol. IV. 146.

12 185.

13 313.

14 386.

15 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 140.

16 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.

17 Calend. Rot. Char. 80.

18 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 190.

19 Vol. II. 131.

20 344.

21 Pope Nich. Taxatio.

Brought forward	£172	8	1
Rutlandshire—Pension from the church of Tickencote	1	6	8
Rents: Belton	0	4	0
Sum Total, £173 18 9			

Payments.

To the Bishop of Lincoln 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> ; to Belvoir Priory 16 <i>s.</i> ; to the Earl of Rutland, for lands in Bottesford, Normanton, and Muston, and for Sherifftoth; to the heirs of Windbushe, for lands in the same places and Stamford Nunnery; to the Duke of Buckingham, for land in Twyford; to Broke Priory; to the Knights Hospitallers; to Roger Radcliffe and Richard Auk, for lands in Olveston; to Everard Digby; and to Laund Priory. Fees of John Villars, Chief Seneschal, 1 <i>l.</i> and others	12	4	7
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Clear Annual value, £161 14 2¹

At the dissolution the site of the Abbey, the manor, and advowson, were granted to John Harrington, and by marriage they came to Thomas, Earl of Elgin, whose son Robert, Earl of Aylesbury, held them in 1684, and from whom the manor came to the Earl of Winchelsea. There was another manor, which Matthew Johnson held in 1723, from whom it descended to Edward Palmer.²

Packington. Hunds. of West Goscote, Leicestershire, and Repton and Gresley, Pachentone. Derbyshire, 1 mile S. by E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and 116 from London; including Snibson, contains 3100 acres, 702 inhabitants, 144 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 233*l.* 2*s.* The soil is generally strong, and gravel and free-stone are found in the parish. A branch of the river Mease runs through it. The principal landed proprietor is Sir Charles Abney Hastings, Bart. who is Lord of the manor and patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 100 acres in Packington and 30 at Snibson.—P. N. T. 12*l.* Vicarage 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 5*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* The church was appropriated to Coventry Priory.

In 1086 Coventry Abbey (to which it had been given by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, in 1043) held 8½ carucates, there was 1 plough in the demesne; 3 villans, 1 bordar, 5 socmen, with a priest, held 3 ploughs; there was a mill, and 3 acres of meadow.³ In 1200 a trial was had between Warin de Snipestone and Coventry Priory respecting 8 carucates, Warin alledging that his grandfather Walter Gros was seized of them by right of heirship.⁴ In 1256 the Abbey had a grant of free warren, a market, and a fair.⁵ In 1279 Coventry Priory held the town.⁶ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held a fee.⁷ At the dissolution the lands belonging to the Priory were granted to the Earl of Huntingdon. In 1789 the Earl of Huntingdon gave them to his son, Sir Charles Hastings, Bart.

Peatling Magna. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 8 miles S. from Leicester, and 90 from Petelyng. London; contains 1500 acres, 228 inhabitants, 46 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 212*l.* 7*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The principal landed proprietors are William Hall, R. J. Chambers, and J. R. Swindell, Esqrs., the latter is Lord of the manor. The Rev. J. Miles is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 47 acres. It was united to Willoughby Waterless in 1729.—P. N. T. 12*l.* Vicar 3*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 5*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

In 1086 Huard held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 3½ carucates, the arable was equal to 2 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 8 villans and 2 bordars had 1 plough, and 2 socmen had ½ a plough; there was a mill and 5 acres of meadow.⁸ Robert de Buci held 3 carucates, the arable was equal to 2 ploughs; there was 1 servant and 8 acres of meadow.⁹ Leuric held under Adeliza, wife of Hugh de Grentemaisnel, 8½ carucates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 9 villans, 4 socmen, and 7 bordars with a priest, had 4½ ploughs; there was a mill and 10 acres of meadow.¹⁰ Robert held under the Earl of Mellent 4½ carucates; 3 socmen held ½ a plough; there were 10 acres of meadow.¹¹ In 1296 William Moton held ½ a fee.¹² In 1304 St. Ebrulf's Abbey, as Rector, had 20 acres of land, and license to turn a road;¹³ and the Abbey paid a fine of 20*s.* for license to stop up a certain way, and 2*l.* for license to enter upon a lay tenement.¹⁴ In 1312 Alan le Zouch held a fee.¹⁵ In 1314 Richard le Charron, for St. Ebrulf's Abbey, had a grant of lands.¹⁶ In 1328

1 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. 159.	6 Rot. Hund. Vol. I. 238.	11 Domesday, Vol. I. 237.
2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 757.	7 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 231.	12 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140.
3 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.	8 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.	13 204.
4 Ab. Placitor. 31.	9 234.	14 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 143.
5 Calend. Rot. Char. 86.	10 236.	15 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 252.
	16 Inq. ad quod dam. 243.	

Robert Holand, for St. Ebrulf's Abbey, held a fee.¹ In 1331 William, son of Edmund Trussell, had a grant of free warren.² In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.³ In 1390 Ralph Basset held $\frac{1}{20}$ of a fee.⁴ In 1395 William Zouch of Harringworth held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee per John Trussell.⁵ At the suppression of Alien Priors Henry V., in 1414, gave the manor belonging to St. Ebrulf's Abbey to the Priory of Shene, Surrey, which he founded; and at the general dissolution this manor was granted to Thomas Villiers and Nicholas Beaumont. In 1568 William Jervis held the manor.⁶

Peatling Parva. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 3 miles N. E. from Lutterworth, and 92 Petlinge. from London; contains about 2000 acres, 173 inhabitants, 30 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 108*l.* 5*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and there is some light land. The sole landed proprietor is John Clarke Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Peatling Hall. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 110 acres.—P. N. T. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 9*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* The patronage of the church belonged formerly to Laund Priory.

In 1086 Godwin the Priest held $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate and 1 acre of meadow.⁷ The Countess Judith held 4 carucates; 4 socmen and 2 bordars held 1 plough; there were 4 acres of meadow.⁸ In 1275 Stephen Gumer held 2 virgates.⁹ In 1298 Millicent de Monte Alto held lands.¹⁰ In 1316 Theobald Verdun held a fee,¹¹ and also in 1336.¹² In 1343 Ralph Basset of Drayton held a fee.¹³ In 1344 Henry Ferrers held a fee.¹⁴ In 1360 Elizabeth Burgh, wife of Thomas Verdun, held a fee.¹⁵ In 1363 Robert Herle had property here.¹⁶ In 1444 William Ferrers held the manor.¹⁷ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held it.¹⁸ The Knights Hospitallers and Miravale Abbey had lands here, and at the dissolution they were sold to Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers, and from him descended to Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, who sold them to William Bradgate.¹⁹

Beckleton. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 6 miles N. E. from Hinckley, and 105 from Pechintone. London; including Tooley Park, contains 2130 acres, 359 inhabitants, Pekington. some of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 52 houses; its Peculden. expenditure in poor-rates 395*l.* 3*s.* The soil in general is light and gravelly. The principal landed proprietors are John Boulton, Thomas Wightman Jee, and Dempster Hemmings, Esqrs. Lady Byron is Lady of the manor. The Rev. John Morby Cooper is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 34 acres.—P. N. T. 6*l.* 6*s.* and 3*l.* 3*s.* In 1535 a pension of 4*s.* 4*d.* was paid to Shene Priory, and the Rectory was valued at 8*l.* The parish was inclosed in 1628.

At the conquest Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 6 carucates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne, with 1 bondman and 3 bordars.²⁰ The manor was given by Robert, Earl of Leicester, to the Motons, in which family it continued till the reign of Elizabeth, when it came to — Harrington, and Sir John Harrington sold it to William Croft, from whom it, and the advowson, descended to his sisters. The advowson was afterwards purchased by John Fisher.²¹

Pickwell. In a detached portion of the hundred of Gartree, to the north-east, 5 Pichewelle. miles S. by E. from Melton, and 100 from London; including Leesthorpe, contains 1900 acres, 167 inhabitants, 27 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 154*l.* 11*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground very hilly. There are stone quarries here in which a considerable number of fossil bivalves, resembling mostly the common cockle, are found. The principal landed proprietors are Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart. who is Lord of the manor, Ayscough Smith, Esq. and John Wingfield, Esq. Sir G. N. Noel, Bart. is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 80 acres.—P. N. T. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 16*l.*

In 1086 Buter held under Goisfrid de Wirce 14 carucates, 4 ploughs were in the demesne; 14 servants, 7 villans, 26 socmen, 9 bordars with a priest, had 13 ploughs; there was a mill and 50 acres of meadow.²² In 1215 Roger de Camville claimed the advowson as pertaining to 2 knights' fees, against Hugh Morwick and John Sproxton.²³ In 1256,²⁴ and in 1276 John Sproxton had a grant of free warren.²⁵ In 1270 Hugh de Morwyk held lands.²⁶ In 1276 Owston Abbey held 1 virgate, Thomas

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 15.
2 Calend. Rot. Char. 166.
3 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 309.
4 Vol. III. 124.
5 193.
6 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 327.
7 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.
8 236.
9 Rot. Hund. 239.

10 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 150.
11 284.
12 Vol. II. 71.
13 111.
14 116.
15 222.
16 266.
17 Vol. IV. 223.
18 279.

19 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 331.
20 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.
21 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 873.
22 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.
23 Ab. Placitor. 89.
24 Calend. Rot. Char. 86.
25 Rot. Hund. 237.
26 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 36.

Medbourn $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates, John Sproxton 2 carucates, and Roger Wyme 1 carucate.¹ In 1300 Roger Moubray held 3 fees.² In 1301 Andrew Astley held 3 fees.³ In 1302 Thomas Neville held the manor extent.⁴ In 1306 Roger de Brabazon had a grant of free warren;⁵ and John Dyve, heir of his uncle William, made over all his lands to Roger Brabazon.⁶ In 1361 John Mowbray held a fee.⁷ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held a fee.⁸ In 1520 Thomas Cursom held the manor, which he sold in 1521 to Richard Cave, and in 1637 John Cave sold it to Elizabeth, Lady Campden, who gave it, with the advowson, to her grandson, Henry Noel. Manton College, Rutlandshire, had lands here.⁹

Pinwell Grange. In the parish of Sheepy Magna, contains 300 acres. The soil presents a thin surface, and gravelly, interspersed with marl, and the ground flat. The rivers Anker and Sence run through it. The sole proprietor is Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. who is Lord of the manor, as part of his manor of Sheepy Magna.—It formerly belonged to Miravale Abbey, and at the dissolution was granted to Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers of Chartley; it afterwards came to the Foxs.¹⁰

Plungar. Hund. of Framland, 10 miles N. from Melton, and 114 from London; Plungarthe. contains 850 acres, 203 inhabitants, 43 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 48*l.* 19*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground flat. The Grantham Canal passes through the parish. There is a Mineral Spring here, but the water has not been analyzed. The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of Rutland, who is Lord of the manor, Richard Guy, Esq. and William and John Const, Esqrs. The Duke of Rutland is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 35 acres.—P. N. T. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* It is not mentioned in the Valor Ecclesiasticus. In 1722 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave 200*l.* by lot, for the augmentation of the Vicarage; in 1770 200*l.* by lot; and in 1810 200*l.* by lot.

In 1205 John Cuilter claimed the presentation to the church which Belvoir Priory then had (to which it was appropriated) and had possessed for 24 years previous.¹¹ In 1292 Robert Plungar complained of the overstocking of the common pasture.¹² In 1345 William Ros of Hamlake held lands and a fee;¹³ and in 1363 Margery, his wife, held a fee.¹⁴ In 1383 Thomas Ros and Beatrix, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor.¹⁵ In 1415 Beatrice, wife of Thomas Ros of Hamlake, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor.¹⁶ In 1467 Edward IV. granted lands to William Hastings, at whose death they were restored to the Lord Ros.¹⁷ In 1483 William Hastings held lands.¹⁸

Potters Marston. Hamlet of Barwell, contains about 1200 acres, 16 inhabitants, 2 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 48*l.* 7*s.* The soil is a strong clay, and the ground flat. The principal landed proprietor is Edward Cradock Hartopp, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Marston Hall.

At the conquest Coventry Abbey held 3 carucates, the land was equal to 2 ploughs, which 3 socmen with 5 bordars employed; there were 8 acres of meadow.¹⁹ In 1256 the Abbey had a grant of free warren.²⁰ In 1261 Soleby Abbey complained that Robert Paris and Coventry Priory had unjustly disseized the Abbey, and the Jury found for the Priory, and that the manor was part of the barony belonging Coventry Priory.²¹ In 1325 Robert Guildentre,²² and in 1330 Thomas de Poleye held lands for the Priory.²³ In 1378 3 virgates were assigned as dower of Alice, wife of Ralph Basset.²⁴ In 1560 George Vincent held the manor, and John Plumbe afterwards bought it of Edward Vincent. In 1630 it was sold to Dame Judith Corbett, who gave it to her son, Richard Boothby, and in 1776 it descended to Edward Hartopp.²⁵

Poultney. Hamlet of Misterton, contains 208 acres of cold land, the surface of Pontenei. which is flat. The sole landed proprietor is Jacob Henry Franks, Esq. Pulteney. who is Lord of the manor.—In 1086 Ralph held under the Bishop of Lincoln 4 carucates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 4 servants, 1 maidservant, 9 villans and 9 burgesses in Leicester, with 6 bordars, had 2 ploughs; there were 2 acres of meadow.²⁶ In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.²⁷ In 1292 Adam de Napton held 2 carucates;²⁸ and William

1 Rot. Hand. 237.

2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 168.

3 173.

4 180.

5 Calend. Rot. Char. 139.

6 Ab. Placitor. 259.

7 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 239.

8 Vol. III. 267.

9 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 769.

10 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 863.

11 Ab. Placitor. 54.

12 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 80.

13 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 112.

14 262.

15 Vol. III. 61.

16 Vol. IV. 14.

17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 296.

18 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 415.

28 Inq. post mortem, Vol. I. 112.

19 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

20 Calend. Rot. Char. 86.

21 Ab. Placitor. 153.

22 Inq. ad quod dam. 285.

23 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 35.

24 Vol. III. 11.

25 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 486.

26 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

27 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.

de Hadreshull had a grant of free warren,¹ when he redeemed his lands from Richard de Bosco, according to the edict of Kenilworth.² In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held part of a fee under Robert Napton.³ In 1330 William Cotes held lands.⁴ In 1349 John Pulteney held the manor.⁵ In 1400 he had a grant of free warren for his life.⁶ In 1422 Matilda, wife of John Lovel, held part of a fee.⁷ In 1454 William Lovel and Alice, his wife, held a fee.⁸ From this period its history is contained in that of Misterton.⁹

Prestgrave. Hamlet of Brighthurst. Formerly a village, but now depopulated, Abegrave. the lands belonging to it having been distributed to Holt, Drayton, and Easton. The principal landed proprietor is Charles Neville, Esq.—In 1086 Humphrey the Chamberlain held 2 carucates and 6 acres of meadow.¹⁰ In 1278 Amicia de Gorham held lands.¹¹ In 1301 William Kirkeby held 1 mess. $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate, 1 cottage, and 2s. rents.¹² In 1303 Richard Scrope held lands for Bradley Priory.¹³

Prestwold. Hund. of East Goscote, 3 miles N. E. from Loughborough, and 110 Prestewolde. from London; including Hoton, Cotes, and Burton-on-the-Woulds, contains 5000 acres, 974 inhabitants, 197 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 89*l.* 12*s.* The soil is a sandy and clayey loam, and limestone is found in the parish. The principal landed proprietor is Charles James Packe, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Prestwold Hall, which is a large modern mansion, situate in a fine park well wooded. There is a Free School founded by Myles Newton, Esq. in 1654, and endowed with 42 acres of land, producing about 40*l.* per ann., for the education of the poor children of Prestwold and Burton, and ten boys are annually clothed. Sergeant Kirk, about the same period, granted a perpetual annuity for educating at the same school, and clothing in blue, six poor boys. C. J. Packe, Esq. is patron of the Curacy, which has no land belonging to it.—P. N. T. 42*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The church was appropriated to Bolyngton Priory, Lincolnshire. Lenton Priory, Nottinghamshire, had also a pension from it.¹⁴ With the exception of the School House, the village of Prestwold is now entirely taken down.

In 1086 Earl Hugh held 2 carucates and a meadow 120 perches long and 40 wide, and a wood 240 perches long.¹⁵ Durand Malet held $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates belonging to Burton manor.¹⁶ In 1296 Thomas Chaworth held part of a fee under the Duke of Lancaster.¹⁷ In 1307 John Borcolf held $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land.¹⁸ In 1329 Robert Poutrell held the manor;¹⁹ and the custody of the lands of Robert Poutrell was committed to William Moton during the minority of the heir, on account of the lands of Henry de Bellomont being in the King's hands.²⁰ In 1350 Robert Poutrell held lands.²¹ In 1391 Ivo Jeke held lands.²² In 1434 Robert Nevill held a capital mess. and cottage.²³ In the reign of Henry VI. both the manors belonged to Sir Richard Nele, whose sister brought them in marriage to Everard Digby. In 1610 they belonged to Sir William Skipwith, whose son, Sir Henry, sold them in 1650 to Mr. Packe.²⁴

Quenby. Hamlet of Hungerton, contains 800 acres, 30 inhabitants, 2 houses. Queneby. The soil is a strong clay, and the ground diversified and well wooded. The sole landed proprietor is William Ashby Ashby, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Quenby Hall, which stands on an eminence overlooking a considerable part of the county of Leicester, and as far as the Peak in Derbyshire: the Hall is a large old house, consisting of a centre and side wings projecting from each front; it was built about the reign of Elizabeth.

In 1300 Roger Mowbray held a fee.²⁵ In 1304 Richard Ashby and Alicia, his wife, held 1 mess. 200 acres of land, and 5*s.* 6*d.* rents.²⁶ In 1344 William Ros of Hamlake had a fee,²⁷ and in 1363 Margery, his wife held a fee.²⁸ In 1428 Edmund Ashby held a capital mess. and lands.²⁹

Queniborough. Hund. of East Goscote, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. from Leicester, and 102 Queneberie. from London; contains 2200 acres, 469 inhabitants, most of Caneburg. whom are employed in framework-knitting, 119 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 226*l.* 16*s.* The soil is partly clay and Queningbe. partly sand. The principal landed proprietors are Mrs. C. Queningburgh. Williamson, Miss Kilby, — Blake, Esq., Mr. Benjamin Simpkin, and Mr. John Kilby.

1 Calend. Rot. Char. 124, 127.	11 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 66.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 164.
2 Ab. Placitor. 230.	12 174.	22 Vol. III. 144.
3 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 15.	13 Vol. III. 172.	23 Vol. IV. 162.
4 30.	14 Valor. Eccle. Vol. V. 148.	24 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 353.
5 150.	15 Domesday, Vol. I. 237.	25 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 168.
6 Chartæ Miscellanæ, 212.	16 236.	26 197.
7 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 73.	17 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140.	27 Vol. II. 112.
8 264.	18 231.	28 262.
9 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 316.	19 Vol. II. 23.	29 Vol. IV. 437.
10 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.	20 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 28.	

Mrs. C. Williamson and Miss Kilby are joint Ladies of the manor, and the latter has a Seat called Queniborough Hall. — Blake, Esq. is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 9 acres, and at the inclosure 500 acres were allotted in lieu of tithes. The spire of this church is very tapering and handsome.—P. N. T. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicar 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 8*l.*, and the rents belonging to a Chantry were 4*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* In 1772 John Peach Hungerford, Esq. gave 200*l.* for the augmentation of the Vicarage, and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave 200*l.* The church was appropriated to Leicester Abbey. The parish was inclosed in 1793.

In 1086 Walter held under Robert de Todenei 2½ carucates, 3 ploughs were in the demesne; 4 bondmen, 7 villans and 3 bordars, held 1 plough; there were 24 acres of meadow, and a foreigner held land for 1 plough.¹ William held under Goisfrid de Wirce 9 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 28 villans and 7 bordars had 7 ploughs; there was a mill and 40 acres of meadow.² In 1276 Selby Abbey had 20 virgates in villenage, 10 virgates in demesne, and the demesne of the whole fee; the Knights Templars held the service of 3 virgates, and Leicester Abbey 1 virgate, and Burton Lazars Hospital 2 virgates, all of the gift of Richard Curzon: Dalby Hospital 1, and St. John's Hospital, Leicester, 4 virgates, of the fee of R. Curzon.³ In 1300 Leicester Abbey had a grant of free warren.⁴ In 1342 Robert Bird, Vicar of Queniborough, held lands for a chaplain.⁵ In 1348 William Aston gave lands to Leicester Abbey;⁶ and the Abbey paid a fine of 20*s.* for license to William Aston to assign tenements to the Abbey to the value of 1*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*⁷ In 1361 John Mowbray held a fee.⁸ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held a fee.⁹ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee.¹⁰ In 1587 Richard Brathwaite held one of the manors which he sold to F. Smith. In 1775 John Darker held it.

Quorndon. Chapelry of Barrow-upon-Soar, contains 1962 acres, 1503 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in hosiery, framework-knitting, and lacework, 318 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 648*l.* 6*s.*

The soil is light and shallow, and the ground hilly, and the hills are well covered with wood from their base to their summit. The principal landed proprietors are John George Danvers Butler Danvers, Edward Farnham, John P. Stone, and J. Smith, Esqrs. and the Rev. Benjamin Clarke Raworth. Lord Southampton has a Seat called Quorndon Hall, which is a convenient family residence, though not large, and nothing remarkable in its structure; but its situation is admirable, the river Soar flowing through the meadows in its front, and the wooded eminences of Quorndon and Barrow forming its back ground, renders it altogether an extremely pleasing object. It was purchased from Laurence, Earl Ferrers, by Hugo Meynell, Esq. about 1750, and has been since occupied by Lords Sefton and Foley, Thomas Asheton Smith, Esq., Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart. George Osbaldeston, Esq. and Lord Southampton, masters of the Quorndon Hunt. J. G. D. B. Danvers, Esq. is Lord of the manor. There was a Chantry of St. Peter, founded in 1328 by Sir John Hamlyn, and endowed with lands at Wymondham, which at the dissolution were valued at 4*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.* In 1728 the Rev. R. Bewicke gave 200*l.* for the augmentation of the Curate's stipend, and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave 200*l.*; and in 1809 the Governors gave 200*l.* The chapelry was inclosed in 1762.

In 1291 Philip Marmion held the manor with Rodbril, as a fee.¹¹ In 1294 Walter Child and Alice, his wife, recovered seizin from Geoffrey Brand of ¼ part of 2 mess.¹² In 1305 Roger Quorndon and Reginald Coleman had a suit respecting the depasturing of the meadow.¹³ In 1324 Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, held 14*s.* 8*d.* rents.¹⁴ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Buchan, held it as a member of Loughborough.¹⁵ In 1343 Ralph Basset of Drayton held a fee.¹⁶ In 1393 John Farnham (whose family were settled here soon after the conquest) held for a chaplain in the chapel 1 mess. 2 virgates, 1 toft, and 2 cottages.¹⁷ In 1404 Margaret, wife of Thomas Erdington, held rents.¹⁸ In 1413 Henry Beaumont held a mill.¹⁹ In 1462 the possessions of Lord Beaumont were granted to William, Lord Hastings.²⁰ In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf (attainted), held mess. and lands.²¹ In 1483 William Hastings held the manor.²²

1 Domesday. Vol. I. 233.

2 235.

3 Rot. Hund. 238.

4 Calend. Rot. Char. 131.

5 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 102.

6 Inq. ad quod dam. 318.

7 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 191.

8 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 239.

9 Vol. III. 267.

10 Vol. IV. 313.

11 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 109.

12 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 86.

13 Ab. Placitor, 259.

14 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 328.

22 Inq. post mortem, Vol. IV. 415.

15 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.

16 111.

17 Vol. III. 168.

18 301.

19 Vol. IV. 4.

20 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 195.

21 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 322.

Rakedale. Hund. of East Goscote, 6 miles W. from Melton, and 110 from London; including Willoughes, contains 1450 acres, 98 inhabitants, 20 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 84*l.* 19*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground diversified and well wooded. The Foss road bounds it from Walton. The principal landed proprietor is Hilton Jolliffe, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Rakedale Hall, standing on an eminence and commanding some extensive views; it was built by Earl Ferrers in 1785. The living is a Donative in the jurisdiction of H. Jolliffe, Esq.¹—P. N. T. 10*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 8*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* The church was appropriated to Canwell Priory, Staffordshire.

In 1086 Hugh held under Robert de Buci 6 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 4 socmen had 1 plough; there were 30 acres of meadow.² In 1261 Ralph Basset of Drayton claimed the advowson from Beatrix Colville and Canwell Priory, which claim was allowed to Ralph.³ In 1300 Ralph Basset had a grant of free warren.⁴ In 1376 Ralph Basset held the manor,⁵ and in 1390 also.⁶ In 1403 Joan, wife of Ralph Basset, held $\frac{1}{2}$ of the manor.⁷ In 1439 Beatrice, wife of Hugh Shirley, held the manor.⁸ In 1466 Ralph Shirley and Alice, his wife, held the manor.⁹ By descent from Isabella, sister of Ralph Basset, married in the reign of Richard II. to Sir Thomas Shirley, it came to Earl Ferrers;¹⁰ and by marriage with a daughter of the late Earl Ferrers to Hilton Jolliffe, Esq.

Ratby. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 4 miles W. by N. from Leicester, and 103 from Rotebie. London; including the hamlets of Bocheston, Groby, Newtown Unthank,

Roceby. Old Hays, and Whittington Grange, contains about 6500 acres, 1025 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in framework-knitting, 186 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 457*l.* 5*s.* The soil is partly a strong clay and partly gravel. The principal landed proprietor is the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, who is Lord of the manor and patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 30 acres in Ratby and 40 at Groby.—P. N. T. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicarage 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 5*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* In 1816 400*l.* was given by lot from the Parliamentary grant, for the augmentation of the Vicarage. The church, in 1291, was appropriated to Leicester Abbey, and afterwards to Nuneaton Priory. The parish was inclosed in 1770.

At the conquest Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 6 carucates, the arable was equal to 6 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 1 bondman, 10 villans, 5 bordars, with a priest, had 4 ploughs; there was a mill.¹¹ In 1244 Matthew le Venour held lands.¹² The manor belonged to the Earls of Leicester, and by marriage it came to Quincy, Earl of Winchester, and by marriage to Ferrers, Earl of Derby, whose heir brought it by marriage to the Greys.¹³ In 1303 a jury found that Hugh Mercer held a certain meadow under Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, held in capite under William Ferrers, by service of a pair of golden spurs, and the said William distrained because the homage and service were in arrears:¹⁴ in the same year William de Rouceby held 2 mess. and 1 virgate.¹⁵ In 1308 Master William Comyn paid a fine for the re-possession of certain tenements.¹⁶ In 1310 Leicester Abbey paid a fine of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for license to enter upon certain tenements.¹⁷ In 1339 Henry de Bellomonte, Earl of Buchanan, held it as a member of Whitwick.¹⁸ In 1392 John Huet held 1 mess. for Nuneaton Priory.¹⁹ In 1464 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, (attainted) held the manor;²⁰ and in the same year Edward IV. granted the manor, on account of Lord Beaumont's treason, to William Hastings,²¹ who in 1483 held the manor and domain.²¹

Ratcliff Culey. Chapelry of Sheepy Magna, contains 1160 acres, 211 inhabitants, 45 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 216*l.* 1*s.* The soil is strong, but good grazing land; the ground is flat, and the meadows subject to inundation from the rivers Anker and Sence, which run through the lordship. The principal landed proprietors are Robert Clarke Lee, John Wilson, and John Thurman, Esqrs. There is a School supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants for educating the children of the village. Morris Lythall, Esq. is Lord of the manor.

At the conquest Robert Dispensator held 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, in the demesne was 1 plough; 2 bondmen, 6 villans and 2 bordars, had 1 plough.² In 1275 William Burdet

1 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. appdix.

2 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.

3 Ab. Placitor. 153.

4 Calend. Rot. Char. 130.

5 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 352.

6 Vol. III. 124.

7 286.

8 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 201.

9 333.

10 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 387.

11 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.

12 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 14.

13 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 877.

14 Ab. Placitor. 297.

21 Inq. post mortem, Vol. IV. 415.

15 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 183.

16 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 164,

and Ab. Placitor. 307.

17 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 180.

18 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.

19 Vol. III. 164.

20 Vol. IV. 322.

gave a bovate of land to Langley Priory.¹ In 1360 Roger Cuyly held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor.² In 1387 Baldwin Freville and Ida, his wife, held lands.³ In 1390 Ralph Basset held the manor;⁴ and in 1403 Joan, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor.⁵ In 1418 Baldwin Freville held $\frac{1}{3}$ of a fee.⁶ In 1420 Thomas Corbet, of Leigh, held lands.⁷ In 1422 Roger Horton held a mess.⁸ In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held $\frac{1}{3}$ of a fee, per Roger Arden.⁹ In the reign of Henry VII. the manor belonged to Sir Edward Stanhope, and afterwards to Sir Ralph Leigh, from whom it descended in 1642 to George Fox. Miravale Abbey had lands here, which at the dissolution were granted to William Smyth and Robert Pare.¹⁰

Ratcliff-on-the-Wreke.

Radeclive.
Redeclive.

Hund. of East Goscote, 7 miles N. N. E. from Leicester, and 105 from London; contains about 1500 acres, 124 inhabitants, 22 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 109*l.* 14*s.* The soil is partly a cold clay, but near the river sand and red marl. The river Wreke, the Melton Canal, and the Foss road pass through the parish. Here is a remarkable tumulus, 350 feet long, 120 broad, and about 40 high, called Shiply Hill; but whether it is artificial, or formed by the Wreke, is not satisfactorily ascertained. The principal landed proprietors are the Trustees of the late Earl Ferrers, who are Lords of the manor and are in possession of a Seat called Ratcliff Hall, and Captain Charlton. The King is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 83 acres.—P. N. T. 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicarage 2*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 7*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The church was, in 1220, appropriated to Charley Priory. The parish was inclosed in 1774.

In 1086 the wife of Robert Burdet held 2 carucates; 3 villans and 2 bordars had a plough; there was a mill, and 12 acres of meadow.¹¹ In 1275 William Lymar held 1 carucate.¹ In 1292 Henry Nottingham, for Gracedieu Priory, held some rents.¹² In 1314 Simon de Senneville, for Leicester Abbey, had a grant of lands.¹³ In 1361 Roger Mowbray, of Axholme, held a fee.¹⁴ In 1390 Ralph Basset held the manor.¹⁵ In 1403 Joan, wife of Ralph Basset, held $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor,¹⁶ and on her death it was entailed upon Ralph's nephew, Sir Hugh Shirley.¹⁷ In 1439 Beatrice, wife of Hugh Shirley, held the manor.¹⁸ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee.¹⁹ At the dissolution the lands belonging to Leicester Abbey were granted to Thomas Grey, and those of the Chantry to Edward, Lord Clinton.¹⁷

Ravenstone. Hunds. of West Goscote, Leicestershire, and Repton and Gresley, Derbyshire, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and 114 from London. The greater part of the parish, together with the Church, an Hospital for thirty-two widows, and Ravenstone Hall, the seat of Leonard Fosbrooke, Esq. are situate in Derbyshire.

Rearsby.

Reresbi.
Redresbi.

Hund. of East Goscote, 7 miles N. N. E. from Leicester, and 106 from London, contains 1500 acres, 451 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the manufacture of hosiery, 102 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 167*l.* 7*s.* The soil is in some parts chiefly clay, in others sand and gravel, and is esteemed good turnip and barley land. The river Wreke and the Melton Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are George Pochin, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, John Woodhouse Simpson, Esq., Mrs. Williamson, and Miss Kilby. John Orton, in 1786, gave two acres of land for teaching poor children to read and write, producing about 6*l.* per ann. The Rev. N. Morgan is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 335*a.* 2*r.* 4*p.*—P. N. T. 8*l.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 17*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1761.

In 1086 Ingald held under Robert de Buci 2 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; there were 8 acres of meadow and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mill.¹¹ Hugh Burdet held under the Countess Judith 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates; there were 3 bordars, 1 villan, a priest, 10 acres of meadow, and a mill.²⁰ Earl Hugh held 2 carucates and 8 acres of meadow, as an appendage of the manor of Barrow.²¹ In 1325 John Segrave and Christiana, his wife, held lands; and Stephen de Segrave and Alice, his wife, held rents.²² In 1341 Robert Bird, Vicar of Queniborough, held 3 virgates, 4 acres, and 1 rood.²³ In 1343 Ralph Basset held a fee.²⁴ In 1347 Leicester Abbey paid a fine for license for William Aston to assign lands to the Abbey.²⁵ In 1348 William Aston gave lands to Leicester Abbey.²⁶ In 1440 the manor belonged to Walter Keble. In 1535 — Cotton held the manor. In 1585 William Sacheverell held it.²⁷

1 Rot. Hund. 238.

2 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 218.

3 Vol. III. 94.

4 124.

5 286.

6 Vol. IV. 38.

7 48.

8 71.

9 284.

10 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 939.

11 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.

12 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 116.

13 Inq. ad quod dam. 244.

14 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 239.

15 Vol. III. 124.

16 286.

17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 380.

18 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 201.

19 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 313.

20 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.

21 237.

22 Inq. p. m. Vol. I. 327, 328.

23 Inq. ad quod dam. 318.

24 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 102.

25 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 191.

26 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 111.

27 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 390.

Redmile. Hund. of Framland, 8 miles W. from Grantham, and 119 from London, Redmild. contains 1773 acres, 411 inhabitants, 79 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 66*l.* 18*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The Grantham Canal passes through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of Rutland and John Shillcock, Esq. The Duke of Rutland is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 309 acres.—P. N. T. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 a pension of 1*l.* 10*s.* was paid to Belvoir Priory, and the Rectory valued at 12*l.* 9*s.* The parish was inclosed in 1793.

In 1086 Robert de Todenei held 3 carucates (belonging to Belvoir); 2 socmen with 2 bordars had $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough.¹ In 1231 William de Albiniaco held the manor.² In 1284 Robert Ros held the manor as a member of Belvoir.³ In 1299 Isabella Ros held the manor, and had a grant of free warren.⁴ In 1308 William Ros, of Hamlake, held 33 acres, which he had license to enfeoff;⁵ and in 1343, for part of 866*l.* 10*s.* which Ralph Neville paid, he had the custody of the manor, which belonged to William de Ros, during the minority of the heir.⁶ In 1345 William Ros held the manor and a fee,⁷ and in 1352 he held the manor.⁸ In 1362 Margery, wife of William Ros, held a fee.⁹ In 1383 Thomas Ros and Beatrix, his wife, held lands.¹⁰ In 1394 John Ros and Maria, his wife, held Belvoir Park and the pastures of Leycroft and Blakeburgh, 15 mess. a mill, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a bovat; and Maria, his wife, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor and pastures of Leycroft and Blakeburgh.¹² In 1414 William Ros, of Hamlake, held the manor and a park called Bever Park.¹³ In 1421 John, Lord Ros, held two parts of the manor.¹⁴ In 1440 Margaret, wife of William Ros, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor.¹⁵ In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, held the manor and advowson.¹⁶ In 1464 the manor and advowson were given to William, Lord Hastings.¹⁷ In 1483 William Hastings held the advowson and lands.¹⁸ In 1521 William, Thomas, and Roger Wigston, and William Fisher, for William Fisher and John Thorpe, Chaplains of the Hospital of William Wigston, in Leicester, and the poor thereof, held lands.¹⁹ The manor and advowson were restored to Lord Ros by Henry VII.¹⁷

Rollestone. Chapelry of Billesdon, contains 800 acres, 31 inhabitants, 8 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 52*l.* 19*s.* The soil is a strong cold clay, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors are Henry Green, and George Bigley, Esqrs.; the former is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Rollestone Hall.

In 1086 Tochi held under Goisfrid Alselin 10 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 1 knight, 7 villans and 1 bordar, held 3 ploughs; there were 8 acres of meadow.²⁰ In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.²¹ In 1275 William Bardolf held a fee.²² In 1301 William Kirkeby held 24 virgates and a mill.²³ In 1313 Alan le Zouch held part of a fee.²⁴ In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held part of a fee.²⁵ In 1329 Thomas Bardolf held a fee.²⁶ In 1336 Theobald Verdun held a fee.²⁷ In 1377 John Cobham, son of the Countess Norfolk and Marshall, held the manor.²⁸ In 1390 Hugh Cheyne held the manor.²⁹ In 1454 William Lovel and Alice, his wife, held a fee.³⁰ In 1458 John Popham held the manor. In 1460 William Baron gave the manor to the Priory of the Salutation of God, or the Charter House, London.³¹ At the dissolution the manor was granted to Richard Dixon; and in 1606 William Dixon sold it to William Sharpe, who conveyed it in 1641 to Richard Green.³²

Rotherby. Hund. of East Goscote, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. from Melton, and 109 from London, contains 900 acres, 143 inhabitants, 24 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 98*l.* 19*s.* The soil is a mixture of clay and gravel, and some parts are rich loam. The river Wreke and the Melton Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Samuel Seaman, Esq. who has a Seat called Rotherby Hall, William Blower, William Pick Hudson, and Matthew Berridge, Esqrs. There is a School founded by Catherine Gregory in 1727 for teaching poor children, and endowed with a small quantity of land producing

1 Domesday. Vol. I. 233.	11 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 177.	22 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 58.
2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 2.	12 183.	23 174.
3 86.	13 Vol. IV. 10.	24 255.
4 164.	14 62.	25 Vol. II. 15.
and Calend. Rot. Char. 128.	15 204.	26 24.
5 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 224.	16 322.	27 71.
6 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 158.	17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 320.	28 Vol. III. 7, 10.
7 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 112.	18 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 415.	29 125.
8 174.	19 479.	30 Vol. IV. 264.
9 262.	20 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.	31 Inq. ad quod dam. 274, and
10 Vol. III. 61.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.	Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 298.
	32 Nichols's Leicestershire, Vol. II. 441.	

about 6*l.* per ann. W. Blower, Esq. is Lord of the manor, and the Rev. Henry Brown is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 35 acres.—P. N. T. 5*l.* Vicar 2*l.* 10*s.* In 1535 a pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid to Laund Priory, and the Rectory valued at 8*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

In 1086 Earl Hugh Lupus held 3 carucates and 2 acres of meadow.¹ In 1274 Robert de Monte Alto held a fee.² In 1343 Ralph Basset, of Drayton, held a fee.³ In 1394 Thomas Erdington held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee of John Brett, value 2*l.* 10*s.* per ann.⁴ In 1484 John Brookesby held lands.⁵ In 1654 the Bretts sold the manor to Sir Thomas Hartopp, who sold it to — Seaman.⁶

Rothley. Hunds. of East and West Goscote, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Leicester, and Rodolie. 104 from London; including Gaddesby, Caldwell, Wykham, Grimston, Keyham, Wartnaby, and the Temple, contains 6676 acres, 1349 Role. inhabitants, many of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 304 Role. houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 366*l.* 6*s.* The soil is various, some part being clay, some marl, and some good barley land. The river Soar and the Leicester Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Thomas Babington, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, Richard Fowkes, and Thomas Paget, Esqrs. There is a School for twelve boys, founded in 1697 by Bartholomew Hickling, and endowed with 5 acres of land; and Mrs. Elizabeth Daniel left 30*l.* in 1736, the interest to be applied in teaching six girls to read. Thomas Babington, Esq. is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 31 acres.—P. N. T. Vicarage 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 11*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* It is a peculiar, the exempt jurisdiction of which belongs to Thomas Babington, Esq. as Lord of the manor of Rothley.⁷ The parish was inclosed in 1781.

In 1086 the King held the manor, there were 5 carucates, 2 of which were in the demesne, and 2 ploughs; 29 villans, 18 bordars, with a priest, had 6 ploughs; there was a mill and 37 acres of meadow, a demesne wood 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad, and a wood of the villans 460 perches long and 120 broad.⁸ In 1230 the Knights Templars had a grant of the manor and church,⁹ and Croxton Abbey held lands.¹⁰ Henry III. gave Rothley for 2 carucates, but there were 7, each of which was worth 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann.¹¹ In 1276 the Knights Templars held the church under John de Vergeus (to whom Henry III. gave it), which was worth with the chapels 93*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and they held of the gift of Henry III. 2*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* issuing out of 3 carucates, and 1*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* issuing out of 2 carucates and 1 virgate.¹² In 1283 the Knights Templars had a grant of a market and fair.¹³ In 1305 the market and fair were removed to Gaddesby.¹⁴ In 1316 Theobald Neville and Cecilia, his wife, held the manor.¹⁵ At the suppression of the Templars their lands here and the church were given to the Knights Hospitallers.¹⁶ In 1333 Robert Gaddesby held the manor.¹⁷ In 1352 and in 1358 John Glenfield held lands.¹⁸ In 1376 William Hackluyt held the manor.¹⁹ In 1401 Hugh Despencer held 6 mess. 6 tofts, and 6 virgates.²⁰

THE PRECEPTORY of Rothley, so called from its being a benefice possessed by the more eminent sort of the Templars, under the Master of the Temple, London. At the dissolution its revenues, including DALBY-ON-THE-WOULDs and HEATHER Preceptories, were as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Leicestershire—Rents of all the demesne lands, tenements, Rectories, and other possessions of Dalby, Heather, and Rothley, per ann.	205	13	4
Lincolnshire—Profits of Rectories and appropriations: Boston 55 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , rents of assize per ann. 13 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	68	17	10
Sum Total,	£274	11	2

Payments.

To the Bishop of Lincoln 2 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; to the Vicar of Boston 33 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; salary of the Chaplain at the Hospital of St. John, at Skerbeck, 5 <i>l.</i>	43	3	4
Fees of Anthony Irby, Chief Seneschal, 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> &c.			

Clear Annual value, £231 7 10²¹

At the dissolution the manor and advowson belonging to the Hospitallers were granted to Edward Cartwright, and the lands of Croxton Abbey to the Earl of Rutland. E. Cartwright sold the manor to Humphrey Babington, who bought, in 1567, the advowson of Sir Ambrose Cave.¹⁶

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 237.

2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 55.

3 Vol. II. 111.

4 Vol. III. 181.

5 Vol. IV. 419.

6 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 396.

7 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. appdix.

8 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.

9 Calend. Rot. Char. 47, 51.

10 48.

11 Ab. Placitor. 217.

12 Rot. Hund. 237.

13 Calend. Rot. Char. 103.

14 137.

15 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 279.

16 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 951.

17 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 58.

18 174.

19 205.

20 Vol. III. 281.

21 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. 165.

Rothley Temple. Extra Parochial, contains 459 acres. The sole proprietor is Thomas Babington, Esq. who has a Seat thus called, which was formerly the residence of the Knights Templars. There is a small Chapel adjoining the Temple.

Saddington. Hund. of Gartree, 6 miles N. W. from Harborough, and 89 from London, contains 1700 acres, 232 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 54 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 250*l.* 12*s.* The soil is chiefly clay and gravel, and the ground hilly. There is Mineral Spring, a quart of the water containing 48 grains of muriate of soda, and 3 grains of sulphate of magnesia and calcareous earth. The Union Canal passes through the parish, and there is a tunnel half a mile long through a hill on the north side of the town. The principal landed proprietors are Mrs. Evans, who is Lady of the manor, Mrs. Haycock, Roger Miles, Esq. and John Pares, Esq. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 200 acres.—P. N. T. 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 a pension of 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid to St. Agatha's Abbey, and the Rectory valued at 19*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1770.

In 1086 the King held it; there was 1 hide of land, 1 plough was in the demesne, and 11 socmen, 17 villans and 5 bordars, held 3 ploughs; there were 10 acres of meadow and a mill.¹ In 1309 John de Moeles held the manor extent.² In 1312 Nicholas de Moeles had a grant of the manor.³ In 1337 John Moeles held it.⁴ In 1344 Robert Saddington had a grant of free warren.⁵ In 1349 William de Botreaux and Isabella, his wife, held lands.⁶ In 1350 the custody of William Botreaux and Isabella, his wife's lands, was committed to Robert Saddington during the minority of the heir.⁷ In 1373 John Stockton held lands.⁸ In 1531 the manor came to Richard Sacheverell. In 1619 Sir John Bale held it, and in 1620 William Bale sold it to William Wollaston.⁹

Saltby. Hund. of Framland, 8 miles N. E. from Melton, and 112 from London, contains 2324*a.* 1*r.* 33*p.*, 234 inhabitants, 45 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 336*l.* 5*s.* The soil is principally clay, and though useful is considered inferior land; it is partly moor. A branch of the river Eye rises in this parish, and there is a Chalybeate Spring. The sole landed proprietor is the Duke of Rutland, who is Lord of the manor and patron of the Vicarage, which is united to Sproxton, and has a Glebe of 72 acres in Saltby and 65 acres at Sproxton.—P. N. T. 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Vicar 4*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 12*l.* In 1803 200*l.* was given from the Parliamentary grant for its augmentation. The church was appropriated to Drax Priory, Yorkshire.

In 1086 Roger de Busli held 2 hides and 3 carucates; 6 ploughs were in the demesne, and 16 bondmen, 24 villans, 23 socmen and 14 bordars, had 20 ploughs; there were two mills and 40 acres of meadow.¹⁰ By marriage it came to William Paynell.¹¹ In 1276 Valle Dei Abbey held $\frac{1}{4}$ of the town; Drax Priory held 7 virgates; and Cattel Priory 1 virgate.¹² In 1290 John Stonesby conveyed 1 bovat, which had been given him by Stephen de la Dounhalle, to Richard Breteville.¹³ In 1300 Gilbert de Gaunt, of Binbrook, (by marriage) held the manor extent.¹⁴ In 1338 Thomas Thurmaston held 1 carucate for Croxton Abbey, and paid a fine of 30*s.* for license to give a tenement in mortmain to the Abbey.¹⁵ In 1345 Geoffrey Luttrell (by marriage) held the manor.¹⁶ In 1363,¹⁷ and in 1367 Croxton Abbey held the manor.¹⁸ At the dissolution the manor was granted to the Earl of Rutland.¹¹

Sapcote. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 4 miles E. by S. from Hinckley, and 97 from London; contains 1465*a.* 2*r.* 18*p.*, 797 inhabitants, 136 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 177*l.* 17*s.* The quality of the soil is various, some strong and heavy with clay, and some gravel, but adapted for dairying, some of the best cheese in the county being made here. There are some rocks of hard stone; the ground is in general flat, though not very low, and the meadows are subject to inundation from the river Soar, which with the Foss road, runs through the parish. There is a Mineral Spring here, called the Golden Well, which has been serviceable in Scorbutic complaints, with a neat hot and cold Bath, fitted up by the late John Frewin Turner, Esq. There is a School, founded by the Rev. Mr. Burroughs, and endowed with a rent charge of 13*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* for teaching ten poor children. The Trustees of the late J. F. Turner, Esq. are sole proprietors, Lords of the manor, and patrons of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 270 acres.—P. N. T. 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.

2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 236.

3 Inq. ad quod dam. 235.

4 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 79.

5 Calend. Rot. Char. 178.

6 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 149.

7 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 210.

8 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 330.

9 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 777.

10 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.

11 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 303.

12 Rot. Hund. 240.

18 Inq. post mortem, Vol. IV. 452.

13 Ab. Placitor. 228.

14 Inq. p. m. Vol. I. 166, 173.

15 Vol. II. 91, and

Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 133.

16 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 124.

17 265.

1535 a pension of 6s. 8d. was paid to Shene Priory, to which it was transferred from Ware Priory, at the suppression of Alien Priories, and the Rectory valued at 10*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* The rents belonging to the Wardens were 18*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* out of which 2*s.* were paid to the King. The parish was inclosed in 1770.

At the conquest Ulric held under Earl Aubrey $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates; 2 socmen and 1 bordar had $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs.¹ Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 1 carucate, the arable was equal to 2 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 3 villans, with 3 socmen and 2 bordars had $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough, there were 2 acres of meadow. Fulbert held under Hugh 2 carucates, the arable was equal to 2 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 2 villans, 2 bordars and 2 socmen, held 2 ploughs; there was a mill and 16 acres of meadow.² In 1296 Ralph Basset held part of a fee under the Duke of Lancaster.³ In 1344 Henry Ferrers held a fee, and in 1371 William Ferrers held a fee.⁴ In 1361 Ralph Basset, for two chaplains in Sapcote church, held 5 virgates,⁵ and paid 20*l.* for license to assign certain tenements in mortmain.⁶ In 1376 Ralph Basset held the manor as of the honor of Winton, and 11 virgates for 1 warden and 2 chaplains.⁷ In 1378 there was an assignment of dower to Ralph's wife Alice, of the manor, the advowson, the town, 1 mess. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate.⁸ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of a fee.⁹ In 1390 Ralph Basset held the advowson of the church and chantry.¹⁰ In 1392 William Moton (by marriage) held the manor.¹¹ In 1412 Ralph Basset held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor.¹² In 1418 Richard Grey, of Codnor, (by marriage) held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor and $\frac{1}{2}$ the advowson.¹³ In 1450 Elizabeth, wife of Henry Grey of Codnor, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor and advowson.¹⁴ In 1460 Elizabeth, Lady Grey, held the manor and advowson.¹⁵ In 1504 — Poole held the manor and advowson of the church and chantry. In the reign of Elizabeth it belonged to John Tufton, and about 1638 the Thanet family sold it to the St. John's. In 1664 it was sold to John Turner.¹⁶

Sarby. Hund. of Framland, 4 miles E. from Melton, and 105 from London; Saxebi. contains 1301 acres, 153 inhabitants, 31 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 29*l.* 4*s.* The soil is chiefly a shallow dark stiff clay, on a substratum of gravel. The whole parish is on a gentle declivity, and great part of it subject to inundation from a branch of the river Eye, which, with the Oakham Canal, runs through the parish: these intersect each other, the former passing underneath the latter. The Earl of Harborough is the sole landed proprietor, Lord of the manor, and patron of the Rectory (consolidated with Stapleford), which has a Glebe of 41 acres.—P. N. T. 5*l.* Vicar 2*l.* 10*s.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 5*l.*

In 1086 Henry de Ferieres held 5 carucates pertaining to Stapleford.¹⁷ Hugh Musard held under the Countess Judith 5 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 2 villans and 6 socmen had 3 ploughs; there were 60 acres of meadow and a mill.¹⁸ In 1256 John Sproxton had a grant of free warren.¹⁹ In 1276 there were 3 carucates of the fee of Ferrers.²⁰ In 1291 St. Mary de Pratis' Abbey, without Northampton, recovered seizin from William de Vescy of 5 bovates.²¹ In 1289 William Hamlyn held land for founding a chantry.²² In 1296 William Gangy held $\frac{1}{10}$ of a fee of the land of Abelawe; Lord William de Vescy held 2 carucates, 9 virgates, and 4 cottages for $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee under the Earl of Lancaster; and John Hamlyn held $\frac{1}{10}$ of a fee under the Earl.²³ In 1316 Robert le Brus and Alianora, his wife, afterwards married to Richard le Waleys, held two half fees.²⁴ The custody of the lands of Roger Brabazon, which he held by heirship of Thomas Multon, was granted to John Foxle.²⁵ In 1317 Roger Brabazon and Beatrix, his wife, held the manor extent, as of the honor of Huntingdon.²⁶ In 1454 Thomas Chaworth gave to Sir John's Priory at Laund 6 messuages, a garden, 5 bovates, and 11 virgates.²⁷ In 1458 Thomas Chaworth held 2 mess. 2 virgates, and 4 acres,²⁸ and Henry le Scrope, of Bolton, held a mill.²⁹ In 1567 George Sherard obtained the lands belonging to Laund Priory.

Saxelby. Hund. of East Goscote, 4 miles W. N. W. from Melton, and 108 from London; including Shouldby, contains 2100 acres, 134 inhabitants, 27 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 55*l.* 5*s.* The soil is chiefly an inferior clay, and the ground hilly. Mrs. Deborah Stevens in 1758 left two-fifths of the interest of 100*l.* 4 per cents. for educating poor children. The sole landed proprietor is the

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.	11 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 152.	21 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 73.
2 232.	12 340.	22 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 104.
3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140.	13 Vol. IV. 33.	23 138, 142.
4 Vol. I. 116, 309.	14 250.	24 283.
5 227.	15 305.	25 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 239.
6 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 268.	16 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 895.	26 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 288.
7 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 358.	17 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.	27 Inq. ad quod dam. 388, and
8 Vol. III. 11.	18 236.	Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 299.
9 94.	19 Calend. Rot. Char. 87.	28 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 282.
10 124.	20 Rot. Hund. 240.	29 284.

Earl of Aylesford, who is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 160 acres.—P. N. T. 8*l*. In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 9*l*. The parish was inclosed in 1765.

In 1086 the King held 1 carucate and 5 acres, as part of the manor of Rothley.¹ In 1276 the Knights Templars held 16*s*. 6*d*. rents.² In 1296 Ralph Turville held part of a fee under the Duke of Lancaster.³ The manor was afterwards held by the Saxelbys; from them it came to the Brookesbys, and by marriage in 1606 to Francis Englefield. Sir Thomas Englefield sold it to Heneage Finch, Lord Guernsey, about 1670.⁴

Scalford. Hund. of Framland, 3½ miles N. from Melton, and 107 from London; including Goldsmith's Grange, contains 2242 acres, 438 inhabitants, 97 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 548*l*. 2*s*. The soil is chiefly clay, and there is some little sand, and a small quantity of moor land; the lower parts are subject to inundation from Scalford brook. A very fine spring, which delivers 46 gallons per minute, rises in the street and flows into the Wreke. The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of Rutland, John Morris, Esq. and John Bell Crompton, Esq. The Duke of Rutland is Lord of the manor and patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 196 acres.—P. N. T. 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Besides the pensions of the Vicars of Lincoln Cathedral, the Vicarage was valued at 10*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. and in 1535 at 8*l*. 1*s*. 9*d*. The parish was inclosed in 1765.

At the general survey Ralph Pepin held under Robert de Buci ½ a carucate.⁵ Robert held under the Countess Judith 11 carucates, 1½ ploughs were in the demesne; 5 villans, 11 socmen and 13 bordars, had 6 ploughs; there were 30 acres of meadow.⁶ Robert Vitalis gave the church to Daventry Priory, and lands to St. Andrew's Priory, Northampton.⁷ In 1303 William Revell had a grant of a market, fair, and free warren.⁸ In 1325 Roger Beler and Alice, his wife, held 11*s*. rents.⁹ In 1380 Roger Beler and Margaret, his wife, held 3*s*. 4*d*. rents.¹⁰ In 1391 Maria, wife of Roger Beler, formerly married to John St. Clere, held 3*s*. 3*d*. rents.¹¹ It afterwards belonged to the Hauberk: in 1402 Agnes Hauberk married Hugh de Calvely, and afterwards Robert Sherard. In 1558 Hugh Calvely held the manor. In 1640 William Sharp held it. In 1765 Henry Cumbray sold it to the Duke of Rutland. The church was given by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey, for his College at Oxford.⁷

Scraptoft. Hund. of Gartree, 4 miles E. from Leicester, and 102 from London; Scrapentot. contains 1300 acres, 126 inhabitants, 26 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 158*l*. 13*s*. The soil is chiefly clay, and there is lime stone in the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Edward Hartopp, Esq. who is Lord of the manor and has a Seat called Scraptoft Hall, which is surrounded by extensive and tastefully arranged pleasure grounds, and about 80 acres of fine and dense wood; George Paine, and — Simmonds, Esqrs. E. Hartopp, Esq. is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 93 acres.—P. N. T. 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Vicarage 4*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Vicar 2*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. The boys of the Choir of Lincoln had a pension from the church. In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 8*l*. 10*s*. The church was appropriated to Coventry Priory.

In 1086 Coventry Abbey held 12 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 4 servants, 7 villans, 6 socmen and 3 bordars, had 5 ploughs; there were 20 acres of meadow.¹² In 1256 the Abbey had a grant of free warren.¹³ In 1344 Robert Sadington had a grant of free warren.¹⁴ In 1600 John Colburne held the manor.¹⁵

Seale. Hund. of West Goscote, 5½ miles S. W. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Scella. 121 from London; including Donisthorpe and part of Boothorpe, contains 4275 acres, 1160 inhabitants, 229 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 350*l*. 5*s*. The soil on the west is stiff clay, on the east sandy. Sela. Seal Magna. The river Mease and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. William Nigel Gresley, who has a Seat here, and is Lord of the manor of Netherseale, Thomas Mowbray, Esq. who has a Seat called Grange-wood House, and is Lord of the manor of Overseale; Joseph Mugleston, Thomas Thorpe, Joseph Pycroft, and John Robert Brown Cave, Esqrs. The Rev. W. N. Gresley is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 71 acres.—P. N. T. 17*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 17*l*. 8*s*. 11*d*. Netherseale was inclosed in 1756 and 1799.

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.

2 Rot. Hund. 237.

3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140.

4 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 401.

5 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.

6 236.

7 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 313.

8 Calend. Rot. Char. 135.

9 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 329.

10 Vol. III. 29.

11 132.

12 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

13 Calend. Rot. Char. 86; Inq.

ad quod dam. 285, 320; Inq.

post mort. Vol. I. 107, 152.

177, 184, Vol. II. 35; Rot'

Hund. 237; and Ab. Rot.

Orig. Vol. I. 126, 140.

14 Calend. Rot. Char. 178.

15 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 782.

In 1086 Robert held under Henry de Ferrers 7 carucates; 4 socmen and 2 villans had 2 ploughs, there was a wood 240 perches long and 120 broad: he also held 6 carucates in Overseale, there were 3 ploughs in the demesne; 21 villans and 12 bordars had 3 ploughs; there was a mill and 12 acres of meadow.¹ Nigel de Albini held 2 carucates and Humphrey under him; there was 1 plough in the demesne.² In 1193 the church was in the patronage of Dudley Priory, which sold its right in 1275 for 20 marks to Roger Ridware.³ In 1200 an inquisition found that a common of wood, which belonged to the church at the time Ralph de Seile sold the wood to Stephen Beauchamp, still belonged to the church.⁴ In 1275 Dalby Hospital held 8 virgates in demesne, and Miravale Abbey 28 virgates, and Gresley Priory 2 virgates and a mill.⁵ In 1289 the Rector was imprisoned for taking the tithes of hay which belonged to Miravale Abbey.⁶ In 1308 Geoffrey de Camville had 2 carucates and 6 acres of wood.⁷ In 1309 a jury found damages against Thomas Ridware for breaking down a ditch belonging to the Abbey.⁸ In 1310 Thomas Ridware had a grant of a market and fair,⁹ and in 1312 of free warren.¹⁰ In 1321 Walter Jacob held lands for Miravale Abbey,¹¹ and the Abbey paid a fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark for license to enter upon a lay fee.¹² In 1380 Richard de Stafford and Matilda, his wife, held 100 acres and a parcel of wood called Campnell.¹³ In 1397 Thomas Stafford, by marriage with Alicia Pipe, held the manor. In 1419 Edward Stafford, late Bishop of Exeter, held lands in Church Seale.¹⁴ In 1427 it came by marriage to Sir Thomas Stanley. In 1429 it passed by marriage with Margaret Pipe, alias Swynfen, to Sir William Vernon of Haddon. About 1570 both manors were purchased by Sir William Gresley, whose descendant sold them in 1627 to Gilbert Morewood. About 1680 by marriage with Frances Morewood they came to Sir Thomas Gresley. There were three manors, called Nether and Upper Seale, and Appleby manors.³

Segrave. Hund. of East Goscote, 6 miles E. S. E. from Loughborough, and 105 Setgrave. from London; contains 2400 acres, 424 inhabitants, 84 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 163*l.* The soil is a strong clay, and lime stone is obtained of nearly the same nature as that of Barrow, but of a greatly inferior quality. The Foss road runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who are Lords of the manor, and General Marriott. William Richards left 100*l.*, funded property, for the instruction of poor children; and there is a large National School erected by subscription. Queen's College, Cambridge, is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 280 acres.—P. N. T. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 19*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1760.

In 1086 the King held 6 carucates of arable land, and a meadow 120 perches long and 60 broad, as part of Rothley manor.¹⁵ Henry Ferieres held $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate; 1 villan and 1 bordar held 1 plough; there were 4 acres of meadow.¹ Robert held under Robert de Buci 2 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne, and 3 bordars and 3 villans; there were 7 acres of meadow.¹⁶ Earl Hugh held 2 carucates and 10 acres of meadow as an appendage of the manor of Barrow.¹⁷ In 1203 Robert, Earl of Leicester, had 6 carucates and 3 bovates.¹⁸ In 1291 Nicholas Segrave had a grant of free warren,¹⁹ and in 1295 he held $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor.²⁰ In 1325 John Segrave and Christiana, his wife, held $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor extent and the church;²¹ and Stephen de Segrave and Alice, his wife, held the church with a fee.²² In 1343 the underwood in the King's woods was sold by G. Segrave, Justice of the Forest, for the repairs of Lughershall Castle.²³ In 1353 John Segrave and Alice, his wife, held the manor.²⁴ In 1372 Walter de Manny and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and formerly wife of John de Segrave, held the manor.²⁵ In 1394 Thomas Erdington held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee, per the Earl of Norfolk.²⁶ In 1399 the Duke of Norfolk held the manor and advowson;²⁷ and in the same year Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk (daughter of T. Brotherton), held the manor.²⁸ In 1406 Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal, held the manor,²⁹ being married to Elizabeth Segrave, daughter of the Duchess of Norfolk. In 1424 Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel, and wife of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held the advowson.³⁰ In 1437 Constantia, Countess Marshal, held the manor, extending to the villages of Cotes, Segrave,

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.
2 236.
3 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 985.
4 Ab. Placitor. 33.
5 Rot. Hund. 238.
6 Ab. Placitor. 221.
7 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 234.
8 Ab. Placitor. 310.
9 Calend. Rot. Char. 143.
10 146.

11 Inq. ad quod dam. 263.
12 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 265.
13 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 31.
14 Vol. IV. 39.
15 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.
16 234.
17 237.
18 Calend. Rot. Char. 16.
19 123.
20 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 129.

21 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 327.
22 328.
23 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 6.
24 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 183.
25 319.
26 Vol. III. 181.
27 266, 267.
28 271, 272.
29 314.
30 Vol. IV. 81.

Melton Parva, Dalby, Wimeswould, Thurmaston, Houby, Burton, Thorpebussard, Twyford, Thorpe Sachville, Shethesby, Burton-on-the-Woulds, Grimston, Rearsby, Thrussington, Markfield, Mountsorrel, Barrow, Presterche, and Ratcliff-on-the-Wreke.¹ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held the manor.² In 1477 John, Duke of Norfolk, held it.³ In 1480 by marriage with Isabella, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, it passed to James, Lord Berkeley. In 1707 Henry Dyson held it, and it was afterwards sold to Leonard Fosbrooke. In 1825 Leonard Fosbrooke, Esq. sold it to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The advowson came to Queen's College, Cambridge, by exchange in 1774 with the Earl of Radnor for the advowson of Great Cheverell, Wiltshire.⁴

Sewstern. Chapelry of Buckminster, contains 1200 acres, 298 inhabitants, 57 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 147*l.* 11*s.* The soil is a strong clay, and the ground hilly. Lord Huntingtower is sole proprietor and Lord of the manor. The chapel is demolished.—At the conquest William Loveth had 5 carucates, in the demesne was 1 plough; 7 servants had 1½ ploughs.⁵ In 1236 the Knights Hospitallers held a carucate and the advowson.⁶ In 1296 William Gangy held ⅓ part of a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.⁷ In 1306 William Asgerhagh and Constance, his wife, held a mess. for Valle Dei Abbey.⁸ In 1380 Roger Beler and Margaret, his wife, held rents.⁹ In 1393 Ralph Crumbwell held 1*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* rents for Kirby Priory.¹⁰

Shackerstone. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 3½ miles N. by W. from Bosworth, and 115 from London; including Odstone, contains 1150 acres, 486 inhabitants, 100 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 296*l.* 5*s.* **Sacrestone.** **Shakelestone.** **Sharkeston.** The soil is a mixture of clay and marl. The river Sence and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Earl Howe, and Henry Edward Hall, Esq. who is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 54 acres.—P. N. T. 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 5*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* In 1805 the Executors of William Buckle, Esq., and Mrs. Pynecombe's Trustees, gave 200*l.* and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty 200*l.* for its augmentation. The parish was inclosed in 1769.

At the conquest Robert Dispensator held 1½ carucates; 5 villans had a plough; Robert seized 1 carucate which Henry Ferrieres claimed.¹¹ In 1291 Philip Marmion held a fee.¹² In 1311 John Hastings held ½ a fee and the advowson.¹³ In 1323 John Hastings, Lord of Abergavenny, held lands and the advowson.¹⁴ In 1354 William Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, held the advowson.¹⁵ In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee and the advowson.¹⁶ In 1387 Baldwin Freville and Ida, his wife, held part of a fee.¹⁷ In 1397 Richard, Earl of Arundel, and Philippa, his wife, held the advowson and ½ a fee, per John Shepey.¹⁸ In 1400 Philippa, wife of John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held the advowson.¹⁹ In 1406 Henry IV. gave to Harold Nunnery, Bedfordshire, 1 mess. with the advowson of the church, and license to appropriate it.²⁰ In 1418 Baldwin Freville held a fee.²¹ In 1422 Elizabeth, wife of William Clinton, held a mess.²² In 1443 William Babthorp held lands and tenements, and 10 acres at Sheyle in Shackerstone.²³ In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held part of a fee.²⁴ In 1522 — Gray held lands under Coventry Priory. In 1594 George Purefoy held the manor. In 1630 William Hall held part and John Danvers part, from whom by purchase it came to Penn Asheton Curzon.²⁵

Shankton. Hund. of Gartree, 6 miles N. from Harborough, and 89 from London; including Hardwick, contains 1500 acres, 44 inhabitants, 8 houses; **Sanctone.** **Shegtone.** **Shangretone.** its expenditure in poor-rates 92*l.* 11*s.* The soil is chiefly clay with some gravel, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors are Sir Justinian Isham, Bart. and Sir John Palmer, Bart. Sir J. Isham is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 30 acres.—P. N. T. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 10*l.* 13*s.* Lilleshull and Osolveston Abbies were formerly patrons of the church. The parish was inclosed in 1638.

In 1086 Hugh held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 4 carucates, the arable was equal to 3 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 1 servant, 4 villans, 2 socmen and 4 bordars, had 1½ ploughs; there were 10 acres of meadow.²⁵ Goisfrid held under

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 185.	9 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 29.	17 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 94.
2 313.	10 70.	18 214.
3 386.	11 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.	19 276.
4 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 407.	12 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 109.	20 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 908.
5 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.	13 252.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 38.
6 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 129.	14 322.	22 81.
7 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 142.	15 Vol. II. 189.	23 217.
8 212.	16 344.	24 284.
	25 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.	

Robert de Veci 2 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne with 2 servants.¹ In 1248 Richard Harcourt held lands.² In 1296 Robert Wyville held a fee under the Duke of Lancaster.³ In 1313 Alan le Zouch held a fee.⁴ In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held part of a fee, under Reginald Fitz Reginald, and part of a fee per John Wyleby.⁵ In 1420 Thomas Corbet, of Leigh, held lands.⁶ In 1440 the manor came by marriage to Sir William Vaux. In 1454 William Lovel held $\frac{1}{2}$ of a fee per John Willoughby.⁷ In 1464 William Vaux (attainted) held the manor.⁸ It afterwards belonged to John Wyrley and F. Saunders. In 1634 F. Saunders sold it to Sir John Isham.⁹

Sharnford. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. from Hinckley, and 96 from Scerneforde. London; contains 1400 acres, 460 inhabitants, who are principally employed in framework-knitting, 99 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 208*l.* 1*s.* The soil is in general light and sandy, but there is some clay also. The river Soar runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Thomas and Joshua Clarke, Esqrs. who are Lords of the manor, Thomas Jarrett and John Campion, Esqrs. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 235 acres.—P. N. T. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 a pension of 2*s.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid to Axholme Priory, and 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Vicar of Claybrook, and the Rectory was valued at 9*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1764.

At the conquest Robert held under the Bishop of Lincoln 1 carucate of arable land.¹⁰ Hugh de Grentemaisnel held of the Queen's fee 2 carucates, the arable was equal to 1 plough; 3 bordars and 1 socman had $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough.¹¹ The Countess Judith held 1 carucate, and Turchil held $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate, and 6 bordars had six head of cattle.¹² In 1275 the Knights Hospitallers had a virgate, and the assize of bread.¹³ 1280 Pinley Priory held 5 virgates, Croxton Abbey 4 virgates, Catesby Priory 2 virgates, and the Knights of Jerusalem 3 virgates; the monks of Kirkby Priory held a cottage, with the advowson, of the gift of Geoffrey Trussel; and Brakele Priory also held 1 virgate.¹⁴ In 1292 Philip Marmion held a fee.¹⁵ In 1307 the Earl of Lancaster gave to St. Leonard's Hospital, Leicester, 3 messuages and 4 acres of meadow.¹⁶ In 1332 Croxton Abbey had license to acquire lands,¹⁷ and in the same year the Abbey held 1 mess. and 1 virgate;¹⁸ and in 1367 the Abbey held lands.¹⁹ In 1387 Baldwin Freville and Ida, his wife, held part of a fee.²⁰ In 1392 William Moton held 26*s.* rents.²¹ In 1410 William Mosse, Clerk, gave to five chaplains (in the Collegiate Church of Tong, Shropshire), 2 mess. 2 virgates, and 4 acres of meadow.²² At the suppression of Alien Priories Henry V. gave the church and lands here to Axholme Priory.¹⁴ In 1418 Baldwin Freville held a fee.²³ In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held part of a fee.²⁴ In 1462 William Walleshull held a toft and lands.²⁵ In 1539 the lands belonging to Croxton Abbey were granted to Thomas, Earl of Rutland.¹⁴

Shatwell. Hund. of Guthlaxton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. from Lutterworth, and 86 from Shatwill. London; contains 1200 acres, 209 inhabitants, 44 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 113*l.* 14*s.* The soil is partly clay and partly loam. Sawille. Shathewille. Shaduxle. The Watling Street road bounds it from Warwickshire. The principal landed proprietors are Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., John and Thomas Gilbert, and Frederick Adcock, Esqrs. There is a School founded by John Elkington, and endowed with a house, garden and field, adjoining, and 20*l.* per ann.; there is also an Hospital for six poor men, endowed with about 3*l.* per ann. each. The Rev. Robert Marriott is Lord of the manor, and the King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 70 acres.—P. N. T. 8*l.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 9*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

In 1086 Robert held under the Earl of Mellent 9 carucates; 6 servants, 23 villans and 11 bordars, had 6 ploughs; there was a mill and 60 acres of meadow.²⁶ In 1275 the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem held 10 virgates.¹³ In 1316 Theobald Verdun held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee.²⁷ In 1328 Henry Spurgurnell held $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre.²⁸ In 1336 Theobald Verdun held a fee.²⁹ In 1347 John Fiton conveyed the manor to Henry Cocke.³⁰ In 1349 John Pulteney held 1 rood and the advowson;³¹ and in the same year the custody of 1 rood and the advowson were granted to John Windsor, during the minority of the heir.³² In 1350 John Knyghton paid 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for license to assign

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.

2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 17.

3 139.

4 255.

5 Vol. II. 15.

6 Vol. IV. 48.

7 264.

8 326.

9 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 790.

10 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

11 232.

12 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.

13 Rot. Hund. 239.

14 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 916.

15 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 109.

16 Inq. ad quod dam. 220.

17 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 74.

18 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 53.

19 Vol. IV. 452.

20 Vol. III. 94.

21 162.

22 Inq. ad quod dam. 363.

23 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 38.

24 284.

25 317.

26 Domesday, Vol. I. 237.

27 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 284.

28 Vol. II. 14.

29 71.

30 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 337.

31 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 150.

32 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 206.

lands and tenements to St. John's Hospital, Lutterworth;¹ in the same year John Knyghton, Henry Meke, Robert Poyntel, Chaplains, and Roger Bagworth, for the master and brethren of St. John's Hospital, Lutterworth, held lands.² In 1360 Elizabeth Burgh, wife of Theobald Verdun, held a fee.³ In 1367 Thomas Spirgurnell had a grant of the manor and free warren.⁴ By descent and marriage the manor came in 1521 to William Leigh. In 1620 Henry Leigh sold it to William Benson, and from the Bensons it came to Peter Temple, whose estate was confiscated, and Charles II. gave it to James, Duke of York, whose Trustees sold it to the Plampins, who sold it to Sir Edward Wilmot.⁵

Shearsby. Chapelry of Knaptoft, contains 1100 acres, 310 inhabitants, 75 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 205*l.* 12*s.* The principal landed proprietors are James Walker, Thomas Ward, and Thomas Reeve, Esqrs. **Shenesby.** **Shevesby.** **Suevesby.** **Shethesby.** There is a Mineral Spring, called Shearsby Spa, the analysis of which is as follows: 1 gallon contains 185.75 Muriate of Soda, 96.00 Sulph. of Magnesia, 84.25 Sulphate of Soda, 53.50 Sulphate of Lime, 8.06 Muriate of Magnesia, 5.00 Carbonate of Lime; Atmospheric Air 12.08, Carbonic Acid Gas 5.00; and the water also contains Oxide of Iron and Sulphuretted Hydrogen. There are accommodations on the spot for enabling invalids to take the benefit of bathing and drinking the water with convenience and comfort. The chapelry was inclosed in 1773.

In 1086 the wife of Quentin held 2 carucates; 2 bordars had 2 ploughs. Norman held under Earl Aubrey 4½ carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 4 villans, 2 socmen and 3 bordars, had 2 ploughs; there was a meadow 160 perches long and 80 broad.⁶ Huard held 1 carucate, which he had of the eleemosynary land of the King, in mortgage; 1 knight had ½ a plough.⁷ In 1276 William Fitz Peter held 1 virgate.⁸ In 1291 Philip Marmion held a fee.⁹ In 1343 Henry Ferrers had a fee.¹⁰ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held ¼ of a fee and lands, and Baldwin Freville and Ida, his wife, held part of a fee.¹¹ The Charnells held property here, as also Chaucombe Priory. In 1415 Roger Trumpington held mess. and lands.¹² In 1418 Baldwin Freville had a fee.¹³ In 1444 William Ferrers held ½ a fee per Chaucombe Priory.¹⁴ In 1453 Margaret, wife of Roger Trumpington, held 9 mess. 8 tofts, and 1*l.* 10*s.* rents.¹⁵ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held ½ a fee per Chaucombe Priory.¹⁶ In 1660 William Turville held the manor. In 1791 Richard Bowyer held it by marriage with — Turville.¹⁷

Sheepshead. Hund. of West Goscote, 4 miles W. from Loughborough, and 113 from London; contains 5171 acres, 3464 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in the hosiery manufactory, 668 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 1300*l.* 13*s.* The soil is various, part being clay, part gravel, and part marl. The principal landed proprietors are Charles March Phillipps, Esq., Thomas Thorpe, Esq., Mr. William Bramley, and the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. C. M. Phillipps, Esq. is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 180 acres in Sheepshead and 50 acres at Melton Mowbray.—P. N. T. 8*l.* Vicar 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 a pension of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid to Leicester Abbey, and the Vicarage valued at 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* In 1718 John Alt, and others, gave 220*l.* for its augmentation, and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty 200*l.* The parish was inclosed in 1777.

In 1086 the King held 2½ hides and 4 carucates of arable, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 2 servants, 36 villans, 16 bordars, 20 socmen and 2 knights, had 36 ploughs; there was a mill, 50 acres of meadow, and a wood a mile long and 160 perches broad; 6*l.* was paid out of this land, by order of the Bishop of Baieux, for the service of the Isle of Wight.¹⁸ In 1276 Garendon Abbey held 1 virgate, Leicester Abbey held 5 virgates, 8 cott. and a mill, and the church was appropriated to its use, by the gift of Robert, Earl of Leicester.¹⁹ In 1295 Elena le Zouch held the manor extent.²⁰ In 1305 Gracedieu Priory had 100 acres of waste, and had license to inclose it and make a fence,²¹ and the Priory paid a fine of 2*l.* for license to enter upon a lay tenement;²² in the same year Charley Priory held a mess. and the manor per Alan le Zouch.²³ In 1308 Master William Comyn paid a fine of 100 marks for the re-possession of certain tenements.²⁴ In 1320 Robert Holand held ½ of the manor.²⁵ In 1325 Henry Ferrers,

1 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 214.

2 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 446.

3 Vol. II. 222.

4 Calend. Rot. Char. 185.

5 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 337.

6 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

7 232.

8 Rot. Hund. 239.

9 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 109.

10 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 116.

11 Vol. III. 94.

12 Vol. IV. 12.

13 38.

14 223.

15 258.

16 279.

17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 233.

18 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.

19 Rot. Hund. 238.

20 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 129.

21 212.

22 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 148.

23 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 213.

24 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 164, and

Ab. Placitor. 307.

25 Inq. ad quod dam. 264.

for Elena le Zouch, held lands as parcel of the manor of Groby;¹ and John Spondon, Vicar of Lockington, held 1 toft, 2 virgates, and a mess. for Leicester Abbey.² In 1329 the custody of the manor, which belonged to Henry Bellomonte, was granted to William Insula.³ In 1339 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held lands as a member of Whitwick.⁴ In 1349 Matilda, wife of Robert Holand, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor;⁵ and Alice, wife of Henry Beaumont, held the town.⁶ In 1358 John Glenfield held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor.⁷ In 1362 Thomas Beaumont held $\frac{1}{3}$ the manor, as of the manor of Whitwick.⁸ In 1373 Robert Holand held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor.⁹ In 1391 Thomas Sutton, for Ulverscroft Priory, held 1 mess. and 1 virgate;¹⁰ and Thomas Walton, for Garendon Abbey, held 19 mess. and 13 acres.¹¹ In 1395 John Beaumont and Catherine, his wife, held $\frac{1}{3}$ the manor.¹² In 1407 John Lovel in right of his wife Matilda, daughter of Robert Holand, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor, of the Duchy of Lancaster.¹³ In 1413 Henry Beaumont held two parts of the manor.¹⁴ In 1422 Matilda, wife of John Lovel, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor.¹⁵ In 1454 William Lovel held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee, per Leicester Abbey.¹⁶ In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, (attainted) held the manor.¹⁷ In 1467 Lord Hastings had a grant of two parts of the manor, belonging to William Beaumont, (attainted of treason). In 1472 Joan, wife of John Lovel, held the manor as of the honor of Winton.¹⁸ In 1483 William Hastings held the manor;¹⁹ in the same year it was restored to Francis, Lord Lovel, but being attainted Henry VII. in 1502 exchanged two parts of it with Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, for Grafton and Hartwell, Northamptonshire; and $\frac{1}{3}$ was granted to Sir John Savage, whose grandson sold it to Thomas Duport in 1572. In 1695 Sir Ambrose Phillipps held the manor.²⁰

Sheepy Magna. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 3 miles N. from Atherstone, and 110 from London; including the Hamlets of Sheepy Parva, the Scephe. Mythe, and the chapelry of Ratcliff Culey, contains 3560 acres, Scepe. 638 inhabitants, 131 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 335*l*. The soil on the north is a strong red marly clay, on the south a light loam; in some parts, especially about the village, there is gravel: at the two extremities of the parish the ground is high, about the village low and liable to floods from the river Sence which passes close to the church. The river Anker divides it on the south from Ratcliff Culey, and joins the Sence in the meadows. There is a strong sulphureous spring, formerly in estimation, but at present weakened by the drainage of the land. The principal landed proprietors are Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., Sir Thomas Blomfield, Bart., Miss Mary Gresley, Miss Preston, and Mrs. Birt, who has a Seat called the Hall House. John Hood Chapman, Esq. is Lord of the manor, and the Rev. T. C. Fell is patron of the Rectory, which is divided into two medieties, and has a Glebe of 300 acres in Sheepy and 130 at Ratcliff. The living is the Rectory of Sheepy Magna, Sheepy Parva, and Ratcliff Culey, which are held under dispensation like any other two livings.—P. N. T. 20*l*. In 1535 the southern Rectory was valued at 13*l*. 4*s*. 5*d*., and the northern at 13*l*. 4*s*. 5*d*. The parish was inclosed in 1659.

At the conquest Walter held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 1 carucate, the land was equal to 1 plough, which was in the demesne; 3 villans with 2 bordars held a plough; there was a mill.²¹ Henry de Ferieres held 2 carucates; 8 villans with 6 bordars had 3 ploughs; there was a mill and 6 acres of meadow.²² In 1244 Enges de Hamull's lands were seized into the hands of the crown.²³ In 1248 Richard Harcourt held lands here, by marriage with the daughter of Camville;²⁴ and the other manor was held by the Shepeys, who gave lands to Miravale Abbey.²⁵ In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.²⁶ In 1276 Polesworth Abbey had lands here,²⁷ and Richard Harcourt held lands here with a view of frank pledge and assize of bread;²⁸ in 1292 he held the town and church as a fee.²⁹ In 1344 Henry Ferrers held a fee.³⁰ In 1370 Joan, wife of William Harcourt held lands as of the honor of Tutbury.³¹ In 1371 William Ferrers, of Groby, held a fee, and Joan, wife of Ralph Ferrers held 16*s*. rents as of the honor of Winton.³² In 1394 Francis Mering held 1 toft for Fosse Priory, Lincolnshire, and the advowson of the church, which was appropriated to the Priory.³³ In 1444 William Ferrers held a fee.³⁴ In 1457 Edward

1 Inq. ad quod dam. 283.	12 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 197.	23 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 13.
2 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 63.	13 316.	24 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 17.
3 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 29.	14 Vol. IV. 4.	25 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 923.
4 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.	15 73.	26 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.
5 150.	16 264.	27 Rot. Hund. 239.
6 159.	17 322.	28 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 114.
7 205.	18 356.	29 Vol. II. 116.
8 257.	19 415.	30 297.
9 327.	20 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 1011.	31 309.
10 Vol. III. 143.	21 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.	32 Vol. III. 178.
11 149.	22 233.	33 Vol. IV. 223.

Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held a fee.¹ Raunton Priory, Staffordshire, had lands here, which at the dissolution were granted to John Beaumont, who granted them to Robert Vincent. By marriage with Elizabeth Harcourt one of the manors came to Thomas Astley. In 1640 Walter Astley sold both manors to Thomas Baylie and Thomas Livinge. In 1759 T. Livinge left the manor of Great Sheepy to J. Holden.²

Sheepy Parba. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, including Sheepy Magna, contains 2370 acres, 87 inhabitants, 17 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 54*l.* 17*s.* The soil is a red clay with some gravel. The principal proprietor and Lord of the manor is Sir Thomas Blomfield, Bart.: the Rev. Mr. Neale owns about 140 acres. The parish was inclosed in 1766.—It formerly belonged to the Temples, who gave lands here to Miravale Abbey; and in the reign of Edward III. the manor came to John Flanders, and by marriage, to Richard Whithull. In 1630 it passed to Thomas Astely, and afterwards became the inheritance of Robert Wilmot.³

Shenton. Chapelry of Market Bosworth, contains about 700 acres, 194 inhabitants, 40 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 112*l.* 1*s.* The soil is chiefly clay and the ground flat. Colonel Wollaston is the principal proprietor and Lord of the manor.—At the conquest Roger held under Henry de Ferieres 2 bovates, there was 1 villan.⁴ Norman held under Robert de Veci 6 carucates, there was 1 plough in the demesne; 7 villans with 3 bordars held 2 ploughs.⁵ Earl Aubrey held a carucate.⁶ In 1247 Cecilia, wife of Hannill held 16 virgates.⁷ In 1276 — Harcourt had a view of frank pledge and assize of bread.⁸ In 1292 Richard Harcourt held a fee.⁹ In 1315 Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Alice, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.¹⁰ In 1349 Thomas Ferrers gave lands to Ulverscroft Priory.¹¹ In 1370 Joan, wife of William Harcourt, held lands as of the honor of Tutbury.¹² In 1371 Benedict Ulverscroft, for Ulverscroft Priory, held 12 virgates.¹³ In 1420 Thomas Corbet had lands. In 1622 Sir Richard Molineux held the manor, and in 1625 sold it to William Wollaston.¹⁴

Shilton, Earl. Chapelry of Kirkby Mallory, contains about 1600 acres, 1771 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 344 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 654*l.* 17*s.* The soil is chiefly clay and gravelly loam. In 1694 Thomas Goodacre left a sum of money the interest to be applied to the instruction of poor children; and in 1760 Alderman Gabriel Newton left 20*l.* 16*s.* per ann. towards clothing and educating twenty boys. The Earls of Leicester had formerly a castle here, which is entirely dilapidated, but the site of it may still be traced in what is termed the castle yard. The principal landed proprietor is Lady Noel Byron. The King, as Duke of Lancaster, is Lord of the manor. The chapelry was inclosed in 1778.

At the conquest Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 5 carucates, there were 2 ploughs in the demesne and a bondman; 10 villans, 4 socmen, 5 bordars and a priest, had 3 ploughs; there 12 acres of meadow, a mill, and a wood 320 perches long and 120 broad,¹⁵ and there were three houses in Leicester belonging to it.¹⁶ Hugh gave part of the tithes here to St. Ebrulf's Abbey, which at the suppression were given to Shene Priory. The manor descended to the Earls of Leicester, who held it till Simon Montfort forfeited it in 1265. In 1272 it was given to Edmund, the King's son, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester,¹⁷ who held it in 1296 with the Park of Tolow.¹⁸ In 1327 Thomas, Earl of Lancaster held the manor.¹⁹ In 1361 Henry, Duke of Lancaster held it, and had a view of frank pledge,²⁰ and in 1362 it was assigned to Matilda, his daughter.²¹ In 1480 William Trussel held messuages.²²

Shouldby. Formerly a separate parish, but now a hamlet of Saxelby, contains 800 acres, 31 inhabitants, 4 houses. The soil is chiefly clay, some parts of an inferior quality, and the ground is hilly. The Earl of Aylesford is the sole landed proprietor and Lord of the manor.—In 1086 Ralph Carnot held under Earl Aubrey 11 carucates, the arable was equal to 11 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 4 villans, 8 socmen and 2 bordars, had 9 ploughs; there was a meadow 240 perches long and 120 broad.⁶ In 1246 Robert Folville had a suit against Sarah, wife of Thomas Siwoldeby, about three parts of 2 tofts in Siwoldeby, and against Henry Barnwell, and the matter was compromised.²³ For its subsequent possessors, see Saxelby.

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 279.
2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 923.
3 937.
4 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.
5 234.
6 231.
7 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 17.
8 Rot. Hund. 239.

9 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 114.
10 278.
11 Inq. ad quod dam. 320.
12 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 297.
13 314.
14 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 527.
15 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.
16 230.

17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. VI. 775.
18 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 136.
19 Vol. II. 8.
20 234.
21 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 263.
22 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 402.
23 Ab. Placitor. 125.

Sibson. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. from Atherstone, and 103 from Sebetesdone. London; including the Hamlets of Upton, Whellesborough, and Sibbesdon. Temple Hall, contains 3300 acres, 378 inhabitants, 90 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 312*l.* 6*s.* The soil is chiefly clay with a portion of marl. The river Sence runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Lady Noel Byron and Earl Howe. John Faux and John Moore, Esqrs. are Lords of the manor, and the Masters and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford, are the Patrons of the Rectory which has a Glebe of 265*a.* 3*r.* 18*p.* in Sibson, 72 acres at Whellesborough, and 4 acres at Ratchliff.—P. N. T. 29*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 a pension of 4*l.* was paid to Shene Priory, and the Rectory valued at 15*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1803.

At the conquest Earl Aubrey held 9 carucates, there were two ploughs in the demesne and a bondwoman; 30 villans and 17 bordars had 7 ploughs; there was a meadow 120 perches long and 80 broad: in the village were 2 carucates.¹ In 1268 Peter Poter redeemed his lands.² In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.³ In 1318 William Grindall held lands for the chantry.⁴ In 1344 Henry de Ferrers held a fee.⁵ In 1371 William Ferrers of Groby held a fee.⁶ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.⁷ In 1420 Thomas Corbet of Leigh held the manor.⁸ It was afterwards purchased by — Keyte. In 1444 William Ferrers held a fee.⁹ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby held a fee.¹⁰ Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, gave the church to Lyra Abbey, Normandy, and at the suppression of Alien Priories the Rectory was given to Shene Priory, Surrey. At the general dissolution Edward VI. in 1553 granted the advowson to Thomas Palmer, who sold it to William Hill. In 1622 William Noel held the advowson.¹¹

Sileby. Hund. of East Goscote, 5 miles S. E. from Loughborough, and 105 from Sylebi. London; contains 2139 acres, 1328 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 286 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 461*l.* 15*s.* The soil is various, being partly clay and partly good turnip and barley land. The river Soar and the Loughborough Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are George Pochin, Thomas King, Thomas Ward, and John Wild, Esqrs. There is a School for the educating of eight poor children, founded by G. Pochin about 1650, and further augmented in 1714 by the Rev. G. Staveley, the lands producing about 7*l.* per ann. Earl Ferrers is Lord of the manor, and George Pochin, Esq. is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 20 acres in Sileby, and 42 acres at Cossington.—P. N. T. 18*l.* Vicar 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 8*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* In 1732 the Rev. Ralph Heathcote gave 200*l.* for its augmentation, and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty 200*l.* The church was appropriated to St. Ebrulf's Abbey, and on the suppression of Alien Monasteries to Epworth Priory, Lincolnshire. The parish was inclosed in 1759.

In 1086 the King held 6 carucates and 2 bovates and 10 acres of meadow, as part of Rothley manor.¹² Ernald held under Hugh de Gretemaisnel $8\frac{1}{2}$ carucates; the land was equal to 5 ploughs, 3 were in the demesne; 5 servants 18 villans, 4 socmen and 4 bordars had 6 ploughs; there were 2 mills and 60 acres of meadow.¹³ Earl Hugh held 1 carucate as an appendage of the manor of Barrow.¹⁴ For its subsequent possessors see Segrave.¹⁵ In 1295 Nicholas Segrave held 9 carucates of land.¹⁶ In 1296 John Segrave held a fee under the Duke of Lancaster, and Ralph Turville also.¹⁷ In 1361 the bailiwick of the manor was assigned to Matilda, one of the daughters of Henry, Duke of Lancaster.¹⁸ In 1432 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, held the manor and advowson.¹⁹ In 1586 Henry, Lord Berkeley, gave the manor in marriage with his daughter Frances, to George Shirley, Esq.²⁰

Skeffington. Hund. of East Goscote, 10 miles E. by S. from Leicester, and 102 from Sciftetone. London; contains 2000 acres, 169 inhabitants, 32 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 136*l.* 3*s.* The soil is partly clay and partly gravel, but in general rich land, and the ground is hilly and well wooded. The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. Mr. Richards, John Neale, and John Browne, Esqrs. The Rev. John Bright is Lord of the manor and has a Seat called Skeffington Hall, which is large, and on the south front has a castellated appearance.

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.	9 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 223.	Vol. II. 183, 319, and Vol.
2 Ab. Placitor. 183.	10 279.	III. 266, 267, 271, 272, 314.
3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.	11 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 953.	16 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 129.
4 Inq. ad quod dam. 258.	12 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.	17 140.
5 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 116.	13 233.	18 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 263.
6 309.	14 237.	19 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 146.
7 Vol. III. 94.	15 Calend. Rot. Char. 123; Inq.	20 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 421.
8 Vol. IV. 48.	post mort. Vol. I. 327, 328,	

The Drawing Room, which is 32 feet by 23, was floored and wainscoted from timber the produce of a single oak, which grew in a neighbouring wood. Dr. Thomas is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 237 acres.—P. N. T. 12*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Pension of the Rector of Rothley (the Knights Templars) 10*s.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 12*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1772.

In 1086 the King held 12 carucates, a mill, and a wood 140 perches long and 8 broad, as part of Rothley manor.¹ In 1230 Croxton Abbey held lands.² In 1253 Robert David held by sergeanty 15 virgates by the service of finding a man with a box for 40 days in the army in Wales.³ In 1257 John de Verdun had a grant of free warren.⁴ In 1276 John de Garthorpe, under Robert David, held 2 virgates, Laund Priory 1½ virgates, Croxton Abbey 5½ virgates, and John Frisby 4 virgates.⁵ In 1273 Agnes Skeffington and John Verdun held lands.⁶ In 1289 Margaret Kuriel, for Croxton Abbey, held lands.⁶ In 1300 Croxton Abbey was Lord of the soil, and Laund Abbey and others claimed common right in a certain moor where the Abbey wished to build a sheepcote.⁷ In 1301 Geoffrey Skeffington had a grant of free warren.⁸ In 1304 Nicholas Lutterworth and Gundred, his wife, held 2¼ virgates, a cottage and 3*s.* rents.⁹ In 1305 Amicia, wife of John Randolph, held ½ a virgate, a messuage, and 18*s.* rents.¹⁰ In 1308 David Servington, for Laund Priory, had a grant of rents,¹¹ and in the same year the Priory paid a fine of 10 marks for acquiring certain rents after the publication of the statutes.¹² In 1310 John St. Piere held 2 bovates.¹³ In 1316 Theobold Verdun held a fee and the church, and two views of frank pledge.¹⁴ In 1322 Richard Wolvesey, for Croxton Abbey, held lands.¹⁵ In 1336 Theobold Verdun held the church.¹⁶ In 1349 John Whythed gave lands to Laund Priory.¹⁷ In 1355 Thomas Skeffington gave ½ a mark for license to give lands to Arnold Skeffington and Katherine, his wife,¹⁸ and in the same year Arnold Skeffington held 2 virgates.¹⁹ In 1356 Ralph Crophull, Rector of Cottingham, held the advowson.²⁰ In 1370 Adam Nicholas held lands.²¹ In 1435 Agnes, wife of John Marbury, had a view of frank pledge and the advowson, as parcel of Cottesbach manor.²² In 1437 John Marbury and Agnes, his wife, held 60*s.* rents and the advowson.²³ In 1539 the manor, which belonged to Croxton Abbey, was granted to Thomas, Earl of Rutland.²⁴

Sketchnley. Hamlet of Aston Flamville, contains 370 acres; inhabitants &c. included in Burbach. The soil is a sandy loam, and the ground diversified and well wooded. The principal landed proprietors are Mr. Cooper, Richard Spooner Jacques Winterton, Esq. and Miss Grundy. The Countess de Grey is Lady of the manor. There was once a Chapel here.—Leofric, Earl of Mercia, gave it to Coventry Priory at its foundation, under which it was held by Robert de Flamville, and its owners have been the same with those of Burbach.²⁵

Slawston. Hund. of Gartree, 6 miles N. E. from Harborough, and 88 from London; including Othorpe, contains 1459*a.* 3*r.* 1*p.* 228 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in carpet weaving, 54 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 381*l.* 5*s.* The soil is chiefly a white stiff clay, but in some parts gravelly, and the ground diversified. The river Welland runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Earl of Cardigan, who is Lord of the manor, and John Haycock, Esq. The Earl of Cardigan is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 20 acres.—P. N. T. 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The boys of the Choir of Lincoln Cathedral had a pension of 4*l.* from the church. In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 6*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* In 1723 the Earl of Cardigan and F. Edwards, Esq. gave 200*l.* for its augmentation, and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty 200*l.* The church was appropriated to Olveston Abbey. The parish was inclosed in 1793.

In 1086 Ingeld held under Robert de Buci 1 virgate of waste, and Godwin held under Robert 2½ carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 4 villans and 4 bordars had 1 plough.²⁶ In 1276 Reginald Able held 1 virgate.³ In 1302 Robert Tateshall held ½ of a fee,²⁷ and also in 1307.²⁸ In 1345 William Roos held a fee;²⁹ and Thomas de Tauresore gave lands to Laund Priory.³⁰ In 1346 Osolveston Abbey held

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.	11 Inq. ad quod dam. 224.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 298.
2 Calend. Rot. Char. 48.	12 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 163.	22 Vol. IV. 165.
3 Rot. Hund. 237.	13 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 240.	23 183.
4 Calend. Rot. Char. 87.	14 284.	24 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 429.
5 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 51, 52.	15 Inq. ad quod dam. 275.	25 468.
6 104.	16 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 71.	26 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.
7 Ab. Placitor. 296.	17 Inq. ad quod dam. 320.	27 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 152.
8 Calend. Rot. Char. 133.	18 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 242.	28 228.
9 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 197.	19 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 198.	29 Vol. II. 113.
10 207.	20 200.	30 Inq. ad quod dam. 315.

lands.¹ In 1349 John Whythed gave lands to Laund Priory.² In 1363 Margery Roos held a fee.³ In 1393 Richard le Scrope held 20 acres for Bradley Priory.⁴ The Boyvilles were anciently the chief lords, and in 1468 it came by marriage with Elizabeth Boyville to John Cockaine, who sold it to — Brudenell. At the dissolution the lands of Owston Abbey were granted to John, Lord Russell.⁵

Smeeton Westerby. Hamlet of Kibworth Beauchamp, contains 1150 acres, 388 inhabitants, 66 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 322*l.* 15*s.* The soil is a fine red loam, and the ground diversified. The principal landed proprietors are William Haimes, Esq. Lady Jane Edwards, and Arthur Haselrige, Esq. The Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, are Lords of the manor.

In 1086 the King held 1 carucate and 2 bovates.⁶ Robert de Buci held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 5 carucates, the land was equal to 3 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 2 socmen, 1 villan and 3 bordars, held 1 plough.⁷ Robert Despencer held 3 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 3 socmen, 2 villans and 1 bordar, held 1 plough; there was 1 acre of meadow.⁸ In 1282 John Latimer held lands.⁹ In 1296 Ralph Turville held part of a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.¹⁰ In 1324 Nicholas Latimer held 8 virgates.¹¹ In 1335 Thomas Latimer held lands.¹² In 1336 Thomas Pyrie, Rector of Aylestone, had license to give lands in mortmain.¹³ In 1343 John Latymer held lands,¹⁴ and in 1347 also.¹⁵ In 1400 Thomas Latimer held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor,¹⁶ and in 1401 his wife Anna held it.¹⁷ In 1411 Edward Latimer Bocharde held it.¹⁸ In 1421 Margaret, wife of Edward Latimer held the manor.¹⁹ In 1444 John Griffin held lands.²⁰ In 1618 it was granted to Charles Harbord, who in 1631 sold it to William Lewis.²¹

Smockington. Hamlet of Aston Flamville, contains about 600 acres. The soil is a rich loam, with some clay. The Watling Street road passes through it, one half of the village being in the parish of Wolvey, Warwickshire. The principal landed proprietor is William Clarke, Esq.—At the conquest Wazelin held under Henry Ferrers $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, there was 1 plough in the demesne, with a servant; 6 villans with 2 bordars had 2 ploughs; there were 4 acres of meadow.²²

Snarestone. Chapelry of Swepestone and Shackerstone, contains 800 acres, 356 inhabitants, 77 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 213*l.* The soil is various, some parts being a fine deep loam, and others stiff clay. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal passes through the village, running through a tunnel here about 200 yards in length. There is a School founded by Thomas Charnells, Esq. in 1717, and endowed with two tenements (occupied as a School-room and House for the master) and 8 acres of land in Snarestone, and a rent charge of 38*l.* per ann. arising out of lands at Upton. It is free for forty boys from Swepestone, Snarestone, Newton, and Shackerstone, or any other town within 5 miles of Snarestone; orphans and children of the poorest parents always to be preferred. There is a small Library attached to the School.²³ The principal landed proprietors are Colonel Leslie, who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Snarestone Hall, George Moore, Esq. who has a Seat called Snarestone Lodge, Richard Sharpe Spencer, Esq. and Mr. Thomas Radford.

At the conquest Robert Dispensator held 1 carucate of waste land.²⁴ In 1291 Philip Marmion held a fee.²⁵ In 1312 John Hastings held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee.²⁶ In 1354 William Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, held the advowson of the chapel and had suit of court.²⁷ In 1356 Roger Hillary held lands.²⁸ In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee and the church.²⁹ In 1387 Baldwin Freville, and Ida, his wife, held a fee.³⁰ In 1402 Roger Hillary held 6 messuages, 2 carucates, and 33 acres of meadow.³¹ In 1418 Baldwin Freville held a fee.³² In 1420 Thomas Corbet of Leigh held lands.³³ In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee.³⁴ In 1647 Oswald Randall sold the manor to Thomas Charnells, and in 1779 by division of the property it came to Samuel Madden and Colonel Leslie.³⁵

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 113.	12 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 61.	23 Charter of the School.
2 Inq. ad quod dam. 320.	13 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 109.	24 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 109.
3 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 131.	14 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 149.	25 252.
4 Vol. III. 172.	15 Vol. IV. 445.	26 Vol. II. 188.
5 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 795.	16 Vol. III. 275.	27 199.
6 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.	17 281.	28 344.
7 232.	18 381.	29 Vol. III. 94.
8 234.	19 Vol. IV. 62.	30 285.
9 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 80.	20 222.	31 Vol. IV. 38.
10 140.	21 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 644.	32 48.
11 321.	22 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.	33 285.
	34 Nichols's Leicestershire, Vol. III. 1045.	

Snibston. Chapelry of Packington, contains 700 acres, 5 houses. The soil is chiefly a good loam, with gravel, and some parts stiff cold clay. The sole proprietors are Leonard Fosbrooke, Esq., Osgathorpe Hospital, and Wigston's Hospital, Leicester. Sir Charles Abney Hastings, Bart. is Lord of the manor.

It formerly belonged to Coventry Abbey, and at the dissolution was purchased by the Kendalls of Smisby.¹ In 1521 William, Thomas, and Roger Wigston, and William Fisher, for William Fisher and John Thorpe, Chaplains of William Wigston's Hospital, in Leicester, and the poor thereof, held lands and houses.²

Somerby. In a detached portion of the hund. of Framland, to the south, 6 miles S. from Melton, and 100 from London; contains 1500 acres, 384 inhabitants, 83 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 343*l.* 13*s.* The soil is partly red marl and partly clay, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors are Isaac Taylor, Benjamin Simpkin, and John Fabling, Esqrs., the latter is Lord of the manor. Lord William Poulett and Francis Forester, Esq. have Seats here. There is a School endowed by a Mr. Reeve about 1630 with 20 acres of land and seven houses, for instructing sixteen children, producing at present about 70*l.* per ann. E. A. Burnaby, Esq. is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 100 acres.—P. N. T. 12*l.* Vicarage 5*l.* Vicar 2*l.* 10*s.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The church was appropriated to Nuneaton Priory, and in 1534 the patronage of it belonged to Langley Nunnery. Part of Somerby is a peculiar, in the exempt jurisdiction of the Lord of the manor of Rothley. The parish was inclosed in 1760.

In 1086 the King held 1½ carucates and 6 acres of meadow, as part of the manor of Rothley.³ Roger held under Henry Ferrers a manor containing 3 carucates and 2 bovates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 5 villans, 2 bordars and a priest, had 2 ploughs; there were 20 acres of meadow.⁴ Robert de Spencer held 5 carucates and 3 bovates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 6 villans and 3 bordars had a plough; there were 10 acres of meadow.⁵ In 1266 Robert Tateshall held the manor, and complained that Ralph Chamberlain had seized his goods.⁶ In 1276 the Knights Templars held 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* rents;⁷ and in the same year John de Tateshall held 1 carucate and 7 virgates.⁸ In 1290 Robert Stokton drove his cattle through John Tateshall's corn to the damage of 5*l.*⁹ In 1292 Philip Marmion held a fee.¹⁰ In 1295 Nicholas Segrave held rents.¹¹ In 1302 and in 1307 Robert Tateshall held a fee,¹² and Thomas de Neville held a fee.¹³ In 1320 Robert Orger recovered seizin of the manor and 5*l.* damage from Thomas Neville.¹⁴ In 1322 Alianora, wife of Hugh le Despencer, held the hamlet, which belonged to Melton.¹⁵ In 1324 John Segrave held 6*l.* rents.¹⁶ In 1325 Roger Somerby and Alice, his wife, held the manor, 6 virgates, and 16*s.* rents.¹⁷ In 1329 Joan Dryby held the manor.¹⁸ In 1371 Alice, (formerly wife of William Hakluyte) wife of John Wardieu, held lands.¹⁹ In 1376 William Hakluyte held lands.²⁰ In 1378 the manor was given in dower to Alice, wife of Ralph Basset.²¹ In 1381 Thomasine, daughter of Roger Beler, held the manor.²² In 1387 Baldwin Freville and Ida, his wife, held part of a fee.²³ In 1391 Robert Swillington and Margaret, his wife, held the manor.²⁴ In 1415 Alice, wife of Ralph Basset, held lands, as part of the manor of Breedon.²⁵ In 1418 Baldwin Freville held a fee.²⁶ In 1420 Robert Swillington held lands.²⁷ In 1428 Margaret, daughter and heiress of Roger Swillington and wife of John Grey, held tenements and 6 virgates.²⁸ In 1444 Anne Chiselden held 4 mess. 1 cott. and 4 virgates.²⁹ In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held part of a fee.³⁰ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee.³¹ Thomas Sutton gave lands here to Brazen Nose College, Oxford. In 1578 the manor belonged to Charles Lister. In 1760 Thomas Green held the manor, and sold it to the Rev. C. Dickenson, and by marriage it came to Edward Cheselden.³²

Sproton. Hund. of Framland, 9 miles E. N. E. from Melton, and 113 from London; contains 2272*a.* 2*r.* 16*p.* 372 inhabitants, 71 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 206*l.* 17*s.* The soil is partly clay; a great part is heath, and some peat moss: the ground is hilly. The river Eye passes through the parish.

1 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 930.	12 Inq. p. mort. Vol. I. 182, 228.	23 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 94.
2 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 479.	13 180.	24 139.
3 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.	14 Ab. Placitor. 346.	25 Vol. IV. 467.
4 233.	15 Inq. ad quod dam. 269.	26 38.
5 234.	16 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 327.	27 50.
6 Ab. Placitor. 162.	17 329.	28 127.
7 Rot. Hund. 239.	18 Vol. II. 23.	29 222.
8 240.	19 311.	30 284.
9 Ab. Placitor. 286.	20 343.	31 313.
10 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 109.	21 Vol. III. 11.	32 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 319.
11 129.	22 36.	

The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of Rutland, Lord Huntingtower, and Robert Annis, Esq. The Duke of Rutland is Lord of the manor and patron of the Vicarage, which is consolidated with Saltby.—P. N. T. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Portion of the Rector 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 7*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* In 1794 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave by lot 200*l.* for its augmentation.

In 1086 Warin held under Wido de Credun 3 carucates, the land was equal to 3 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 2 servants, 2 socmen and a villan, held 2 carucates; there was a mill and 15 acres of meadow. Godefrid de Cambray held 2 carucates; 7 socmen, 1 villan and 1 bordar, held a plough; there was a mill and 4 acres of meadow.¹ Hugh Musard held under the Countess Judith 8 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 16 socmen, 5 villans and a priest, had 4 ploughs; there was a mill, and a meadow 80 perches long and 80 wide.² In 1256 John Sproxton had a grant of free warren,³ and in 1276 he held the royalties.⁴ In 1310 Croxton Abbey paid a fine for the appropriation of two parts of the church, the advowson of which belonged to the Abbey.⁵ In 1315 Robert de Bruce and Alvaria, his wife, afterwards married to Robert le Waleys, held a fee.⁶ In 1378 William Wodeford held the manor as of the honor of Huntingdon.⁷ In 1455 Robert Woodford held the manor, 1 mess. and 120 acres.⁸ In 1522 John Morton held the manor. In 1524 Geoffrey Paynell, and afterwards Thomas Dodd, held it. In 1619 it passed to Sir Charles Smith, and in 1622 the Earl of Rutland held it.

St. Mary-in-Arden. Hamlet of Great Bowden, Leicestershire, and Little Bowden, Northamptonshire, contains 470 acres. The principal landed proprietor is Christ Church College, Oxford. Nathaniel Shuttleworth, Esq. as lessee of Christ Church College, claims and receives mortmain in St. Mary's; and the inhabitants claim the privilege of burial at Great Bowden. The Earl of Harborough is Lord of the manor, as part of the lordship of Bowden Magna. In 1614 it was united to Harborough Chapel. The hamlet was inclosed in 1779.

Stanford. Hunds. of Guthlaxton, Leicestershire, and Trussel and Farndon, Northamptonshire, 6 miles S. from Lutterworth, and 83 from London; the greater part of the parish, together with the church, are in Northamptonshire, but Stanford Hall, the seat of Mrs. Otway Cave, is situate in Leicestershire.

Stanton-under-Bardon. Township of Thornton, contains 1600 acres, and together with Horsepool Grange, 302 inhabitants, 53 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 162*l.* 4*s.* The principal landed proprietors are the King, who is Lord of the manor, Charles March Phillipps, Esq., and the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The hamlet was inclosed in 1779.

At the conquest Goisfrid de Wirce held 3 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 13 villans with 5 bordars, had 3 ploughs; there was a wood a mile long and half a mile broad.⁹ In 1148 William Harcourt conveyed the whole of Stanton to Garendon Abbey, and the Knights Hospitallers and Charley Priory had also lands here.¹⁰ In 1267 Henry de Nottingham complained that Robert Burdet had enfeoffed Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, of the manor of the said Henry.¹¹ In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.¹² In 1322 John Toures held lands for Leicester Abbey.¹³ In 1367 John Clark, for Ulverscroft Priory, held lands which had been transferred from Charley Priory.¹⁴ In 1378 and in 1390 Simon Pakeman and Agnes, his wife, held lands.¹⁵ At the dissolution the manor was granted to Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland, and by marriage it passed to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who sold it to Sir Ambrose Phillipps.¹⁰

Stapleford. Hund. of Framland, 4 miles E. S. E. from Melton, and 105 from London; contains 1900 acres, 218 inhabitants, 37 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 60*l.* 1*s.* The soil is chiefly a blue clay with some beds of gravel. The river Eye and the Oakham Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietor is the Earl of Harborough, who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Stapleford Hall, which stands on the highest ground of an extensive Park. It has been erected at different times, and is in consequence variously and incongruously constructed. The earliest portion of it, which is built entirely of stone, was erected about 1500 by Thomas Sherard, Esq., according to a date on the east front; and on another part of the building a tablet states that William, Lord Sherard, Baron of Leytrim, repaired this building A. D. 1631. This part

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.

2 236.

3 Calend. Rot. Char. 87.

4 Rot. Hund. 240.

5 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 179.

6 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 283.

7 Vol. III. 14.

8 Vol. IV. 271.

9 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

10 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 991.

11 Ab. Placitor. 178.

12 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.

13 Inq. ad quod dam. 274.

14 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 291.

15 Vol. III. 13, 138.

is a singular specimen of the domestic architecture of that period. The windows have square heads and are divided by mullions, and it is ornamented with various statues placed in niches, together with various coats of arms belonging to the family, and sculpture in basso relievo. Six of the statues are inscribed as follows: Sherard, Lord of Cheltenham; King William the Conqueror; Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; Bertram, Lord Verdon; Walter de Lacy, Baron of Trim and Earl of Ulster; and James Brabazon. There is an Hospital founded by Bennet, Earl of Harborough, in 1734, for eight poor men, servants of the family, and endowed with 48*l.* per ann. charged upon the estate of the Earl of Harborough, who is patron of the Vicarage, which is consolidated with Saxby.—P. N. T. 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 13*l.* The church was appropriated to Tutbury Priory, Staffordshire, and afterwards transferred to Kirkby-upon-Wreke Priory. The parish was inclosed in 1772.

In 1086 Henry de Ferriers held 14 carucates, 4 were in the demesne, with 5 ploughs; 4 bondmen, 23 villans, 4 bordars and 23 socmen, had 13 ploughs; there were 2 mills and 130 acres of meadow.¹ From Henry Ferrers it came to Robert, Earl Ferrers and Nottingham.² In 1203 the Earl of Derby held it.³ In 1276 Brook Abbey held a virgate.⁴ In 1283 Agnes de Vesey, daughter of the Earl of Derby, held lands, and in 1288 the manor.⁵ In 1286 Osbert Bereford conveyed lands which were entailed to his brother William.⁶ In 1291 St. Mary's Abbey, Northampton, recovered seizin from William de Vesey of a mess.⁷ In 1296 Clement Vesey held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee under the Duke of Lancaster, and Lord William de Vesey had a portion worth 4*l.* per ann.; in the same year William Gany held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee, and Ralph Fitz Matthew $\frac{1}{10}$ of a fee;⁸ Lord Robert Tibtoft held 2 parts of a bovate of land and 18*s.* 9*d.* rents;⁹ William Moton held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee under the Duke of Lancaster, and Saër de Thorpe also;¹⁰ John Mareshall also held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee, and Lord William Vesey held the church.⁹ In 1308 Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, had a grant of a market and fair.¹¹ In 1325 Roger Beler and Alice, his wife, held the bailiwick, vill., and seneschalship of the vill. and hamlets.¹² In 1326 the bailiwick, &c. was granted to Alice Beler.¹³ In 1331 the King granted to John Neville, and his heirs male, the manor valued at 11*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, which belonged to Simon de Bereford, the King's enemy.¹⁴ In 1372 Robert Tibtoft held lands,¹⁵ and in 1379 Margaret, his wife, held a mess.¹⁶ In 1393 Ralph Crumbwell, for Kirkby Priory, held 24 acres.¹⁷ In 1402 by marriage with Agnes Hauberk the manor came to Robert Sherard.²

Stapleton. Hamlet of Barwell, contains 1237*A.* 2*R.* 30*P.* 260 inhabitants, 53 Stapleton. houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 113*l.* 4*s.* The soil is a poor light loam. The principal landed proprietors are Mrs. Heaford, who is Lady of the manor, Lord Noel Hill, and Lady F. E. Morgan.

Croyland Abbey, Lincolnshire, held the manor and 2 carucates as early as 800, and at the conquest the land which the Abbey held was equal to 5 ploughs; 6 villans with 2 bordars had 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs; and Hugh de Gretemaisnel held 1 carucate, the arable was equal to 1 plough; 2 villans with 3 bordars had $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough.¹⁸ In 1312 John Hastings held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.¹⁹ In 1367 Robert Moton held 9 virgates.²⁰ In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.²¹ In 1387 Baldwin Freville and Ida, his wife, held part of a fee.²² In 1392 William Moton held 1*d.* rent.²³ In 1397 Richard, Earl of Arundel, and Philippa, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee here and in Aston, per Robert Flamville.²⁴ In 1418 Baldwin Freville held a fee.²⁵ In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held part of a fee.²⁶ In 1532 Launceline Grey held lands under Coventry Priory. In 1592 Sir James Harrington held the manor, as of the honor of Leicester. In 1640 Gervase Dawes owned it.²⁷

Stathern. Hund. of Framland, 8 miles N. from Melton, and 113 from London; Scakethorn. contains 1950 acres, 456 inhabitants, 88 houses; its expenditure in Stachedirne. poor-rates 271*l.* 13*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The Grantham Canal Stakethirne. passes through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Stachetone. Duke of Rutland, James Bampton, and Francis Sumner, Esqrs. Peter Stratherne. House College, Cambridge, are Lords of the manor and patrons of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 330 acres.—P. N. T. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 a pension of 16*s.* was

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| 1 Domesday, Vol. I. 233. | 10 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140. | 19 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 252. |
| 2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 331. | 11 Calend. Rot. Char. 141. | 20 Vol. II. 281. |
| 3 Calend. Rot. Char. 20. | 12 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 329. | 21 344. |
| 4 Rot. Hund. 240. | 13 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 297. | 22 Vol. III. 94. |
| 5 Inq. p. mort. Vol. I. 85, 101. | 14 Vol. II. 56. | 23 152. |
| 6 Ab. Placitor. 215. | 15 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 322. | 24 214. |
| 7 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 73. | 16 Vol. III. 23. | 25 Vol. IV. 38. |
| 8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 138. | 17 170. | 26 284. |
| 9 142. | 18 Domesday, Vol. I. 231. | 27 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 488. |

paid to Belvoir Priory, and the Rectory was valued at 16*l.* 3*s.* There was a Chantry, valued at 4*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, out of which a rent of 2*s.* 7*d.* was paid to the Earl of Rutland. The parish was inclosed in 1792.

In 1086 William held under Robert de Todenei 4½ carucates and 3 bovates, and Roger held 3 carucates and 7 bovates, the arable was equal to 9 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 12 socmen, 2 villans and 3 bordars, had 5 ploughs; there were 40 acres of meadow.¹ William and Roger held under Goisfrid de Wirce 8 carucates, ½ a plough was in the demesne; 18 servants, had 2 ploughs; there were 10 acres of meadow: this belongs to Melton.² In 1276 Haverholm Priory, Lincolnshire, held 4 carucates.³ In 1290 Richard de Bosco Roaldi held rents.⁴ In 1300 Roger Mowbray held ½ a fee.⁵ In 1345 William Ros, of Hamlake, held ⅙ of a fee.⁶ In 1352 William de Ros held a fee.⁷ In 1361 John Mowbray held a fee.⁸ In 1363 Margery de Ros held a fee.⁹ In 1371 there was a writ of inquiry respecting the destruction of certain woods, houses, and gardens.¹⁰ In 1396 Robert Hauberk, an outlaw, held 5*s.* rents.¹¹ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held ½ a fee.¹² In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee and the advowson.¹³ Croxton Abbey had lands here, which at the dissolution were given to Thomas, Earl of Rutland. The advowson was sold in the reign of Henry VIII. to John, Lord Mordaunt, who sold it in 1516 to Henry Hornby, who gave it to Peter House College, Cambridge.¹⁴

Staunton Harold. Township of Breedon, including Lount, contains 1800 acres, Staunton Herald. 329 inhabitants, 57 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 176*l.* 14*s.* The ground is diversified and well wooded. Lime stone, iron stone, sand and coal, are found here, and some veins of lead are partially worked. The sole proprietor and Lord of the manor is Earl Ferrers, who has a Seat called Staunton Hall, a large and handsome edifice, built and designed by Washington, fifth Earl Ferrers. It is situated in a beautiful valley, with a fine hanging wood at the back, and contrasted in the distance by a wild heath and a variety of pleasing scenery. The principal front, which is to the south-east, is in the style of Palladio, and is ornamented with a pediment (surmounted with three stone figures at its angles) supported by Ionic pillars, which are upheld by Doric columns. The whole centre of this front is built of stone, and the other parts of brick ornamented with stone. The south-west front is very extensive, built in the form of a Roman H, and surmounted in the centre by the statue of a large lion. On the north-east is the library front, originally designed by Inigo Jones, and nearly preserved in the present structure. The view from this side is extremely good; the lake which runs in front of the building here takes a winding course, bounded on either side by a sloping eminence crowned with stately forest trees; whilst the minor shrubs shooting towards the verge of the water, present a *coup d'œil* the most imposing. The mansion is at present in an unfinished state—about sixty rooms are completed, the principal of which, the grand Drawing Room, (which is over the Library) is very magnificent, being hung round with blue damask edged with a gold carved border; the ceiling is formed into compartments, in which are paintings taken from classical subjects: in this apartment are some of the choicest masters, chiefly the works of Corregio, Sir Peter Lely, Vander Vaart, Raphael, M. Angelo, Carravagio, Berghem, Wouvermans, and Gisolfi. The grand Entrance Hall on the south front is very spacious, and on the right, entering a vestibule, the grand Staircase appears, the ceiling of which corresponds with that of the drawing room. From this vestibule the Dining Room is entered, beyond which is the private Drawing Room. The Library extends the whole length of the north-east front, and comprises some very rare and valuable books. The house is enriched by a very large collection of paintings by the most eminent masters, comprising besides those already named, Vandyck, Simon Vouet, Baptiste, Wynants, Carracci, Rubens, Wœnix, Pelegrino, Poussin, Globler and Laresse, Bompanioni, Wright, &c. &c. The Lake is a fine sheet of water, covering a space of between 20 and 30 acres, at the upper end of which is a pool of about seven acres, called the Church Pool, and at the lower end of this is a handsome stone bridge, forming an approach to the house. On the verge of the lake, within a short distance of the hall, is a most beautiful Gothic Chapel, with a well-proportioned tower, built in 1653 by the celebrated Sir Robert Shirley, "who did the best of things in the worst of times, and hoped them in the most calamitous." The body of the chapel consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, in which are some fine monuments of

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.

2 236.

3 Rot. Hund. 240.

4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 106.

5 168.

6 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 112.

7 176.

8 239.

9 262.

10 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 312.

11 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 210.

12 267.

13 Vol. IV. 313.

14 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 360.

the Shirley family in marble, and in the gallery is an organ built by Father Schmidt. The ceiling is painted, the chancel paved with marble, and the communion plate is of the most costly description; the whole furniture of the chapel is purple velvet, enriched with gold fringe and embroidery, and from the ceiling are suspended several ancient banners of the Shirley family. The Park was anciently very large, and well stocked with deer; it was disparked by Washington, Earl Ferrers, and now comprises about 150 acres. The grounds about the mansion have been newly formed and greatly improved by the present Earl,—all the intervening portion between the house and the chapel having been converted into a tastefully disposed parterre and pleasure ground, with walks to the edge of the lake; and an extensive and splendid conservatory on the latest and most approved principle has been recently erected. The Chapel is a Donative in the gift of Earl Ferrers.

In 1086 it was a member of Tonge and belonged to Henry Ferrers, who enfeoffed Harold in it, whose family afterwards took the name of Staunton.¹ In 1303 Edmund de Mortuo Mari and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.² In 1316 Theobald Verdun held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee,³ and in 1336 also.⁴ In 1360 Elizabeth de Burgh, wife of Theobald Verdun, held a fee.⁵ In 1405 John Staunton held the manor.⁶ In 1422 John Staunton held the manor extent,⁷ and Thomas Staunton afterwards, in the same year, held it.⁸ By marriage with Margaret Staunton in 1423 it came to Ralph Shirley.¹

Staunton Wyville. Hund. of Gartree, 5 miles N. by E. from Harborough, and 88 from London; contains 1500 acres, 122 inhabitants, 25 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 85*l.* 1*s.* The soil is a rich clay. The sole proprietor is the Earl of Cardigan, who is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 100 acres.—P. N. T. 8*l.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 9*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

In 1086 Hugh held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 6 carucates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 2 servants, 15 villans, and 2 bordars with a priest, held 4 ploughs; there were 8 acres of meadow, 2 mills, and a wood 240 perches long and 160 broad.⁹ Osbern held under the Countess Judith 2 carucates, $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough was in the demesne; there were 10 acres of meadow.¹⁰ In 1267 Henry Nottingham had a suit against Robert Burdett that he enfeoffed Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, of the manor of the said Henry.¹¹ In 1291 Philip Marmion held the manor and church.¹² In 1296 Robert de Wyville held a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.¹³ In 1494 it passed by marriage with the heiress of Margaret Wyville to Thomas Entwysell, who sold it to Robert Brudenell.¹⁴

Stockerston. Hund. of Gartree, 3 miles S. W. from Uppingham, and 95 from Stokfastone. London; contains 973*a.* 0*r.* 20*p.*, 50 inhabitants, 11 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 49*l.* 10*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. A branch of the river Welland divides it from Rutlandshire. The principal landed proprietors are Thomas Walker, Esq. and William Stevenson, Esq. who are joint Lords of the manor, and present alternately to the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 38 acres.—P. N. T. 5*l.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 13*l.* There were two Chantries; the value of one was 5*l.*, and the revenues of the other were 12*l.* 13*s.* out of which 5*l.* 17*s.* was paid to the King, the Knights Hospitallers, Brooke Priory, Master Babington, Lord Scrope, the Duke of Clarence, and the Master of the College of Fotheringay, leaving a clear annual value of 6*l.* 16*s.* for the chantry.

In 1086 Huard and Erneis held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 4 carucates, the arable was equal to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs.⁹ Robert de Buci held under the Countess Judith 3 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 2 villans and 1 socman had a plough; there was a mill, 8 acres of meadow, and a wood 200 perches long and 80 wide.¹⁰ In 1296 Ralph Basset held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.¹⁵ In 1304, by marriage with Alice Murdac, the manor came to Thomas Boyville,¹⁶ who had a grant of free warren.¹⁷ In 1343 Ralph Basset, of Drayton, held a fee.¹⁸ In 1376 John de Boyville held the manor extent,¹⁹ and in 1466 he founded an Hospital for a chaplain and three poor people. In 1467, by marriage with his daughter Anne, the manor came to Henry Southill, and by marriage with Elizabeth Southill it came to William Druzy, who sold it in 1564 to John Burton, and in 1690 Thomas Burton sold it to Sir Charles Duncombe.¹⁶

1 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 703.

2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 190.

3 284.

4 Vol. II. 71.

5 222.

6 Vol. III. 301.

7 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 65.

8 69.

9 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.

10 236.

11 Ab. Placitor. 178.

12 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 109.

19 Inq. post mortem, Vol. II. 353.

13 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 139.

14 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 802.

15 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140.

16 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 915.

17 Calend. Rot. Char. 135.

18 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 111.

Stoke Golding. Formerly a Chapelry of Hinckley, but when the chapel was re-built in the reign of Edward III. it was regularly declared to be a distinct parish; the Rectory is still, however, annexed to the Vicarage of Hinckley. It contains about 1900 acres, 594 inhabitants, 125 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 345*l.* 15*s.* The soil is of various qualities, but generally of a light description, and the ground mostly flat. In 1678 Mr. H. Hodges left a messuage and 72 acres of land at Earl Shilton for educating the boys of Stoke. The principal proprietors are Messrs. Thomas and William Hall, Mr. William Neal, Mr. Dudley Baxter, Dr. Freer, and Mrs. White. Nicholas Hurst, Esq. is Lord of the manor, and the Rev. Matthew Brown is patron of the Rectory, which has no Glebe.

In 1296 Robert Choupaine and Ralph Basset held part of a fee under the Duke of Lancaster.¹ In 1315 Robert Haustead had license to enfeof the manor.² In 1427 Joan, wife of Roger Swillington, had lands here.³ In 1428 Margaret, daughter of Roger Swillington and wife of John Grey, held a mess. and 5 virgates.⁴ In 1474 Margaret, wife of Thomas Everingham held the manor, as of the Duchy of Lancaster.⁵ The Harringtons afterwards held it. In 1703 F. Brookesby had lands here, which came to Edward H. Wigley, who sold part to William Brown.⁶

Stonesby. Hund. of Framland, 6 miles N. E. from Melton, and 110 from London; Stovenebi. contains 1100 acres, 246 inhabitants, 45 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 160*l.* 6*s.* The soil is clay and red loam. A branch of the river Eye runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Richard Norman, Esq., Alpheus King, Esq. and the Duke of Rutland, who is Lord of the manor. The Freeholders are the patrons of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 40 acres in the parish and 10 at Broughton.—P. N. T. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicar 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 a pension of 2*s.* was paid to Freston Priory, and the Vicarage valued at 5*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* In 1776 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave by lot 200*l.* for its augmentation; in 1786 200*l.*; and in 1809 200*l.* The parish was inclosed in 1780.

In 1086 Wido de Credun held 8 carucates, 3 ploughs were in the demesne; and 7 bondmen, 4 villans, 5 bordars and 11 socmen, had 6 ploughs; there were 60 acres of meadow.⁷ Wido's son gave the church and lands here to Freston Priory, Lincolnshire, where was the seat of his Barony. In 1204 King John gave the manor to Saër de Quincy, Earl of Winton, which had formerly belonged to Robert Fitz Parnell, Earl of Leicester.⁸ In 1276 the Knights Templars and Croxton Abbey had property here.⁹ At the dissolution the manor was given to — Swillington, who sold it to Andrew Noel. In 1645 Sir Erasmus de la Fontaine held it, and by marriage it came to Sir Thomas Meres, by whose family it was sold to the Duke of Rutland.⁹

Stoney Stanton. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 4 miles E. from Hinckley, and 96 from London; contains 1470 acres, 533 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in framework-knitting 97 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 278*l.* 19*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. Stoney Stanton is famous for its basalt rocks which afford an inexhaustible supply of that valuable material, and of which the greater part of the roads in this neighbourhood are formed. The Foss road and the river Soar pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are William Higginson, George Pegg, and Thomas Howcutt, Esqrs. The Rev. R. T. Adnutt, is Lord of the manor, and the Marquis of Hastings patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 210 acres.—P. N. T. 6*l.* and 3*l.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 14*l.* 13*s.* The parish was inclosed in 1764.

At the conquest Robert Dispensator held 6 carucates; 7 villans with 3 bordars had 3 ploughs; there were 4 freemen, 12 acres of meadow, and a wood 120 perches long and 40 wide.¹⁰ In 1276 Ralph Basset held an assize of bread.¹¹ In 1329 Alexander, Rector of Stanton, for Isabella, wife of Simon Basset of Sapcote, held the manor.¹² In 1361 Ralph Basset paid a fine for license to give lands in mortmain,¹³ and he held 5 virgates for 2 chaplains in the church of Sapcote;¹⁴ in 1376 he held 12 mess. for 3 chaplains.¹⁵ In 1378 the manor and advowson of the church were assigned as dower to Alice, wife of Ralph Basset.¹⁶ In 1387 Baldwin Freville and Ida, his wife, held part of a fee.¹⁷ In 1392 William Moton held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor.¹⁸ In 1412 Alice, wife of Ralph Basset, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor.¹⁹ In 1418 Richard Grey, of Codnor, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor.²⁰ In 1444 Reginald Moton held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor and advowson, and 6 virgates.²¹

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 139, 140.

2 Inq. ad quod dam. 248.

3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 118.

4 127.

5 367.

6 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 718.

7 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.

8 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 361.

9 Rot. Hund. 240.

10 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.

11 Rot. Hund. 239.

12 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 20.

13 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 268.

14 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 223.

15 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 358.

16 Vol. III. 11.

17 94.

18 152.

19 340.

20 Vol. IV. 33.

21 222.

In 1450 Elizabeth, wife of Henry Grey of Codnor, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor and advowson.¹ In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held $\frac{1}{3}$ of a fee per Ralph Basset.² In 1460 Elizabeth, Lady Grey, held the manor and advowson.³ In 1531 George Zouch held a moiety of the manor and advowson.⁴

Stoughton. Chapelry of Thurnby, contains 1440 acres, 167 inhabitants, 31 Stoctone. houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 65*l.* 2*s.* The soil is chiefly Schotton. clay, and some parts gravel. In the churchyard is an ancient cross, raised on five circular stone steps, but without any inscription. The principal landed proprietor is George Anthony Legh Keck, Esq. who is Lord of the manor and has a Seat called Stoughton Grange, which is a large handsome Gothic building standing, however, on low ground; the gardens are extensive, and the grounds surrounding the house are well wooded. There is a fine sheet of water which extends from the Hall nearly to Evington, the banks of which are covered with stately timber. The Trustees of Henry Smith's charity are proprietors also.

In 1086 Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 28 carucates, the arable was equal to 22 ploughs, 3 were in the demesne; 19 villans, 33 socmen, 4 servants and 5 bordars, had 22 ploughs; there were 60 acres of meadow.⁵ In 1275 the tenants of Leicester Abbey alledged that they were tenants in ancient demesne, and Domesday Book being searched it was found that Hugh, Earl of Leicester, held it.⁶ In 1277 the tenants complained that Stoughton was a member of Groby and parcel of the lands of Robert, Earl of Leicester, and that now the Abbey exacted services from them; and the Abbey shewed that they were villans.⁷ In 1300 Leicester Abbey had a grant of free warren.⁸ In 1336 William Pyrie, Rector of Aylestone, held 5*l.* rents.⁹ In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.¹⁰ In 1373 John Stocton held lands.¹¹ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ virgates.¹² In 1444 William Ferrers held 9 virgates.¹³ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held 9 virgates.¹⁴ In 1552 Thomas Farnham had a grant of the Grange, which had belonged to Leicester Abbey, and his daughter Catherine brought it in marriage to Thomas Beaumont. In 1617 Henry Beaumont held lands and the manor and advowson,¹⁵ from whom they came to Mr. Keck,¹⁶ (see Thurnby).

Stretton Magna. Chapelry of Great Glenn, contains 600 acres, 17 inhabitants, Stretone. 5 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 38*l.* 19*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground hilly. A branch of the river Soar runs through the lordship. The principal landed proprietor is Sir George Robinson, Bart. who is Lord of the manor. In 1535 the chapel was valued at 4*l.* 10*s.* There was a chantry founded here, in 1378, by Robert Eyrick, Bishop of Lichfield, (who at the time of his consecration was obliged to have some one to read the profession of canonical obedience before the Archbishop, as he could not read) and endowed with eight virgates of land, containing 198 acres, and four messuages. The hamlet was inclosed in 1611.

In 1086 the King held 9 carucates and 10 acres of meadow.¹⁷ In 1247 Richard Harcourt held lands.¹⁸ In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.¹⁹ In 1293 Richard Harcourt had the perquisites of court.²⁰ In 1295 Fulk Pembrugge held 4*l.* rents.²¹ In 1298 Milicent de Monte Alto held lands.²² In 1305 Roger Martivale, for three chaplains at Noseley, held lands.²³ In 1330 John Harcourt held lands.²⁴ In 1334 Isabella, wife of Ivo Eirick, recovered seizin from Matilda, daughter of Ivo Eirick, of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres and 1 mess.²⁵ In 1344 Osolveston Abbey paid a fine of 6 marks to John Atte Hall for license to assign 40*s.* rents in mortmain to the Abbey.²⁶ In 1346 William Burgh and Simon Barkby, for Osolveston Abbey held lands.²⁷ In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.²⁸ In 1373 John Atte Hall, for Osolveston Abbey, held lands.²⁹ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.³⁰ In 1427 Joan, wife of Roger Swillington, held part of the manor.³¹ In 1428 Margaret, daughter of Roger Swillington, and wife of John Grey, held the manor.³² In 1444 William Ferrers held the manor.¹³ In 1457 Edward Ferrers of Groby held it.¹⁴ It afterwards passed to William Hewitt, in the same manner as Great Glenn.

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 250.	12 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 94.	23 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 214.
2 284.	13 Vol. IV. 223.	24 Vol. II. 31.
3 305.	14 279.	25 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 93.
4 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 978.	15 481.	26 170.
5 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.	16 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 851.	27 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 131.
6 Ab. Placitor. 191.	17 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.	28 309.
7 192.	18 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 17.	29 330.
8 Calend. Rot. Char. 131.	19 37.	30 Vol. III. 94.
9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 74.	20 114.	31 Vol. IV. 118.
10 309.	21 128.	32 127.
11 330.	22 150.	

Stretton Parva. Hamlet of Norton, contains 621 acres, 128 inhabitants, 29 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 137*l.* 10*s.* The principal landed proprietors are Sir George Robinson, Bart. who is Lord of the manor, George Anthony Legh Keck, Esq. and — Humfrey, Esq. The hamlet was inclosed in 1774.

In 1086 Roger held under Henry de Ferrers 1 carucate of waste.¹ In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held part of a fee under Edmund de Beresford.² In 1335 John Doseville held 10 marks rent.³ In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.⁴ In 1397 Richard, Earl of Arundel, and Philippa, his wife, held a fee per the Earl of Albemarle.⁵ In 1417 Thomas Harcourt held lands and messuages,⁶ and in 1420 he held the manor.⁷ In 1422 Matilda, wife of John Lovel, held a fee.⁸ In 1427 Joan, wife of Roger Swillington, held $\frac{1}{2}$ of the manor as of the honor Leicester.⁹ In 1428 Margaret, daughter of Roger Swillington, wife of John Grey, held the manor.¹⁰ In 1454 William Lovel and Alice, his wife, held a fee per William Berford.¹¹ About 1500 it came to Thomas Keble.¹²

Sutton Cheney. Chapelry of Market Bosworth, contains about 1400 acres, 354 inhabitants, 76 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 125*l.* 10*s.*

Sutton Cheynel. The principal landed proprietors are Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, Bart., William Herrick, Esq. and Ravenstone Hospital. There is an Hospital founded by Sir William Roberts in 1630 for six poor people, and endowed with a rent charge of 30*l.* per ann. The chapelry pays 190*l.* per ann. to the Rector of Bosworth in lieu of all tithes. Redmoor Plain, where the Battle of Bosworth Field was fought, is in this lordship. The chapelry was inclosed in 1794.

At the conquest Croyland Abbey held 2 carucates, the land was equal to 5 ploughs; 6 villans and 2 bordars had $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs.¹³ Ernald held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 1 carucate, the land was equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough, which was in the demesne; and the wife of Quintin held under the Abbey 2 carucates, and 2 at Svisbi, and 2 tenants held 2 ploughs.¹⁴ In 1291 Philip Marmion held a fee.¹⁵ In 1312 John Hastings held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.¹⁶ In 1346 Anketine Houby had a grant of free warren.¹⁷ In 1376 John, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.¹⁸ In 1387 Baldwin Freville and Ida, his wife, held part of a fee.¹⁹ In 1391 Thomas Sutton, for Ulverscroft Priory, held 2 mess. and 1 carucate.²⁰ In 1418 Baldwin Freville held a fee.²¹ In 1630 it belonged to William Roberts.²²

Sutton-in-the-Elms. Township of Broughton Astley, contains 400 acres, 150 inhabitants, 31 houses. The soil is gravelly. The principal proprietor is Miss Garrett.—In 1086 Robert Despencer held 1 carucate, 2 socmen held $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough; there was a wood 120 perches long and 80 broad.²³ In 1255 John de Fevre held lands.²⁴ In 1296 Robert Choupaine held part of a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.²⁵ In 1307 Richard Sutton held the manor, and in 1308 Robert Ayleston, a felon, held 2 mess. and 2 bovates.²⁶ In 1392 William Moton held 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rents.²⁷ In 1444 Reginald Moton held 2 mess. and 3 virgates.²⁸ In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held part of a fee.²⁹

Swanington. Formerly a hamlet but now part of a chapelry of Whitwick, contains 1539 acres, 541 inhabitants, 114 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 252*l.* The soil is of various qualities, from gravelly loam to stiff cold clay, but the latter greatly predominates. Coal mines abound and have formerly been worked in many parts of the township, the depth of the pits varying from 50 to 150 yards, and the stratum of coal averaging 5 feet 4 inches in thickness. The village is situated in a valley surrounded by hills, and is well watered by several fine springs which issue out of the free-stone rocks on the south and east sides. From one of these springs, which was never known to fail in the dryest seasons, the water is conveyed a distance of 150 yards in lead pipes into a large stone trough in the street, and being adapted for all purposes is in general use by the inhabitants, and of great advantage to the public. The principal landed proprietors are Wigston's Hospital, Leicester, which owns 800 acres, Thomas Grundy, Esq., William Sherwin, Esq., Mr. Samuel Wilson, and Mr. William Potter. The Marquis of Hastings is Lord of the manor. In 1825 a Chapel was erected at the north extremity of the township,

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| 1 Domesday, Vol. I. 233. | 11 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 264. | 21 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 38. |
| 2 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 15. | 12 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 733. | 22 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 344. |
| 3 65. | 13 Domesday, Vol. I. 231. | 23 Domesday, Vol. I. 234. |
| 4 344. | 14 232. | 24 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 29. |
| 5 Vol. III. 214. | 15 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 109. | 25 139. |
| 6 Vol. IV. 28. | 16 252. | 26 Inq. ad quod dam. 222. |
| 7 50. | 17 Chartæ Miscellanæ, 208. | 27 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 152. |
| 8 73. | 18 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 344. | 28 222. |
| 9 118. | 19 Vol. III. 94. | 29 284. |
| 10 127. | 20 143. | |

for the accommodation of such of the inhabitants of Swanington and Thringstone as are most distant from Whitwick. It was built by voluntary subscription, and grant from the "Society for Promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels," and is capable of containing 450 persons. The great tithes of Swanington were given by Thomas, Lord Viscount Beaumont, by will, bearing date August 20th, 1701, for the support of Coleorton Hospital and School. Swanington is the commencing point of a Railway, now forming under a recent Act of Parliament, thence to Leicester, chiefly for the purpose of conveying coals from that quarter to the county town, &c. The utility of this project will be materially felt when it is finished, which will be in the course of two years. A supply of fuel from a district so near, and by a mode of conveyance so cheap, will be of considerable advantage, not only to the manufactories and to the inhabitants at large of Leicester, but also to the surrounding country.

In 1261 Roger Godberd was impleaded to answer Jordan Flemmyng that he had demised the manor to him for ten years, and had ejected him by force.¹ In 1276 the Earl of Boghan held 6 virgates.² In 1302 Richard Geryn recovered seizin from Reginald Godberd of 3 acres and 100 feet of land.³ In 1305 Garendon Abbey held a messuage and $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate.⁴ In 1310 Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and Margery de Lonespec, formerly his wife, held a fee:⁵ and in the same year a jury found that John Comyn, late Earl of Boghan, had enfeoffed his brother William of two parts of various manors; Whittington, held under the King by the service of a knight's fee; and 4 virgates in Swanington, held under John St. Pierre by the service of 1d.⁶ In 1311 Alan Talbot had a grant of free warren.⁷ In 1327 Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, had lands.⁸ In 1447 Henry VI. settled the manor upon his intended Consort, and in the reign of Henry VIII. it came to William Wigston.⁹ In 1521 William, Thomas, and Roger Wigston, and William Fisher, for William Fisher and John Thorpe, chaplains of the Hospital of William Wigston, in Leicester, and the poor thereof, held the manor, and lands and houses.¹⁰ At the dissolution the property here belonging to Garendon Abbey was granted to Humphrey Foster.⁹

Swepestone. Hund. of West Goscote, 5 miles S. by E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Scopestone. and 115 from London; including Newton Burgoland, with Nethercotes, contains 2250 acres, 625 inhabitants, 132 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 396*l.* 3*s.* The soil is various, but generally good. The river Mease bounds the parish on the west, and divides it from Derbyshire. The principal landed proprietors are Miss Bakewell, who has a Seat called Tempe, William Wootton Abney, Valentine Green, and James Goode, Esqrs. Colonel Leslie is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 100 acres.—P. N. T. 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 21*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

In 1086 Nigel held under Henry Ferrers 10 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 15 villans and 3 bordars with a priest, had 6 ploughs; there were 12 acres of meadow: the remainder Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, held.¹¹ In 1272 William Charnells held lands.¹² In 1276 Nicholas Charnells held 30 virgates.¹³ In 1312 John Hastings held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.¹⁴ In 1348 Laurence Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.¹⁵ In 1364 John Charnells had a grant of free warren.¹⁶ In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee:¹⁷ in the same year Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, held the manor;¹⁸ and the custody of the manor which the Prince held was granted to William Cosham.¹⁹ In 1443 William Babthorp held part of 3 mess. 5 virgates, and 20 acres.²⁰ The manor afterwards came to the Charnells, and in 1533 it passed by marriage to the Trussells, and from them by marriage to John, Earl of Oxford, from whom it passed in 1545 to Richard Humfrey; in 1621 Sir Thomas Humfrey sold it to Sir William Cockaine, whose son, Lord Cullen, sold it in 1660 to Thomas Charnell, and in 1779 Charles Powell Leslie, in right of his wife, Anne Maria Charnell, had the manor.²¹

Swinford. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 4 miles S. S. E. from Lutterworth, and 86 from Swineford. London; contains 1500 acres, 450 inhabitants, most of whom are Swyneforde. employed in framework-knitting, 97 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 252*l.* 1*s.* The soil is a mixture of sand and gravel. The river Avon runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Mrs. Otway Cave, who is Lady of the manor, Thomas Clarke, W. Wood, and T. Floyd, Esqrs. Mrs. Cave is

¹ Ab. Placitor. 153.

² Calend. Rot. Char. 228.

³ Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 130.

⁴ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 210.

⁵ 242.

⁶ Ab. Placitor. 307.

⁷ Calend. Rot. Char. 145.

⁸ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 8.

⁹ Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 1123.

¹⁰ Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 479.

¹¹ Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

¹² Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 39.

¹³ Rot. Hund. 238.

¹⁴ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 252.

¹⁵ Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 145.

¹⁶ Calend. Rot. Char. 185.

¹⁷ Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 344.

¹⁸ Vol. II. 356.

¹⁹ Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 344.

²⁰ Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 217.

²¹ Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 1035.

patroness of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of about 100 acres.—P. N. T. Vicarage 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 5*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* The rents belonging to the Chantry, founded by Nicholas Woley, were 8*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, out of which 1*l.* was paid for the soul of Nicholas Woley, Lord Malory 2*s.* 4*d.* and William Cave 1*s.* 3*d.* The Knights Hospitallers were anciently patrons of the church. The parish was inclosed in 1780.

In 1086 Ulf held under the Bishop of Lincoln 2 bovates: Erenbern the Priest held 2½ carucates, the arable was equal to 1 plough; there were 3 acres of meadow: Earl Aubrey held 1½ carucates, the arable was equal to 2 ploughs; there was a mill and 3 acres of meadow.¹ Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 5 bovates; 1 villan and 2 bordars held ½ a plough.² Hugh held under Robert de Buci 2½ carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne, and the villans held ½ a plough: Warin held under Robert 3½ carucates; 2 homagers had 2 ploughs: Hugh held 3½ carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 2 servants, 3 villans and 2 bordars, held 1 plough: Lambert held under Robert 3 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 3 villans and 3 bordars held 1 plough: Ulfi held 1½ carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne, with 1 villan and 1 bordar; there were 15 acres of wood.³ Alwin held under Goisfrid de Wirce 1 carucate of waste.⁴ In 1276 the Knights Hospitallers had lands here.⁵ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held a fee,⁶ and in 1375 he held lands.⁷ In 1396 John Bellomonte, and Catherine, his wife, held ½ a fee here and in Houghton, per John Malory.⁸ In 1413 Henry Beaumont held ½ a fee.⁹ In 1479 Thomas Malory held the the manor, and in 1480 Elizabeth, his wife, held it.¹⁰ In 1481 Nicholas Cowley held a mess., a mill, and lands.¹¹ In 1516 — Cope held the manor: it afterwards came to — Andrews, who sold it to Sir Thomas Leigh. In 1610 Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, held it, who sold it in 1631 to Robert Wade. In 1675 it was sold to Robert Banbury, and in 1698 John Woodford sold it to Sir Roger Cave.¹²

Swithland. Hund. of West Goscote, 5 miles S. from Loughborough, and 106 Shetheland. from London; contains 1116 acres, 336 inhabitants, 63 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 112*l.* 4*s.* The soil is a mixture of clay and sand. Here are some fine slate quarries which are worked to the depth of 90 feet. The slate, which is blue, is blasted from an almost seamless rock, and is first cleft into slabs and afterwards into slate. The slates are chiefly used for covering buildings, and in the immediate neighbourhood, in draining land: the slabs are applicable to the various purposes of tomb stones, milk slates, cheese presses, and a variety of other uses. The principal landed proprietors are John George Danvers Butler Danvers, Esq. who is Lord of the manor and has a Seat called Swithland Hall, and the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 196 acres.—P. N. T. 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 10*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* It is a peculiar, the exempt jurisdiction of which belongs to the Lord of the manor of Groby. The parish was inclosed in 1798.

It belonged as early probably as the conquest to Hugh de Grentemaisnel, and from him it came to the Earls of Leicester, and by marriage to Saër de Quincy, Earl of Winton.¹³ In 1214 an inquisition was held to ascertain whether Robert, Earl of Leicester, brother of Margery, Countess of Winton, was seized in demesne as of fee of 100 acres.¹⁴ In 1315 Olivia le Walleis had a grant of free warren.¹⁵ In 1352 John Waleys held the manor.¹⁶ In 1371 William Ferrers held a fee.¹⁷ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held 27 virgates.¹⁸ In 1444 William Ferrers held 27 virgates.¹⁹ In 1487 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held 27 virgates.²⁰ About 1650 the manor came by marriage with Elizabeth Walcote to John Danvers.

Sysonby. Chapelry of Melton, contains 500 acres, 67 inhabitants, 12 houses; Sistenebi. its expenditure in poor-rates 143*l.* 14*s.* The soil is strong clay, but Sixtenebi. good land, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors Sisseby. are the Earl of Besborough, and Lord Melbourne, who is Lord of the manor.—In 1086 Goisfrid de Wirce held 2½ carucates as belonging to the manor of Melton: Rainie held under Goisfrid 2 carucates, there were 1½ ploughs in the demesne; 2 socmen and 4 villans held 1½ ploughs; there were 10 acres of meadow.⁴ Hugh Burdet held under the Countess Judith ½ a carucate; 1 socman had 1 plough.²¹ In 1300 Roger de Mowbray held ½ a fee.²² In 1307 Robert de Tateshall held a fee.²³

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

2 232.

3 234.

4 235.

5 Rot. Hund. 239.

6 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.

7 339.

8 Vol. III. 198.

9 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 4.

10 400.

11 405.

12 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 361.

13 Vol. III. 1047.

14 Ab. Placitor. 99.

15 Calend. Rot. Char. 148.

16 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 179.

17 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 309.

18 Vol. III. 94.

19 Vol. IV. 223.

20 279.

21 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.

22 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 168.

23 228.

In 1349 Thomas Wake de Liddell held a fee.¹ In 1352 John, Earl of Kent, held a fee, belonging to Castle Donington.² In 1361 John Mowbray, of Axholme, held a fee.³ In 1367 Ralph de Sixteneby, a felon, held a messuage and 6 acres.⁴ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.⁵ In 1401 Thomas Woodford held lands.⁶ In 1404 Margaret, wife of Thomas Erdington, held a mess. and 3 acres.⁷ In 1433 Thomas Erdington held a mess. and 2 virgates.⁸ In 1434 Sibilla, wife of Thomas Erdington, held a mess. and 2 virgates.⁹ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee.¹⁰ In 1475 John Beler held the manor.¹¹ In 1548 Sir John Digby held Sysonby Grange, and this family sold it in 1596 to — Pate, whose family sold a manor to Sir Matthew Lambe; and another manor belonging to James Margeston, was brought by marriage to the Earl of Besborough.

Syston. Hund. of East Goscote, 5 miles N. by E. from Leicester, and 103 from Sydeston. London; contains 1787 acres, 1264 inhabitants, many of whom are Sitestone. employed in framework-knitting, 271 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 830*l.* 16*s.* The soil is chiefly a sandy loam. Gypsum, or Sulphate of Lime, is obtained here; it lies in strata varying from 1 to 6 feet in thickness, at from 10 to 15 yards below the surface, and is in request in the neighbourhood for the formation of plaister floors. The rivers Wreke and Soar and the Leicester Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the University of Oxford, William Castledine, and Methuseleh Moore, Esqrs. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is Lord of the manor, and the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, of the University of Oxford are the patrons of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 8 acres, and 45*l.* per ann. is paid by the University as a salary to the Vicar.—P. N. T. 12*l.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 7*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* and the rents of the Chantry 3*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* In 1814 1000*l.* was given by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty from the Parliamentary grant, for its augmentation. In 1534 Ulverscroft Priory was patron of the church. The parish was inclosed in 1777.

In 1086 Swain held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 9 carucates, the arable was equal to 6 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 17 villans, a priest, 1 bordar and 11 socmen, had 6 ploughs; there was a mill and 30 acres of meadow.¹² In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held the advowson.¹³ In 1312 Alan le Zouch held $\frac{1}{3}$ of a fee.¹⁴ In 1316 William Ferrers had license to enfeof the church.¹⁵ In 1328 Robert Holand and Matilda, his wife, held $\frac{1}{8}$ of a fee, per John Glenfield.¹⁶ In 1344 Henry Ferrers held a fee.¹⁷ In 1352 John Glenfield held lands,¹⁸ and also in 1355.¹⁹ In 1367 Ulverscroft Priory held lands.²⁰ In 1371 William Ferrers, of Groby, held a fee.²¹ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held 12 virgates and 10*l.* rents.²² In 1391 Thomas Sutton, for Ulverscroft Priory, held 9 messuages and 9 virgates.²³ In 1393 Thomas Walsh had a grant of free warren.²⁴ In 1394 Joan, wife of Henry Ferrers held $\frac{1}{30}$ of a fee.²⁵ In 1422 Matilda, wife of John Lovel, held $\frac{1}{8}$ of a fee.²⁶ In 1444 William Ferrers held 2 virgates per Ulverscroft Priory, and 10 virgates per Roger le Zouch.²⁷ In 1454 William Lovel held $\frac{1}{3}$ of a fee, per John Glenfield.²⁸ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held 2 virgates per Ulverscroft Priory, and 10 virgates per Roger le Zouch.²⁹ The Glenfields' property passed to the Fulleshunts, who sold the manor in the reign of Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Sneyd. In 1552 the advowson, which had belonged to Ulverscroft Priory, was given to the University of Oxford. In 1559 George Belgrave held the manor, and in 1641 the Earl of Stamford held it.³⁰

Temple Hall. Extra Parochial, in the parish of Sibson, contains, with Wellsborough, 105 inhabitants, 10 houses. The principal landed proprietor and Lord of the manor is Colonel Wollaston.—It formerly belonged to the Earls of Leicester, who gave it to the Knights Templars. In 1630 it belonged to Peter Temple.

Theddingworth. Hund. of Gartree, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. from Harborough, and 83 from London; contains 1600 acres, 264 inhabitants, 81 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 111*l.* 1*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The river Welland and the Union Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Earl Spencer, who is Lord of the manor, John

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 152.	11 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 370.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 309.
2 177.	12 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.	22 Vol. III. 91.
3 239.	13 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 451.	23 143.
4 284.	14 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 255.	24 Calend. Rot. Char. 193.
5 Vol. III. 267.	15 Inq. ad quod dam. 251.	25 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 174.
6 Inq. ad quod dam. 348.	16 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 15.	26 Vol. IV. 73.
7 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 301.	17 116.	27 223.
8 Vol. IV. 153.	18 174.	28 264.
9 158.	19 205.	29 279.
10 313.	20 291.	

Nethercote, Esq. and John Cooke, Esq. who is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 60 acres.—P. N. T. 10*l*. Vicarage 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In 1535 a pension of 13*s*. was paid to Leicester Abbey, and the Vicarage valued at 8*l*. 15*s*. 7*d*. The parish was inclosed in 1715.

In 1086 Roger held under Earl Hugh Lupus 5 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 4 villans and 4 bordars held 2 ploughs; there was a mill and 6 acres of meadow.¹ Gundwin held under the Countess Judith 2 carucates; 1 servant had $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough; there were 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow.² William Loveth held 2 carucates; 4 socmen and 2 homagers held 1 plough; there were 10 acres of meadow.³ In 1276 John Crawford held 2 carucates, Sulby Abbey 2 virgates, and Hugh Imayn 1 toft, and he took part of the King's highway.⁴ In 1296 Leicester Abbey held $\frac{1}{8}$ of a fee, under the Earl of Lancaster, and in the same year Isabella de Tiers held $\frac{1}{8}$ of a fee.⁵ In 1335 William Mousley held 10*s*. rents.⁶ In 1380 Roger Beler and Margaret, his wife, held rents.⁷ At the dissolution the manor came to William Brocas, whose daughter sold it to Edward Heselrige; in 1632 the daughter of Edward Heselrige sold it to Richard Newdigate, who sold it to Griffith Davies, whose daughter, Elizabeth, brought it in marriage to Sir Thomas Cave; Sir Thomas sold it, and a considerable estate here, to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.⁸

Thornton. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 5 miles N. E. from Market Bosworth, and 110 Thornteton. from London; including Bagworth and Stanton-under-Bardon, contains 5720 acres, 1096 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in framework-knitting, 192 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 139*l*. 19*s*. The soil is chiefly clay, but some parts of it is a loamy sand, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors are Lord Maynard, who is Lord of the manor, and the Duke of Rutland. Lord Maynard is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of about 162 acres in Thornton and Markfield.—P. N. T. 16*l*. Vicarage 4*l*. In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 6*l*. 10*s*. 2*d*. The church was appropriated to Leicester Abbey. Part of the parish was inclosed in 1779, and the remainder in 1794.

It formerly belonged to the Earls of Leicester, and came to Simon Montfort, and on his rebellion in 1265 it came to the crown.⁹ In 1310 Anthony, Bishop of Durham, held the manor extent.¹⁰ In 1322 the custody of the manor of Lindrich, which belonged to Robert Holand, an enemy of the King, was committed to John Boneyre; and in 1326 it was committed to Henry, Earl of Lancaster.¹¹ In 1378 Robert Holand held lands.¹² In 1472 William Hastings, Lord Hastings, had license to embattle, inclose, and impark, Thornton;¹³ and in 1483 he held the manor.¹⁴ The manor was afterwards purchased by the Harringtons, and before 1630 they sold it to Sir Robert Banaster, whose daughter married Lord Maynard. The advowson belonged to Thomas Brailsford, who in 1761 exchanged it with Lord Maynard for an estate at Bocheston.⁹

Thorpe Acre. Hamlet of Dishley, contains 225 acres, population &c. included Thorp Harker. with Dishley. The soil is a good loam, and the ground flat. The Thorp Serlons. principal landed proprietors are Charles March Phillipps, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and Mrs. Catherine Mills.—In 1086 the King held 5 carucates; 16 villans, 3 socmen and 8 bordars, had 6 ploughs; there were 30 acres of meadow.¹⁵ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held a fee.¹⁶ In 1392 Thomas Walton, for Garendon Abbey, held 104 acres of arable and 4 acres of wood.¹⁷ In 1452 Thomas Lucknor held 26*s*. rents.¹⁸ At the dissolution the manor and lands here belonging to Garendon Abbey were granted to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, and for the subsequent owners, see Dishley.¹⁹

Thorpe Arnold. Hund. of Framland, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. from Melton, and 105 from Torp. London; including Brentingby, contains 2332 acres, 109 inhabitants, 23 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 200*l*. 7*s*. Thorpe Everard. The soil is partly clay and partly sand. The river Eye and the Thorpe Ernald. Oakham Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of Rutland, who is Lord of the manor, Lord Huntingtower, and the Trustees of Ravenstone Hospital, who own about 590 acres. The Duke of Rutland is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 23 acres.—P. N. T. 10*l*. Vicarage 5*l*. Vicar 2*l*. 10*s*. In 1535 a pension of 1*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. was paid to Leicester Abbey, and the Vicarage valued at 6*l*. 17*s*. 8*d*. The church was formerly appropriated to Leicester Abbey.

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 237.

2 236.

3 235.

4 Rot. Hund. 237, 238.

5 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140.

6 326.

7 Vol. III. 29.

8 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 825.

9 Vol. IV. 979.

10 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 202.

11 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 261,

266, 278, and 302.

12 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 327.

13 Calend. Rot. Char. 204.

14 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 415.

15 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.

16 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.

17 Vol. III. 149.

18 Vol. IV. 255.

19 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 769.

In 1086 Hugh de Grentemaisnel held $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate, with 2 servants.¹ Walter held under Hugh 15 carucates, the arable was equal to 10 ploughs, 5 were in the demesne; 2 bondmen, 16 villans, 11 socmen and 8 bordars, had 7 ploughs; there was a mill, and a meadow 160 perches long and as many wide: he also held of Hugh 3 carucates, the arable was equal to 2 ploughs, which were held by 8 villans and 3 bordars.² In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.³ In 1276 Ernald de Bosco held the manor, and had assize of bread.⁴ In 1295 Milicent de Monte Alto held the manor extent.⁵ In 1313 William le Zouch had a grant of free warren.⁶ In 1344 Henry Ferrers held a fee.⁷ In 1352 William Zouch, of Harringworth, held the manor, which was delivered to him to hold, under Henry Ferrers.⁸ In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.⁹ In 1381 William le Zouch held the manor with the members of Brentingby, Houghton, and Thurnby.¹⁰ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.¹¹ In 1395 William Zouch held $\frac{1}{2}$ of the manor, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee per John Bussey in Evington, Thorpe Ernald, Welby, and Wigston;¹² and in 1415 he held the manor with its members of Brentingby, Bushby, and Thurnby.¹³ In 1419 William le Zouch held the manor,¹⁴ and in 1425 Elizabeth, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ of the manor.¹⁵ In 1444 William Ferrers held 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ virgates per Lord Zouch,¹⁶ and in 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held the same.¹⁷ In 1468 William Zouch, Lord Zouch and Semore, held the manor and office of Seneschal.¹⁸ In 1484 John Brookesby held lands.¹⁹ In 1485 John, Lord Zouch, forfeited the manor by fighting on the side of Richard III. at Bosworth Field. In 1559 Thomas Waring held the manor, and his son sold it in 1640 to Sir Martin Lister. In 1715 John Lister sold it to John, Duke of Rutland.

Thorpe, Knight. Hamlet of Loughborough, contains 550 acres, 52 inhabitants, Knightsthorpe: 10 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 41*l.* 14*s.* The principal landed proprietor is Edward Dawson, Esq. who is Lord of the manor. The hamlet was inclosed in 1779.

In 1296 Roger Mallore held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee under the Duke of Lancaster,²⁰ and in like manner Lord Robert Tibtoft held lands.²¹ In 1336 Theobald Verdun held a fee.²² In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held the hamlet as a member of Loughborough.²³ In the reign of Henry VI. it came to William Booth, whose son, about 1560, sold it to Francis, Earl of Huntingdon; the Earl's son, Henry, sold it to Samuel Aylmer, whose son sold it in 1635 to Henry Skipwith, and by marriage in 1641 it came to Richard Rugeley; in 1649 it was sold to Robert Wilson, and about 1797 Mr. Taylor sold it to Edward Dawson, Esq.

Thorpe Lubbenham. Extra Parochial, partly in Lubbenham, Leicestershire, and partly in Marston Trussel, and Farndon, Northamptonshire.

Thorpe Parva. Hamlet of Cosby, contains 490 acres, the soil is strong clay, but good land. The principal proprietor is William Torp. Heyrick, Esq. who is Lord of the manor.—In 1086 Ralph Thorpe juxta Narborough. held under Earl Aubrey 2 carucates, the arable was equal Little Thorpe. to 2 ploughs, which were held by 2 villans and 1 bordar; there was a mill.²⁴ In 1261 Robert de Tybetoft had a grant of free warren;²⁵ and in 1296 he held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee, and Richard Casterton and Henry Francis each $\frac{1}{10}$ of a fee, under Edmund, Duke of Lancaster, the King's brother.²⁶ In 1314 the King sold to Bartholomew Badlesmere, for part of 1000 marks, the custody of the manor, which produced 16*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* during the minority of the heir of Pagan Tibtoft.²⁷ In 1323 Margery, wife of William Fitz Robert, recovered seizin from John Cave of 15 mess. and 3 carucates.²⁸ In 1326 lands were assigned as dower to Alice, wife of Roger Beler.²⁹ In 1331 William Trussel had a grant of free warren.³⁰ In 1352 Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, held 1 virgate, for Leicester Abbey.³¹ In 1393 Thomas Walsh had a grant of free warren.³² In 1583 John Bent had property here.³³

Thorpe Prime. Township of Broughton Astley, contains 370 acres, 270 inhabitants, 62 houses. The principal landed proprietors are J. Garratt, Esq. and the Rev. R. T. Adnutt, who is Lord of the manor.—In 1086 Robert Despencer held 1

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| 1 Domesday, Vol. I. 232. | 11 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 94. | 23 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93. |
| 2 233. | 12 192, 193. | 24 Domesday, Vol. I. 231. |
| 3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37. | 13 Vol. IV. 15. | 25 Calend. Rot. Char. 99. |
| 4 Rot. Hund. 240, and Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 61. | 14 Inq. ad quod dam. 375. | 26 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 118. |
| 5 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 150. | 15 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 99. | 27 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 214. |
| 6 Calend. Rot. Char. 14. | 16 223. | 28 Ab. Placitor. 347. |
| 7 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 116. | 17 279. | 29 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 297. |
| 8 174, and | 18 345. | 30 Calend. Rot. Char. 166. |
| Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 221. | 19 419. | 31 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 180. |
| 9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 309. | 20 Vol. I. 139. | 32 Calend. Rot. Char. 193. |
| 10 Vol. III. 44. | 21 142. | 33 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 144. |
| | 22 Vol. II. 71. | |

carucate, the arable was equal to 1 plough; 3 villans and 4 bordars held $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough; there were 6 acres of meadow.¹ In 1289 William Hamlyn held lands for founding a chantry.² In 1331 William Trussell had a grant of free warren.³ It has since gone uniformly with Broughton Astley, which see.

Thorpe Satchville. Hamlet of Twyford, contains 1300 acres, 182 inhabitants, 38 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 94*l.* 14*s.* The soil is a cold clay, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors are John Paget, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Thorpe Hall, Mrs. Robinson, John Ledbetter, and Thomas Black, Esqrs.

In 1293 Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, held lands.⁴ In 1325 Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, held 9*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* rents,⁵ and Roger Beler and Alice, his wife, held 4 virgates and 2*s.* rents:⁶ in 1324 he held lands for the Chaplains of Kirkby-upon-Wreke.⁷ In 1353 John Segrave and Margaret, his wife held lands.⁸ In 1380 Roger Beler and Margaret, his wife, held 1 mess. and 4 virgates.⁹ In 1391 Robert Swillington and Margaret, his wife, held 1 mess. and 4 virgates,¹⁰ and in 1420 he held lands.¹¹ In 1427 Margaret, daughter of Roger Swillington, and wife of John Gray, held a mess. and 4 virgates.¹² In 1444 Anna Cheselden held 1 mess. and 9 virgates.¹³ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held the hamlet.¹⁴ It afterwards descended in the same manner as Twyford.¹⁵

Thringstone. Formerly a Hamlet but now part of a Chapelry of Whitwick, contains 900 acres, 1171 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 214 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 426*l.* 12*s.* The soil on the north is a red loam adapted to general purposes, on the south it is light and gravelly, and the ground diversified. Coal is supposed to exist in several parts of the lordship, and at Pegg's Green, nearly adjoining Swanington Common, and within a short distance of the old Coleorton works, a mine is now being opened, the strata of which is a continuation of the Coleorton coal, formerly so celebrated for its excellent qualities: five strata have already been reached at from 10 to 120 yards deep, the upper ones averaging 4 feet 10 inches in thickness, and the lower one 6 feet. The principal landed proprietors are Edward Dawson, Esq., Joseph A. Cropper, Esq., the Rev. John Piddocke, and Leonard Piddocke, Esq. Joseph Boulton, Esq. is Lord of the manor.

In 1276 Gracedieu Priory held 2 virgates.¹⁶ In 1285 an agreement was made between Gracedieu Priory and William Pakeman concerning the common pasture belonging to their tenements in Belton and Worthington.¹⁷ In 1295 William Lyes recovered seizin from William Engleys of 20*s.* rents.¹⁸ In 1302 Alan Truegestone remitted to William Leghes 1 acre of land, on condition that William should maintain Alan.¹⁹ In 1305 Gracedieu Priory held 2 acres and the manor.²⁰ In 1324 William de Ingwardby held lands.²¹ In 1391 John Jeke, for Gracedieu Priory, held 3 mess. 60 acres of arable, and 6 acres of meadow.²² In 1464 John Beaumont (attainted) and Humphrey Dacre held the manor.²³ In 1553 it was granted by Edward VI. to Francis, Earl of Huntingdon.²⁴

Thrussington. Hund. of East Goscote, 8 miles N. N. E. from Leicester, and 106 from London; contains 1888 acres, 466 inhabitants, 107 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 257*l.* 18*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The river Wreke, the Melton Canal, and the Foss Roman road, pass through the parish. There is a small School, endowed by Thomas Haines in 1628, with lands and money, producing 7*l.* 13*s.* per ann. The principal landed proprietors are John Haycock, Esq., Captain William Charlton, Thomas Beasley, and Benjamin Simpkin, Esqrs. who claim to be Lords of the manor. C. B. Woolley, Esq. is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 120 acres in Thrussington and 25 acres at Wymondham.—P. N. T. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 6*l.* In 1773 Lady F. Coningsby gave 200*l.* and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty 200*l.* for its augmentation. The church was formerly appropriated to Sempringham Priory, Lincolnshire. The parish was inclosed in 1789.

In 1086 Guido de Renbudeurt held 18 carucates, the arable was equal to 12 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 30 socmen, 4 villans and 3 bordars, had 11

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.	8 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 183.	16 Rot. Hund. 238.
2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 104.	9 Vol. III. 29.	17 Ab. Placitor. 212.
3 Calend. Rot. Chart. 166.	10 139.	18 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 9, 102.
4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 160.	11 Vol. IV. 50.	19 Vol. II. 248.
5 328.	12 127.	20 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 214.
6 329, and	13 222.	21 Inq. ad quod dam. 279.
Inq. ad quod dam. 269.	14 313.	22 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 144.
7 Inq. ad quod dam. 279.	15 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 496.	23 Vol. IV. 327.
	24 Nichols's Leicestershire, Vol. III. 1126.	

ploughs; there was a mill and 16 acres of meadow.¹ In 1275 Sempringham Priory held 1 virgate and 3 bovates, with the advowson, of the gift of Richard de Wappingburg, and Gracedieu Priory held 3½ virgates.² In 1300 Roger Mowbray held ½ a fee.³ In 1323 Roger Beler held 10 marks rent.⁴ In 1325 John Segrave and Christiana, his wife, held lands; and Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, held rents.⁵ In 1327 Henry Nottingham held ½ of the manor extent;⁶ and Thomas Southrop paid a fine of 5*l.* for the custody of two parts of the land of Henry Nottingham, which he held of the heirs of Roger Beler during the minority of the heir.⁷ In 1349 Thomas Wake de Liddell held a fee.⁸ In 1352 John, Earl of Kent, held a fee belonging to Castle Donington.⁹ In 1361 John Mowbray held a fee.¹⁰ In 1380 Roger Beler and Margaret his wife, held rents.¹¹ In 1390 Ralph Basset held a mess. and 12 acres.¹² In 1391 Maria, wife of Roger Beler, formerly wife of John St. Clere, held 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rents.¹³ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, had a fee here and in Radclyf.¹⁴ In 1420 Robert Swillington held lands.¹⁵ In 1422 John Burdet held the manor. In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee.¹⁶ In 1553 the Rectory and manor of Oxdale were granted to Humphrey Coningsby, and the advowson afterwards belonged to the Earl of Essex.¹⁷

Thurcaston. Hund. of West Goscote, 5 miles N. by W. from Leicester, and 104 Turchitelestone. from London; including Anstey and Cropston, contains 2750 acres, 1259 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 243 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 242*l.* 19*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. A branch of the river Soar runs through the parish. There is a School founded in 1715 by Dr. Richard Hill, for teaching twenty-two children, and endowed with land at Burton, Prestwold, and Anstey, producing about 40*l.* per ann. The principal landed proprietors are Sir George Palmer, Bart., and John George Danvers Butler Danvers, Esq. who is Lord of the manor. Emmanuel College, Cambridge, are patrons of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 280 acres in Thurcaston, 58 at Cropston, and 60 at Anstey.—P. N. T. 20*l.* In 1535 a pension of 1*l.* 7*s.* was paid to Shene Priory, and the Rectory was valued at 23*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, who was burnt in the reign of Queen Mary (1555) at Oxford, was born here. The parish was inclosed in 1798.

In 1086 Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 9 carucates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 4 servants, 22 villans and 4 bordars, had 6 ploughs; there was a mill, and a wood 2 miles long and half a mile broad.¹⁸ In the reign of Henry II. it was given by Robert, Earl of Leicester, to William Falconer, and by marriage it passed to — Ridwan, whose heir married — Coton.¹⁹ In 1357 Leicester Abbey paid 2 marks for license to inclose a certain way.²⁰ In 1478 John Coton held the manor,²¹ and by marriage and division of the property it came to Richard Grosvenor of Eaton, Cheshire, whose son sold it to William Palmer. Sir Francis Walsingham purchased the advowson of — Grosvenor, and presented it to Emmanuel College, Cambridge.¹⁹

Thurlaston. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 6 miles N. E. from Hinckley, and 105 from London; including Normanton Turville, Brackenholme, New Hall, Lestone, and Basset House, contains about 2400 acres, 549 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in framework-knitting, 106 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 361*l.* 6*s.* The soil is chiefly light and gravelly, with a portion of clay. In 1823 Mr. William Smart left 200*l.* the interest of which to be applied in teaching sixteen poor children to read and write. The principal landed proprietors are Joshua Grundy, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, Mr. Richard Fox, and Mr. Edward Gregory. Richard Arkwright, Esq. is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 200 acres.—P. N. T. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 13*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1769.

At the conquest Robert de Buci held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 6 carucates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, there was 1 in the demesne; 1 bondman, 9 villans with 1 bordar, had 3 ploughs: Robert also held under Hugh 6 carucates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, there was 1 in the demesne; 1 bondman and 6 villans had 2 ploughs; there were 20 acres of meadow.¹⁹ In 1296 Robert Choupaine held part of a fee under the Duke of Lancaster, and Ralph Turville also.²² In 1302 Robert

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.

2 Rot. Hund. 238.

3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 168.

4 329.

5 327, 328.

6 Vol. II. 2.

7 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 8.

8 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 152.

9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 177.

10 239.

11 Vol. III. 29.

12 124.

13 132.

14 267.

15 Vol. IV. 50.

16 313.

17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 458.

18 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.

19 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 1055.

20 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 246,

and Inq. ad quod dam. 328.

21 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 388.

22 Vol. I. 139, 140.

Stockton, for Ulverscroft Priory, held lands.¹ In 1327 Robert Champaigne had a grant of free warren.² In 1391 Robert Swillington and Margaret, his wife, held a moiety of the advowson, as of the honor of Leicester.³ In 1433 Baldwin Bug released his lands to Thomas Crull. In 1445 Reginald Moton, by marriage, held the manor.⁴ In 1474 Margaret Everingham, wife of Thomas Everingham, held the advowson and the manor called Newhall.⁵ In 1506 John Turville held the manor.⁶

Thurmaston. Chapelry of Barkby and Belgrave (the north part of the lordship being in the former, and the south part in the latter parish) contains 1500 acres, 990 inhabitants, 190 houses. Each division maintains its own poor. The soil on the south is red marl, and on the north sandy. The Foss road runs through it, and the river Soar bounds it from Burstall. The principal landed proprietors are George Pochin, Esq., John Day, Esq., and William Heyrick, Esq. who has a Seat here. G. Pochin, Esq. is Lord of the north, and Mr. Francis Allsop of the south manor.—In 1724 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave by lot 200*l.* for the augmentation of the Curacy; in 1797 the Bishop of Dromore gave 200*l.* and the Governors 200*l.*; and in 1814 they gave 1200*l.* by lot from the Parliamentary grant. The chapelry was inclosed in 1762.

In 1086 William held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 3½ carucates, the arable was equal to 2½ ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 3 villans had 1 plough; there were 7 acres of meadow: Hugh held 10 carucates, the arable was equal to 7 ploughs, 3 were in the demesne; 5 servants, 15 villans, 8 socmen and 7 bordars, had 4½ ploughs; there was a mill and 24 acres of meadow.⁷ In 1276 Caldwell Priory held 4 virgates.⁸ In 1286 Simon Glyde, for Garendon Abbey, held lands.⁹ In 1300 Leicester Abbey had a grant of free warren.¹⁰ In 1323 Roger Beler held lands for the chaplains of Kirkby-upon-Wreke.¹¹ In 1325 Roger Beler and Alice, his wife, had ½ a meadow.¹² In 1338 Thomas Thurmaston held 2 carucates.¹³ In 1348 the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, held lands.¹⁴ In 1349 Thomas de Ferrers gave lands to Ulverscroft Priory.¹⁵ In 1352 John Segrave and Margaret, his wife, held lands.¹⁶ In 1472 John Staunton held lands, and in 1522 Walter Keble held lands.

Thurnby. Hund. of Gartree, 4 miles E. by S. from Leicester, and 102 from Thorneby. London; including Bushby and Stoughton, contains 3800 acres, 400 Thursingby. inhabitants, 82 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 87*l.* 19*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. A branch of the river Soar runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Mrs. Lowdham, Rev. Mr. Loveden, and George Anthony Legh Keck, Esq. who is Lord of the manor and patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 4 acres.—P. N. T. 18*l.* Vicar 3*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 10*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* The patronage of the church formerly belonged Leicester Abbey.

In 1295 Nicholas Segrave held 7 bovates.¹⁷ In 1296 John Segrave held ½ a fee, under the Earl of Lancaster.¹⁸ In 1324 John Segrave and Christiana, his wife, held 5*l.* rents, and Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife held rents.¹⁹ In 1344 Henry Ferrers held a fee.²⁰ In 1352 and in 1381 it was a member of Thorpe Arnold, and in the possession of William Zouch.²¹ In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.²² In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.²³ In 1420 Robert Swillington held lands.²⁴ In 1444 William Ferrers held the manor.²⁵ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held it.²⁶ Creke Abbey, Norfolk, had lands here. In 1614 Sir Thomas Beaumont held the manor, and in 1617 Henry Beaumont held the advowson.²⁷ In 1739 by marriage with Anne, daughter of William Busby, nephew of Sir George Beaumont, the manor and advowson came to Anthony Keck, Esq.²⁸

Tilton. Hunds. of East Goscote and Gartree, 9 miles E. from Leicester, and 100 Tiletone. from London; including Halstead, Whadborough, and South Mardefield, Tillentone. contains 4700 acres, 399 inhabitants, 75 houses; its expenditure in poor- Terlintone. rates 227*l.* 12*s.* The soil is chiefly red loam and gravel, with some rich clay, and the surface hilly. The principal landed proprietors are Thomas Sykes, Esq., the Trustees of the late Robert Wildbore, Esq. who are Lords of the manor, and Thomas Hutton, Esq. Christopher Henry Noel, Esq., the Rev. R. T. Adnutt,

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| 1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 177. | 11 Inq. ad quod dam. 279. | 21 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 174. |
| 2 Calend. Rot. Chart. 173. | 12 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 329. | Vol. III. 44; and Ab. Rot. |
| 3 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 139. | 13 Vol. II. 85. | Orig. Vol. II. 221. |
| 4 Vol. IV. 222. | 14 141. | 22 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 309. |
| 5 367. | 15 Inq. ad quod dam. 320. | 23 Vol. III. 94. |
| 6 Nichols's Leic. Vol. VI. 997. | 16 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 183. | 24 Vol. IV. 50. |
| 7 Domesday, Vol. I. 232. | 17 Vol. I. 129. | 25 223. |
| 8 Rot. Hund. 238. | 18 140. | 26 279. |
| 9 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 97. | 19 327, 328. | 27 481. |
| 10 Calend. Rot. Chart. 131. | 20 Vol. II. 116 | 28 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 847. |

and Charles Holding, Esq. are the alternate patrons of the Vicarage, which has no Glebe.—P. N. T. 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicarage 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 12*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* In 1534 the patronage of the church belonged to Laund Abbey.

In 1086 the King held 2 carucates, 4 acres of meadow and 5 acres of wood, as part of Rothley manor.¹ Robert Despencer held 3 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 13 villans, a priest and a bordar, held 3 ploughs; there were 8 acres of meadow.² Walchelin held under the Archbishop of York, with Lagintone, 13 carucates, 3 ploughs were in the demesne; 30 servants held 6 ploughs; there were 30 acres of meadow, a wood 120 perches long and 80 broad. Herbert held under Walchelin 3 carucates of arable, 1 plough was in the demesne, and 9 servants held 3 ploughs; there were 13 acres of meadow. Hugh held under the Archbishop 1 carucate; there were 4 villans and 4 bordars, and the land belonged to St. Mary's, Southwell.¹ In 1230 Croxton Abbey had lands.³ In 1266 John Maunsell had a grant of free warren,⁴ and in 1276 also. In 1277 the Knights Templars held 1*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* rents.⁵ In 1288 Ralph Ernesby complained of the overstocking the common pasture.⁶ In 1308 Isabella, wife of John Skeffington, recovered seizin from Richard Ernesby of certain lands.⁷ In 1316 Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Alice, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee and the manor.⁸ In 1349 John de Whythed gave lands to Laund Priory.⁹ In 1391 William Kettleby, warden of the chantry of Chaddesdon, had part of 10*l.* rents out of the manor.¹⁰ The manor afterwards belonged to the Digbys, and in 1461 to Everard Digby.¹¹ In 1624 Sir Kenelm Digby sold it to Daniel, Eliab, Michael, and Matthew Harvey for 10,000*l.* In 1742 Michael Harvey sold it to Bartholomew Clarke for 28,800*l.*, and by descent in 1768 it came to the Earl of Radnor, son of Lord Folkstone and Mary Clarke, daughter of Benjamin Clarke.¹²

Tonge. Hamlet of Breedon, contains 350 acres. The soil is chiefly a strong Tunge. loam, and some parts of it indifferent. William Cowlshaw, Esq. is the principal proprietor, and the Earl of Stamford and Warrington Lord of the manor.—In 1086 Henry de Ferrers held it with all its appendages; there were 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, 3 ploughs were in the demesne; 27 villans, 2 socmen and 2 bordars, held 13 ploughs; there were 6 acres of meadow, a wood 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide.¹³ (For the early possessors, see Breedon.) In 1630 it was divided between Lord Stamford and other freeholders. In 1759 Anne Cowlshaw was impropriatrix of the great tithes and lands.

Tooley Park. Hamlet of Peckleton, contains 630 acres. John Boulton, Esq. is the principal proprietor and has a Seat called Tooley Hall.—It formerly belonged to the Earls of Leicester, and the Swillingtons had property here. In 1487 it was assigned as part of the Queen's dower, Lady Morrison, about 1613, purchased it from the Crown, and her daughter married Lewis Carey, Lord Falkland. Lady Corbet, afterwards purchased it, and her descendant in 1779 sold it to John Dod. It was afterwards sold to Thomas Boulton, Esq.¹⁴

Tugby. Hunds. of East Goscote and Gartree, 7 miles W. from Uppingham, and Tokeby. 95 from London; including Keythorpe, contains 2200 acres, 265 inhabitants, 55 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 173*l.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors are Colonel Wilson, who is Lord of the manor, and Sir John Palmer, Bart. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 126 acres in Tugby and 8 at East Norton, with which it is consolidated.—P. N. T. 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicarage 5*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 10*s.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 10*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1784.

In 1086 the King held 6 carucates, 15 acres of meadow, and a wood 80 perches long and 40 broad, as part of Rothley manor.¹ In 1256 Thomas Chaworth had a grant of free warren.¹⁵ In 1273 John de Verdun held lands.¹⁶ In 1274 Peter de Neville, an outlaw, held lands;¹⁷ and in the same year 2 mills and 4 acres of land, belonging to Peter Neville, which were seized into the hands of the Crown, on the occasion of his death, were ordered to be delivered to Theobald Neville.¹⁸ In 1276 Croxdon Abbey, Staffordshire, held 5 carucates, 2 mills and 1 mess. of the fee of John Verdun, and the church, appropriated to its use.¹⁹ In 1447 Thomas Palmer

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.

2 235.

3 Calend. Rot. Char. 48.

4 93.

5 Rot. Hund. 237.

6 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 63.

7 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 165.

8 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 278.

9 Inq. ad quod dam. 320.

10 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 140.

11 Vol. IV. 308.

12 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 462.

19 Rot. Hund. 238.

13 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

14 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 875.

15 Calend. Rot. Char. 85.

16 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 52.

17 55.

18 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 25.

had a grant of free warren.¹ At the dissolution the manor, which belonged to Croxdon Abbey, was sold to Rowland Shakelady, who sold it to Richard Nele, and by marriage it came to the Mackworths and Digbys. In 1640 Sir Henry Mackworth held the manor. In 1739 Robert Wilson held it.²

Thwycross. Chapelry of Orton-on-the-Hill, contains 1500 acres, 373 inhabitants, 67 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 160*l.* 1*s.* The soil is an indifferent mixed loam, and in some parts clay. There is a School founded by Charles Jennens, Esq. in 1773, for the clothing and educating of the poor children, and supported by Earl Howe: from 80 to 100 children are generally receiving the benefits of the charity. The principal landed proprietors are Earl Howe, who is Lord of the manor, Robert Faux, Esq. and Mrs. Clare. The greater part of the houses belonging to Earl Howe have been recently rebuilt in an uniform, neat, and substantial manner. Two thirds of the tithes here formerly belonged to Osney Abbey, Oxfordshire.

At the conquest Nigel held under Henry Ferrieres 6 carucates, the arable was equal to 6 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 1 bondman, 11 villans and 6 bordars, had 1 plough.³ William Ferrers granted it to William Fitzherbert, who gave 2 yard lands to Miravale Abbey.⁴ In 1276 the Knights Hospitallers had a view of frank pledge and assize of bread, and Miravale Abbey held 7 virgates.⁵ In 1441 William Stretton had 1 virgate of land. In 1512 — Raleigh held lands.⁴

Thwiford. Hund. of East Goscote, 6 miles S. by W. from Melton, and 100 from Twerword. London; including Thorpe Satchville, contains 2300 acres, 495 inhabitants, 109 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 165*l.* 15*s.* The soil is a cold and indifferent clay, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors are John Fabling, Esq., Thomas Ledbetter, Esq. and Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, Bart. who is Lord of the manor and patron of the Vicarage, which is united with Hungerton, and has a Glebe of 57 acres.—P. N. T. 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 8*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The parish was inclosed in 1796.

In 1086 the King held 4½ carucates and 8 acres of meadow, as part of Rothley manor.⁶ Robert de Buci held 2 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne, and 3 bovates; there were 5 acres of meadow.⁷ In 1230 Croxton Abbey had lands.⁸ In 1275 the Knights Templars held 4*l.* 4*s.* rents, and Valle Dei Abbey held 1 carucate, of the gift of the fee of Ralph Coldloven, and Gunnora de Stotvil held 2 carucates.⁹ In 1299 Edmund, Earl of Cornwall held lands and a fee.¹⁰ In 1302 Thomas de Neville held 1 mess., 40 acres, and 6*s.* rents.¹¹ In 1305 John Neville had lands here restored to him.¹² In 1325 Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, held lands.¹³ In 1333 Thomas de Neville held 3 bovates and 1 mess. as of the manor of Oakham.¹⁴ In 1346 Osolveston Abbey held lands.¹⁵ In 1353 John Segrave and Alice, his wife, held lands.¹⁶ In 1391 Robert Swillington and Margaret, his wife, held lands and the advowson.¹⁷ In 1411 Thomas Ashby gave the advowson to Kirkby-upon-Wreke Priory.¹⁸ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, held the manor.¹⁹ In 1600 Sir Robert Naunton held it. In 1696 Nathaniel Ashby held it.²⁰

Thllesthorpe. Hamlet of Claybrook, contains 2000 acres, 598 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 126 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 245*l.* 7*s.* The soil is in some parts light, and in others stiff clay, altogether good land, and the ground hilly and well wooded. The principal landed proprietors are John Goodacre, Esq. who has a Seat in the village, William Gillson, Esq. and Mrs. Wigley, who is Lady of the manor.

In 1086 Goisfrid de Wirce, and Walter under him, held 8 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 4 servants, 9 villans and 4 bordars, had 2 ploughs; there was a mill and 16 acres of meadow.²¹ In 1277 Thomas de Clinton held lands, and the manor, as of the honor of Winton.²² In 1284 Lord John Clinton re-leased to Lord John Clinton, senior, Lord of Coleshull, his uncle, rents, lands, &c., in the manor.²³ In 1300 Roger Mowbray held part of a fee.²⁴ In 1301 Simon Wykingeston, for a chaplain in Wigston church, held 6*l.* rents.²⁵ In 1361 John Mowbray, of Axholme, held a fee.²⁶ In 1370 Adam Nicholas held lands.²⁷ In 1376 Agnes, wife of John

1 Calend. Rot. Char. 201.

2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 481.

3 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

4 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 860.

5 Rot. Hund. 239.

6 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.

7 232.

8 Calend. Rot. Char. 48.

9 Rot. Hund. 237, 238.

10 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 160.

11 180.

12 Calend. Rot. Char. 137.

13 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 328.

14 Vol. II. 57.

15 131.

16 183.

17 Vol. III. 139.

18 Inq. ad quod dam. 364.

19 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 313.

20 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 493.

21 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.

22 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 62, 65.

23 Ab. Placitor. 207.

24 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 168.

25 171.

26 Vol. II. 239.

27 298.

Estbury, held the manor extent.¹ In 1395 William Zouch, of Harringworth, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee, per John Clinton.² In 1399 the Duke of Norfolk held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.³ In 1428 George Burnaby held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor extent.⁴ In 1462 William Walleshall held rents.⁵ In 1468 Philip Purefoy held lands.⁶ In 1619 Thomas Gore held the manor. In 1642 Mr. York held it, from whom it passed to Thomas Bradgate, and Anne Bradgate brought it in marriage to the Rev. H. Wigley.⁷

Ullverscroft. Extra Parochial, hundred of West Goscote, 5 miles S. W. from Loughborough, and 106 from London; contains 957 acres, 87 inhabitants, 16 houses. The principal landed proprietors are A. L. Emerson, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and Thomas Pares, Esq. There are some considerable ruins of the Priory still remaining,

which are situated by the side of a brook in a deep romantic glen.

THE PRIORY of Ullverscroft, was founded in 1130 by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, for Eremites of the order of St. Augustine. In 1291 its temporalities in this county were 13*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* In 1464 Charley Priory was united to that of Ullverscroft. It 1535 its possessions were as follows:

		£.	s.	d.
Edward Dalby, Prior.				
Leicestershire—Profits arising from the Rectory of Syston	.....	16	5	0
Site of the Priory, curtilage, garden, houses, and demesne lands, &c.		18	16	8
Rents, &c.: Anstey 5 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> , Cossington 1 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> , Desford 11 <i>s.</i> , Ha-	}	42	12	8
thern 5 <i>s.</i> , Hugglescote 13 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Kirkby 6 <i>d.</i> , Littleworth 5 <i>s.</i> , Markfield				
1 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> , Rothley 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , Segrave 1 <i>s.</i> , Stanton 6 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> , Swithland				
7 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , Syston 16 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , Thorpe near Narborough 6 <i>s.</i> , Thur-				
caston 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , Thurmaston 10 <i>s.</i> , Woodhouse 6 <i>s.</i> , from the King's				
Exchequer 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	.....			
Nottinghamshire—Profits arising from the Rectory of Bunney	.....	14	0	0
Rents of the manor of Stanford 5 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , Bunney 4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	.....	9	9	6
Sum Total,		£101	3	10

Payments.

To the Bishop of Lincoln 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; to Shene Priory 3 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; to the Vicar of Syston 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; to the Marquis of Dorset 10 <i>s.</i> ; to Lord Berkeley 3 <i>s.</i> Fees to John Beaumont, Chief Seneschal, 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , and others ..	}	17	13	4
Clear Annual value, £					83	10	6^{8}

In 1371 William Ferrers of Groby and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Henry Percy, formerly married to Gilbert Umfraville, Earl of Angus, held the advowson of the Priory.⁹ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held the advowson.¹⁰ In 1444 William Ferrers held the advowson.¹¹ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held it.¹² At the dissolution it was suppressed, but re-founded by Henry VIII. in 1537, and was re-dissolved in 1539. In 1543 both the Priories, and all the lands belonging to them, were granted to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, who sold them to Sir Andrew Judd. Sir Andrew sold them in 1550 to Henry, Duke of Suffolk, and on his attainder the site of the Priory was granted by Queen Mary to Fredeswide Strelley; from her it came in 1577 to John Wilson, whose family sold it in 1619 to Robert Peshall; from this family it passed, by marriage with Elizabeth Peshall, to Sir Robert Bosville.¹³ On the death of Mrs. Bosville, in 1829, it came to A. L. Emerson, Esq.

Upton. Township of Sibson, contains 1100 acres, 141 inhabitants, 34 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 86*l.* 9*s.* The principal landed proprietors are Colonel Wollaston, who is Lord of the manor, the Trustees of Appleby Grammar School, and William Choyce, Esq.

In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.¹⁴ In 1296 Robert Chou-paine held part of a fee under the Duke of Lancaster,¹⁵ and Ralph Basset held part of a fee.¹⁶ In 1303 Amicia, wife of William Marshall, had seizin of $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mess. and 8 virgates.¹⁷ In 1306 Robert de la Warde and Ida, his wife, held the manor extent.¹⁸ In 1316 Hugh Meynill held the manor,¹⁹ and in 1333 he held lands.²⁰ In 1343 Henry Ferrers held a fee.²¹ In 1363 Hugh Meynill held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor extent.²² In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.⁹ In 1376 Richard Meynill held lands.²³ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.¹⁰ In 1390

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 341.	9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 309.	17 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 136.
2 Vol. III. 193.	10 Vol. III. 94.	18 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 216.
3 267.	11 Vol. IV. 223.	19 Inq. ad quod dam. 252.
4 Vol. IV. 120.	12 279.	20 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 57.
5 317.	13 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 1087.	21 106.
6 343.	14 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.	22 261.
7 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 119.	15 139.	23 355.
8 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. 160.	16 140.	

Ralph Basset held $\frac{1}{10}$ of a fee.¹ In 1392 William Moton held lands.² In 1397 Joan, wife of Richard Meynill, held the manor.³ In 1444 William Ferrers held part of a fee, per Margery Neville.⁴ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held part of a fee, per Margery Neville.⁵ The manor passed by marriage to the Fitz Herberts, and from them by marriage to Sir Philip Draycote.

Walcote. Hamlet of Misterton, contains 1000 acres, inhabitants, &c. included Walecote. with Misterton. The soil is gravelly, and the ground flat. The principal landed proprietor is Jacob Henry Franks, Esq. who is Lord of the manor. —In 1086 Ralph held under the Bishop of Lincoln 4 carucates, the arable was equal to 3 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 3 villans, 1 servant, 1 bordar and 2 socmen, had 4 ploughs; there was a mill and 12 acres of meadow.⁶ Hugh held under Robert de Buci 2 carucates, the arable was equal to 2 ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; and Ulf held 1 plough.⁷ In 1276 Robert Alcin held 1 virgate, and Robert Walcote 2 virgates.⁸ In 1409 John Pulteney had a grant of free warren.⁹

Waltham. Hund. of Framland, 5 miles N. E. from Melton, and 109 from London; contains 2400 acres, 622 inhabitants, 100 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 448*l.* 12*s.* The soil is partly clay and partly a red loam, but indifferent land; lime-stone is procured here. There is a School, with an endowment in land producing about 15*l.* per ann., founded by George Noble, in 1776, by means of which a few children are educated. The Duke of Rutland is sole proprietor, (with the exception of 1 house and 8 acres of land) Lord of the manor, and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 330 acres.—P. N. T. 15*l.* 16*s.* In 1535 a pension of 1*l.* was paid to Freston Priory, and a pension of 4*l.* to Nuneaton Nunnery, and the Rectory valued at 19*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* There was formerly a Market here, which has long since been discontinued. There is a Fair on the 19th of September. The parish was inclosed in 1766.

In 1086 Walter held under Hugh de Grentemaisnel 16 carucates, the arable was equal to 11 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 24 socmen, 1 villan and 1 bordar, had 6 ploughs: 1 knight, with 7 bordars, 3 bondmen and 1 bondwoman, had 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs; there were 100 acres of meadow.¹⁰ Wido de Credun held 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates belonging to Stonesby.¹¹ From Hugh it passed to the Earls of Leicester.¹² In 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.¹³ In 1276 Croxton Abbey had an assize of bread.¹⁴ In 1301 Croxton Abbey recovered 5*l.* damages from Robert de Saule, for not paying toll in the fair in the town belonging to the Abbey.¹⁵ In 1303 the Abbey had a grant of free warren.¹⁶ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Bogan, held a fee.¹⁷ In 1344 Henry Ferrers held a fee.¹⁸ In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.¹⁹ In 1412 William Ty gave lands and a mess. to Croxton Abbey.²⁰ In 1444 William Ferrers,⁴ and in 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee per Croxton Abbey.⁵ At the dissolution all the land which belonged religious foundations was given to the Earl of Rutland.¹²

Walton. Hamlet of Kimcote and Knaptoft, contains 460 acres, 231 inhabitants, 55 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 73*l.* 15*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, and the ground diversified. The principal landed proprietor is Lord Willoughby de Broke, who is Lord of the manor.

In 1086 Earl Aubrey held 7 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 10 villans held 4 ploughs; there were 30 acres of meadow. All the lands that Earl Aubrey held were, at the Domesday survey, in the hands of the King.⁶ In 1276 Alan Fitz Roald had lands here.⁸ For the subsequent possessors, see Kimcote.

Walton-on-the-Woulds. Hundred of East Goscote, 4 miles E. from Loughborough, and 108 from London; contains 1800 acres, 289 inhabitants, 59 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 227*l.* 1*s.* The soil is various, there is much clay, and some good barley land; lime-stone is found here, similar to that of Barrow. The river Soar runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are John Cradock, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, Charles Godfrey Mundy, Esq. and George Pochin, Esq. The Rev. Augustus Hobart is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 289 acres.—P. N. T. 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 15*l.* The parish was inclosed in 1790.

In 1086 Earl Aubrey held 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, the arable was equal to 2 ploughs, which were held by 10 socmen: there was a wood 40 perches long and 40 wide.⁶ In 1209

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| 1 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 124. | 8 Rot. Hund. 239. | 15 Ab. Placitor. 248. |
| 2 152. | 9 Chartæ Miscellanæ, 212. | 16 Calend. Rot. Char. 135. |
| 3 217. | 10 Domesday, Vol. I. 233. | 17 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93. |
| 4 Vol. IV. 223. | 11 235. | 18 116. |
| 5 279. | 12 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 379. | 19 309. |
| 6 Domesday, Vol. I. 231. | 13 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37. | 20 Inq. ad quod dam. 366. |
| 7 234. | 14 Rot. Hund. 240. | |

Robert Fitz Nigel, uncle of William Halstead, alledged that he was seized in demesne as of fee of 1 carucate, which the Master of the Hospitallers held; and the Preceptor of the London Hospitallers said that the Prior was the head of all the Hospitallers in England, and that none could sue or be sued without him, and that he could remove them at pleasure.¹ In 1296 William Evor held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee, John Segrave $\frac{1}{3}$ of a fee, and Ralph Turville part of a fee, under the Duke of Lancaster.² In 1325 John Segrave and Christiana, his wife, held 1s. rent, and Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, also.³ In 1335 John Maylloure had a grant of free warren.⁴ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held it as a member of Loughborough,⁵ and in 1413 he held the advowson.⁶ In 1415 William Zouch held a mess. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate.⁷ In 1425 Elizabeth, wife of William le Zouch held lands.⁸ In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, (attainted) held the advowson.⁹ In 1464 Edward IV. gave the advowson to William Hastings.¹⁰ In 1469 John Malory held the manor as of the honor of Leicester.¹¹ In 1483 William Hastings held the advowson.¹² In 1484 John Brookesby held lands.¹³ In 1521 William, Thomas, and Roger Wigston, and William Fisher, for William Fisher and John Thorpe, chaplains of William Wigston's Hospital in Leicester, and the poor thereof, held lands and houses.¹⁴ In 1609 Anne Malory brought it in marriage to Godfrey Somersall, whose daughter married William Sison, whose son sold it in 1641 to George Savage. In 1790 Elizabeth Bainbridge held the manor, which she gave by will to Mr. Penlees, and the advowson to the Rev. Philip Story.¹⁵

Wanlip. Hund. of West Goscote, 4 miles N. by E. from Leicester, and 103 from London; contains 1200 acres, 128 inhabitants, 25 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 67*l.* 18*s.* The soil is a mixture of clay, sand, and gravel. The river Soar runs through the parish. The sole landed proprietor is Sir George Palmer, Bart. who has a Seat called Wanlip Hall, which was built about 1750, by Henry Palmer, Esq.; the house is of brick, and stuccoed, and the grounds are ornamented with plantations. Sir George Palmer is also Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 22 acres.—P. N. T. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 a pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid to the Vicar of Rothley, (of which parish it was a chapel in the reign of Henry III.) and the Rectory was valued at 14*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

In 1086 Ralph Carnot held under Earl Aubrey 4 carucates, the arable was equal to 4 ploughs, 1 plough was in the demesne; 8 villans and 3 bordars had 3 ploughs; there was a mill and 22 acres of meadow.¹⁶ In 1209 the Archdeacon de Wales claimed to present a chaplain to the chapel, on account of his holding the church of Rothley of which Wanlip was a chapel, by the gift of the King; and Leicester Abbey claimed by gift from Richard Abbé.¹⁷ In 1296 Ralph Turville held part of a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.¹⁸ In 1348 the Warden and Scholars of Merton College, Oxford, held lands.¹⁹ In 1393 Thomas Walsh had a grant of free warren.²⁰ In 1493 Helen Walsh brought it in marriage to Henry Lyttleton, whose daughter brought it in marriage to John Aston. In 1630 Sir Walter Aston sold it to William Palmer.²¹

Wartnaby. Chapelry of Rothley, contains 707 acres, 90 inhabitants, 20 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 60*l.* 7*s.* The soil is clayey, and the ground diversified and mostly in grazing. The principal landed proprietors are Earl Howe, and George Wartnaby, Esq. Thomas Babington, Esq. is Lord of the manor. It is a peculiar, the exempt jurisdiction of which belongs to the Lord of the manor of Rothley.²² The hamlet was inclosed in 1764.—In 1086 the King held 6 carucates and 10 acres of meadow, as part of Rothley manor.²³ In 1276 the Knights Templars held 4*l.* rents.²⁴ In 1333 Laund Priory had the chapel appropriated.²⁵

Wavertoft. Extra Parochial, within the parish of Castle Donington, contains 130 acres. The sole proprietor is Richard Cheslyn, Esq. who is Lord of the manor.—It formerly was a Grange of Norton Priory, and in 1622 belonged to Lord Edward Montague, Lord Boughton, whose daughter brought it in marriage to John Manners, Earl of Rutland. In 1649 it was sold by the Earl of Rutland to Joseph Kniveton, and in 1797 Richard Cheslyn, Esq. bought it.

1 Ab. Placitor. 10.

2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 139, 140.

3 327, 328.

4 Calend. Rot. Char. 169.

5 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.

6 Vol. IV. 4.

7 15.

8 99.

9 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 322.

10 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 497.

11 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 356.

12 415.

13 419.

14 479.

15 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.

16 Ab. Placitor. 60.

17 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140.

18 Vol. II. 141.

19 Calend. Rot. Char. 193.

20 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 1095.

21 Valor. Eccle. Vol. IV. appdix.

22 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.

23 Rot. Hund. 237.

24 Inq. ad quod dam. 295.

Welby. Hamlet of Melton, contains 1200 acres, 65 inhabitants, 8 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 58*l.* 16*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, with some gravel, the ground rather hilly, and mostly appropriated to grazing. The principal landed proprietor is Peter Godfrey, Esq. Lord Huntingtower is Lord of the manor.—In 1086 Goisfrid de Wirce held 8 carucates; 16 socmen held 5 ploughs; there were 6 acres of meadow: this land belonged to Melton manor.¹ Hugh Burdet held under the Countess Judith 6½ carucates, 1½ ploughs were in the demesne; there was part of a mill; 7 villans, 2 socmen and 3 bordars, held 1½ ploughs; there were 12 acres of meadow. Godwin held under the Countess 1 carucate and 2 bovates of waste; and Ralph held ½ a carucate of waste.² In 1276 Lenton Priory held lands here, and Garendon Abbey had a moiety of Welby in pure alms.³ In 1300 Roger Mowbray held part of a fee.⁴ In 1349 Thomas Wake de Liddell held a fee.⁵ In 1352 John, Earl of Kent, held a fee belonging to Castle Donington.⁶ In 1361 John Mowbray of Axholme held a fee.⁷ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held part of a fee.⁸ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee.⁹ It afterwards came to Rowland Digby, and was purchased of this family by George Bennett. In 1751 it was left to Cheverton Hartopp, and by marriage came to Lord Howe, who sold it to Peter Godfrey.

Welham. Hund. of Gartree, 4 miles N. E. from Harborough, and 86 from London; contains 1100 acres, 74 inhabitants, 16 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 52*l.* 16*s.* The soil is chiefly clay. The river Welland bounds it from Northamptonshire. The principal landed proprietors are William Tailby, Esq., William Leake, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and Robert Otway Cave, Esq. The King is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 40 acres.—P. N. T. 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Vicar 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 6*l.* 3*s.* The church was appropriated to Laund Priory.

In 1086 Osbern held under the Archbishop of York 2 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; 3 servants, 4 villans and 1 bordar, had 2 ploughs; there were 18 acres of meadow.¹⁰ Gilbert held under Robert de Buci 6 carucates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 7 villans with a priest had 2 ploughs; there was a mill and 42 acres of meadow.¹¹ Gilbert held under the Countess Judith 1 carucate of waste.² In 1247 Ralph Basset of Weldon held 4 carucates.¹² In 1276 Thomas Basset held 4 carucates.¹³ In 1287 Hugh Piper complained that Ralph Basset overstocked the common pasture, and the Sheriff was directed to enquire.¹⁴ In 1290 Thomas Basset held the manor.¹⁵ In 1333 Laund Priory held lands and rents per Robert Dodington.¹⁶ In 1345 Thomas de Tauresore, Vicar of Welham, gave lands to Laund Priory.¹⁷ In 1349 John Whythed gave lands to Laund Priory.¹⁸ In 1384 10½ acres were assigned as dower to Alianora, wife of Ralph Basset of Weldon.¹⁹ In 1391 William Kettleby warden of Chaddesdon chantry, had part of 10*l.* rents out of the manor.²⁰ In 1393 John Aylesbury and John Knivet, heirs of Ralph Basset, held 10½ acres of meadow.²¹ In 1398 Richard Basset held 10½ acres.²² In 1408 Richard Basset held a tenement called Le Mares.²³ In 1409 John Aylesbury held it.²⁴ In 1418 John Knyvet of Mendlesham held land and a tenement called Le Mares.²⁵ In 1421 Edmund Seymour held the manor extent, as of the Barony of Weldon.²⁶ In 1444 Sir Thomas Berkeley held it.²⁷ In 1445 Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Berkeley, held the manor extent.²⁸ In 1587 William Halford bought it. In 1728 the Halfords sold it to Francis Edwards.²⁹

Whellesborough. Hamlet of Sibson, population, &c. included with Sibson. The principal landed proprietor is Lady Noel Byron, who is Lady of the manor.—In 1296 Hugh de Herdeburne held ½ a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.³⁰ The manor belonged to John Whellesborough, who sold it 1376 to Thomas Purefoy, and in 1450 it belonged to John Noel.³¹

Wreston. Within the parish of Orton-on-the-Hill, had formerly a parochial church, but was depopulated before 1220. The principal landed proprietor is Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins, Esq. who is Lord of the manor.

At the conquest Roger held under Ralph Morteme 5½ carucates, the arable was

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.	11 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 173.
2 236.	12 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 16.	22 227.
3 Rot. Hund. 240.	13 Rot. Hund. 237.	23 322.
4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 168.	14 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 59, 63.	24 327.
5 Vol. II. 152.	15 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 105.	25 Vol. IV. 35.
6 177.	16 Vol. II. 58.	26 57.
7 239.	17 Inq. ad quod dam. 315.	27 222.
8 Vol. III. 267.	18 320.	28 225.
9 Vol. IV. 313.	19 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 67.	29 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 862.
10 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.	20 140.	30 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140.
31 Nichols's Leicestershire, Vol. IV. 964.		

equal to 5 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 4 bondmen, 12 villans and 1 socman, had $3\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs.¹ In the reign of Henry II. Ralph Baskerville gave the manor and the whole of the land to Miravale Abbey.² In 1296 Ralph D'Aveta held part of a fee, under the Earl of Lancaster.³ In 1305 James le Plaunche and Matilda, his wife, had suit of court.⁴ In 1418 Baldwin Freville held a fee.⁵ In 1811 it belonged to S. F. S. Perkins, Esq.²

Loughborough. Hamlet of Tilton, contains 700 acres, 18 inhabitants, 3 houses; Westberge. its expenditure in poor-rates 12*l.* 8*s.* The soil is a good clay, with some gravel, and the ground hilly. The sole landed proprietors and Lords of the manor are All Souls' College, Oxford.

In 1086 the King held 3 carucates, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs were in the demesne; 3 villans, 1 socman and 11 bordars, had 4 ploughs: there was a meadow 40 perches long and 40 wide, and a wood 120 perches long and 40 wide.⁶ In 1242 Nova Abbathia Priory held the manor.⁷ The manor formerly belonged to Albetbury Priory, Shropshire, as a cell of Grandimont Abbey, and at the suppression of Alien Priories Henry VI. gave it to All Souls' College, Oxford.⁸ In 1461 Everard Digby held 1 toft and 2 virgates.⁹ In 1477 Thomas Green, for Laund Priory, held lands.¹⁰

Whatton, Long. Hund. of West Goscote, 5 miles, N. W. from Loughborough, Quattone. and 114 from London; contains 2000 acres, 820 inhabitants, Whartonlonga. who are chiefly employed in framework-knitting, 152 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 25*l.* 3*s.* The soil is chiefly a strong clay, with a small portion of light land. The river Soar and the Loughborough Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Edward Dawson, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, and has a Seat called Whatton House, and William Townley, Esq. The King is patron of the Rectory.—P. N. T. 11*l.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Leicester Abbey was formerly patron of the church. The parish was inclosed in 1778.

It belonged soon after the conquest to Hugh de Grentemaisnel.¹¹ In 1244 Thomas le Venour held lands.¹² In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.¹³ In 1296 John Segrave held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee under the Earl of Lancaster.³ In 1313 Alan le Zouch held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee.¹⁴ In 1321 Robert Haustead held 5 acres.¹⁵ In 1324 John Segrave held rents.¹⁶ In 1325 Stephen Segrave and Alicia, his wife, held rents.¹⁷ In 1328 Robert Holand, and Matilda, his wife, held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee per William de Bredon.¹⁸ In 1336 Richard Croupes held 8*l.* rents.¹⁹ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held a fee.²⁰ In 1343 Ralph Basset of Drayton held lands.²¹ In 1369 Henry Beaumont held a fee.²² In 1376 Ralph Basset, for the chaplain of the chantry of Bartholomew Burghersh, held the manor, as of the honor of Winton.²³ In 1390 Ralph Basset held 24 virgates.²⁴ In 1396 John Beaumont and Catherine, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee per Ralph Basset of Drayton;²⁵ in 1403 Joan, his wife, held 12 virgates.²⁶ In 1413 Henry Beaumont held part of a fee.²⁷ In 1417 Thomas Green held a meadow.²⁸ In 1422 Matilda, wife of John Lovel, held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee.²⁹ In 1452 Thomas Lucknor held under Gracedieu Priory 206 acres, 6 mess. and a water mill.³⁰ In 1454 William Lovel held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee per Thomas Ashby.³¹ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee.³² From the Bassets the manor came to Ralph Shirley in 1518. It afterwards came to — Phillipps, Esq. Thomas M. Phillipps exchanged the manor with Edward Dawson, Esq. in 1803 for Knight Thorpe.¹¹

Whetstone. Chapelry of Enderby, contains 2025 acres, 883 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in framework-knitting, 179 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 262*l.* 14*s.* The soil is generally light, and the ground diversified. A branch of the river Soar runs through the lordship, and joins the river near it. The principal landed proprietors are Trinity College, Cambridge, the Corporation of Leicester, Charles Lorraine Smith, Esq. and James Martin, Esq. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is Lord of the manor. The chapelry was inclosed in 1764.

In 1086 Ralph held under the Earl of Mellent $\frac{1}{2}$ a hide and 1 carucate, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 2 servants, 24 socmen, 11 villans and 5 bordars, held 5 ploughs:

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.	12 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 14.	23 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 352.
2 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 1003.	13 37.	24 Vol. III. 124.
3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140.	14 255.	25 198.
4 206.	15 298.	26 286.
5 Vol. IV. 38.	16 327.	27 Vol. IV. 4.
6 Domesday, Vol. I. 230.	17 328.	28 29.
7 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 105.	18 Vol. II. 15.	29 73.
8 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 332.	19 71.	30 255.
9 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 308.	20 93.	31 264.
10 387.	21 111.	32 313.
11 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 1103.	22 203, 339.	

there was 1 knight, a mill, and 16 acres of meadow.¹ In 1254 Gilbert Segrave held lands.² In 1318 Philip Danett had a grant of lands for the chantry of Frisby;³ and Margery, wife of Robert Fitz Robert, sister of Robert Brown, recovered seizin from John Cave of 15 mess. and 3 carucates.⁴ In 1325 Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, held 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* rents.⁵ In 1327 Philip Danett, for St. Leonard's Hospital, Leicester, held lands, as of the honor of Winton;⁶ and in 1329 for St. John's Hospital.⁷ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held a fee.⁸ In 1353 John Segrave and Margaret, his wife, held lands.⁹ In 1376 William Hackluyt held lands.¹⁰ In 1391 Thomas Sutton held 1*l.* rent.¹¹ In 1392 William Mercer, for the Mayor and Commonalty of Leicester, held 9 acres of arable, 6 acres of meadow, and 1*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* rents.¹² In 1395 John Beaumont and Catherine, his wife, held several parts of a fee.¹³ In 1398,¹⁴ and in 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held 16 mess. 16 virgates, and the manor.¹⁵ In 1413 Henry Beaumont held part of a fee.¹⁶ In 1424 Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel, and wife of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held a mess. and 16 virgates.¹⁷ In 1433 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, held the manor.¹⁸ In 1444 William Ferrers held 10 virgates.¹⁹ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held 10 virgates.²⁰ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held lands.²¹ In 1496 Roger Wigston held the manor, and in 1535 William Wigston sold it to Ralph Rowlet, who in 1555 sold it to Thomas Allen, who afterwards left it to Trinity College, Cambridge, to found and maintain three Grammar Schools at Stevenage, Hertfordshire, and Uttoxeter and Stone, Staffordshire.²²

Whittington Grange. Hamlet of Ratby, contains 337*a.* 2*r.* 15*p.* The soil is Wytingtone. strong cold clay, and the ground flat. The sole proprietor is Thomas Hallowses, Esq. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is Lord of the manor, as parcel of his manor of Groby.

In 1321 Walter Jacob, for Miravale Abbey, held mess. and lands.²³ In 1308 Master William Comyn paid a fine for the re-possession of certain tenements.²⁴ In 1336 Richard Croupes held the manor.²⁵ In 1339 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held it as a member of Whitwick.²⁶ In 1362 Henry Beaumont held lands for Thomas Beaumont.²⁷ In 1413 Henry Beaumont held 4 mess.¹⁶ In 1418 Baldwin Freville held a fee.²⁸ In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, (attainted) held the manor.²⁹ In 1464 Edward IV. granted it to William Hastings.³⁰ In 1483 William Hastings held the manor.³¹ In 1531 the manor belonged to the Duke of Suffolk.³⁰

Whitwick. Hund. of West Goscote, 5 miles E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Witewic. 116 from London; including Thringstone and Swanington, contains 5517 acres, 2858 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 553 houses, its expenditure in poor-rates 605*l.* 5*s.* The soil on the south and west is in general thin, with a cold clay substratum, and the surface flat; on the east, or Forest side, it is partly a red soil, and partly an indifferent black peat, the surface very uneven and rocky. The village, which is situate at the north extremity of the parish, adjoins the most rugged part of Charnwood Forest, and the prospect about it is highly picturesque. Coal has been recently discovered, and a mine opened on the west side of the liberty, and the stratum now worked is at 119 yards deep, and 4 feet 3 inches thick,—the existence of two lower strata has been ascertained, which are intended to be worked. There are some slight remains of the ruins of an ancient castle built by the Earls of Leicester, which was one of the eleven castles standing fortified in Leicestershire in the reign of King John. The principal landed proprietors are Thomas Gisborne, Esq., Joseph A. Cropper, Esq. and Sir George Howland Willoughby Beaumont, Bart. who is impropiator of the great tithes. The Marquis of Hastings is Lord of the manor, and the King, as Duke of Lancaster, is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 164 acres.—P. N. T. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 9*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* In 1737 the Rev. H. Hunt gave 200*l.* and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty 200*l.* for its augmentation. The parish was inclosed in 1801.

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 237.	10 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 343.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 313.
2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 14.	11 Vol. III. 143.	22 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 165.
3 Inq. ad quod dam. 259.	12 160.	23 Inq. ad quod dam. 265.
4 Ab. Placitor. 347.	13 198.	24 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 164.
5 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 328.	14 255.	25 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 71.
6 Vol. II. 13.	15 266.	26 93.
7 20.	16 Vol. IV. 4.	27 257.
8 93,	17 84.	28 Vol. IV. 38.
293, and 339.	18 146.	29 322.
9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 183, and	19 223.	30 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 889.
Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 221.	20 279.	31 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 415.

In 1086 Hugh de Grentemaisnel held $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate, the arable was equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough; there was 1 bordar, and a wood 40 perches long and 20 broad.¹ In 1207 a jury found for Thomas Maunsell against Roger Godebert, who claimed the advowson; William, the father of Thomas, having presented the last Rector.² In 1285 Alice, wife of Robert Verdun, and Mabel, wife of Richard de la Vache, daughters of Thomas Maunsell, according to the edict of Kenilworth, redeem the land of their father from William de Eyet.³ In 1288 Alexander Comyn, Earl of Boghan, held the manor.⁴ In 1292 John Comyn, Earl of Boghan, had a grant of a market and fair.⁵ In 1305 Gracedieu Priory paid a fine of 2*l.* for license to enter upon a lay tenement;⁶ and in the same year John Comyn, for the Nuns of Gracedieu, held the manor and lands.⁷ In 1308 William Comyn paid a fine for the re-possession of certain tenements.⁸ In 1329 Robert Burdet was ordered to sell all the corn in the manor, which belonged to Henry Beaumont, and the custody of the manor was granted to John de Insula.⁹ In 1339 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held the manor with its members.¹⁰ In 1347 William Herle held lands.¹¹ In 1349 Alice, wife of Henry Beaumont, held the manor.¹² In 1369 Henry Beaumont held the manor, as parcel of the honor of Winton.¹³ In 1371 the custody of the manor was committed to Nicholas Lovayn and Margaret, his wife, during the minority of the heir of Henry Beaumont.¹⁴ In 1378 Simon Pakeman and Agnes, his wife, held lands, and also in 1391.¹⁵ In 1395 John Beaumont and Catherine, his wife, held the manor, as of the honor of Winton.¹⁶ In 1413 Henry Beaumont held the manor.¹⁷ In 1418 Agnes, wife of Simon Pakeman, held land called William's Close.¹⁸ In 1427 Elizabeth, wife of Henry Beaumont, held the manor with its members in Swanington, Markfield, Bocheston, and Ravenstone.¹⁹ In 1460 John, Viscount Beaumont, and William, Lord Bardolf, his son, had a grant of the return of writs, fines, amercements, and forfeitures; of their tenants acquittance of county suits; and a power of appointing clerks of the market, coroner, free warrens, view of frank pledge, assize of bread, and their own prison.²⁰ In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, (attainted) held the manor.²¹ In 1464 John Beaumont and Humphrey Dacre (attainted) held a close at Stordon in this parish;²² and in the same year Edward IV. granted the manor to William, Lord Hastings. In 1483 William Hastings held the manor and advowson.²³ The manor afterwards came to the crown, and in 1530 Henry VIII. exchanged it for the manor of Grafton and Hartwell, Northamptonshire, with Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset: it again reverted to the crown, and in 1613 James I. granted it to Sir Henry Hastings, and Henry Cutler.²⁴

Wibtoft. Hamlet of Claybrook, contains 100 acres. The soil is a very strong clay. A branch of the river Soar rises in this liberty. The principal proprietors are Mr. Lee, and Mr. Fox.

Wigston Magna.

Wicestan.
Wichingestone.
Wickenstone.
Wiggston.

Hund. of Guthlaxton, 4 miles S. S. E. from Leicester, and 95 from London; contains 2944 acres, 2089 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in framework-knitting, 447 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 1315*l.* 7*s.* The soil is clay and sand. The Union Canal passes through the parish.

The principal landed proprietors are John Clarke, Esq. the Duke of St. Albans, Wigston's Hospital, Leicester, John Wragg, Esq. and Mrs. Oliver. There is a small School founded by Henry Clarke, in 1755, who left 100*l.* the interest to be applied in teaching twelve poor girls to read; and an Hospital, founded by Miss Clarke, for eight poor people, who have each a small weekly allowance and coals. The Lords of the manor are Sir Henry Halford, Bart., John Wragg, Esq. and John A. Pochin, Esq. The Haberdashers' Company, London, are patrons of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 91 acres.—P. N. T. 32*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 9*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* In 1783 Jerome Knapp, Esq. gave 200*l.* for its augmentation, and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave 200*l.*; in 1784 the Rev. J. Pigot gave 200*l.* and the Governors 200*l.* Great Wigston is sometimes called Wigston Two Steeples, from its having had two Churches, one of which, the smaller, dedicated to St. Wolstan, is fallen to decay, except the steeple, the other is dedicated to All Saints: both churches were appropriated to Lenton Priory, Nottinghamshire. The parish was inclosed in 1764.

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

2 Ab. Placitor. 56, 99.

3 208.

4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 101.

5 Calend. Rot. Char. 124.

6 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 148.

7 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 212.

8 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 164.

9 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 29.

10 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.

11 135.

12 159.

13 293.

14 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 314.

15 Inq. p. m. Vol. III. 13, 238.

16 Vol. III. 197.

17 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 4.

18 32.

19 117.

20 Calend. Rot. Char. 202.

21 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 322.

22 327.

23 415.

24 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 1113.

In 1086 Hugh de Grentemaisnel held $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides, the arable was equal to 16 ploughs, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a hide was in the demesne, where were 4 ploughs; 2 servants, 1 maid, 32 villans, 12 bordars, 2 knights, 4 foreigners, with a priest and a clerk, had 8 ploughs: there were 50 acres of meadow.¹ In 1271 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, held a fee.² In 1293 Elizabeth wife of John de Albiniaco held 2 virgates.³ In 1295 Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, held lands (40 yard lands) by marriage with Hawise, sister of Roger de Quincy.⁴ In 1296 Robert Choupaine held part of a fee, under the Earl of Lancaster.⁵ In 1300 Simon Wigston paid a fine of 10*l.* for license to assign certain tenements for a chaplain to say mass;⁶ and in 1301 he held 3 mess. and 40*s.* rents for a chaplain.⁷ In 1331 Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, held 48*l.* 8*s.* rents.⁸ In 1336 William Pyrie, for John Pyrie, Rector of Aylestone, held lands.⁹ In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held a fee.¹⁰ In 1360 John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, held the manor.¹¹ In 1361 Simon Pakeman held lands.¹² In 1366 Matilda, wife of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, held 43 virgates.¹³ In 1369 Henry Beaumont held a fee.¹⁴ In 1371 William Ferrers and Margaret, his wife, held a fee.¹⁵ In 1376 the custody of a cottage was granted to Agnes, wife of Simon Pakeman, during the minority of the heir.¹⁶ In 1378 Simon Pakeman and Agnes, his wife, held lands,¹⁷ and also in 1391.¹⁸ In 1392 William Moton held a mess. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates.¹⁹ In 1396 John Beaumont and Catherine, his wife, held a fee, per the Earl of Oxford.²⁰ In 1413 Henry Beaumont held part of a fee.²¹ In 1415 John Vylers held a cottage.²² In 1416 Richard de Vere held the manor.²³ In 1418 John Swillington held the manor, as of the honor of Leicester.²⁴ In 1435 Baldwin Bug held the manor, as of the honor of Leicester.²⁵ In 1444 Reginald Moton held 12 mess., 7 virgates, and 7*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* rents; and William Ferrers held 2 virgates.²⁶ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held 2 virgates.²⁷ In 1475 John, Earl of Oxford, (attainted) held the manor or domain.²⁸ The Earl of Oxford being attainted Edward IV. gave the manor to Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers. In 1595 John Danvers held a moiety of the manor. In 1642 William Faunt held the principal manor. In 1631 Sir James Stonehouse sold the impropriation to the Haberdashers' Company, London, for 572*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*²⁹

Wigston Parva. Hamlet of Claybrook, contains 500 acres, 79 inhabitants, 17 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 27*l.* 18*s.* The soil is various, but generally good, and the ground diversified. The principal proprietors are the Earl of Denbigh, Henry Dickenson, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, William Clarke, Esq. and Joshua Grundy Esq. who has a Seat called Wigston Hall.

In 1086 Aluric the Priest held 2 carucates belonging to Swineford, the arable was equal to 1 plough, 5 bordars held 1 plough; there were 4 acres of meadow.³⁰ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held 2 virgates.³¹ The village formerly belonged to Reading Abbey, Berkshire.³²

Wailoughby Waterless. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 6 miles N. N. E. from Lutterworth, and 90 from London; contains 1200 acres, 322 inhabitants, 70 houses; its expenditure in poor rates 236*l.* 3*s.* The soil is principally clay, and the ground diversified. The chief landed proprietors are James Allen, George Marriott, and Charles Marven, Esqrs. The Rev. J. Miles is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 47 acres.—P. N. T. Portions of the Rector 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and portion of the Rector 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 a pension of 3*s.* 4*d.* was paid to Leicester Abbey, to Shene Priory 3*s.* 4*d.* and to the Rector of Peatling 3*s.* 4*d.*, and the Rectory was valued at 11*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* In 1729 it was united to the Vicarage of Great Peatling.

In 1086 Hugh de Grentemaisnel held 3 carucates, the arable was equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs, 1 was in the demesne; 3 socmen, 1 villan, 4 bordars and 1 servant, had 1 plough: Ulf held under Hugh 1 carucate, the arable was equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough.¹ The Countess Judith held 5 carucates; 13 socmen had 3 ploughs; there were 12 acres of meadow.³³ In 1275 Dervogoyl Baliol had assize of bread, &c.³⁴ In 1296 Martin de Ripariis held part of a fee, under the Earl of Lancaster.³⁵ In 1301 Andrew

1 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.	13 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 275.	25 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 168.
2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 37.	14 293, 339.	26 222.
3 119.	15 309.	27 279.
4 129.	16 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 344.	28 370.
5 139.	17 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 13.	29 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 373.
6 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 115.	18 38.	30 Domesday, Vol. I. 231.
7 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 171.	19 152.	31 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 94.
8 Vol. II. 39.	20 198.	32 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 124.
9 74.	21 Vol. IV. 4.	33 Domesday, Vol. I. 236.
10 93.	22 12.	34 Rot. Hund. 239.
11 222.	23 26.	35 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 140.
12 244.	24 35.	

Astele held the manor extent.¹ In 1382 Joan, wife of William Audeley, held 5 virgates.² In 1422 Margaret, wife of John St. Clere, held mess. and lands.³ In 1432 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, held a fee, per Reginald Grey.⁴ In 1438 Thomas St. Clere held 2 mess. as of the Duchy of Lancaster.⁵ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee.⁶ In 1618 Edward Ballard held the manor.⁷ By marriage with Joan Astley the manor came to Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthin; and about 1700 Mary, Countess of Stamford, sold the manor and advowson to John Levett, from whose grand-daughter they were purchased in 1804 by the Rev. J. Miles.⁸

Willoughes. Hamlet of Rakedale, is depopulated and incorporated with Rakedale.—At the conquest Henry held under Robert de Buci 2 carucates of waste.⁹ The subsequent owners have been the same as those of Rakedale. In 1376 Ralph Basset, for the chaplains of the chantry of Bartholomew Burghersh, held the manor as of the honor of Winton.¹⁰ In 1439 Beatrice, wife of Hugh Shirley, held the manor.¹¹ In 1466 Ralph Shirley and Alice, his wife, held the manor.¹²

Wilson. Hamlet of Breedon, contains 500 acres, population, &c. included with Wilston. Breedon. The soil is in general good marl, and the ground rather flat. Wollaston. The principal proprietors are the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, who Wiveleston. is Lord of the manor, and Robert Briggs, Esq.—At the conquest it was an appendage of Tonge, and afterwards came to the Pantulfs, Lords of Breedon.¹³ In 1303 Edmund de Mortuo Mari and Margaret, his wife, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.¹⁴ In 1360 Elizabeth Burgh, wife of Theobald Verdun, held a fee.¹⁵ In 1499 Ralph Constable held lands here. At the dissolution the tithes belonging to Breedon Priory were granted to Francis Shirley.¹³

Wimeswold. Hund. of East Goscote, 5 miles E. from Loughborough, and 112 Wimundewelle. from London; contains 3500 acres, 1061 inhabitants, many of Wimundeswalde. whom are employed in the manufacture of lace, 232 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 390*l.* 13*s.* The soil on the Woulds is strong clay, but near the village a rich loam. A brook, called the Ramble, runs through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are James Ella, Esq. who is Lord of the manor, William Fox, Charles James Packe, and James Sutton, Esqrs., and Trinity College Cambridge. There is a School founded in 1715 by Joseph Tompson, for the educating of ten boys, and endowed with 100*l.* Trinity College is patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 70 acres.—P. N. T. 25*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* with the Vicarage in the hands of the Rector. In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 9*l.* In 1734 the Rev. Thomas Green gave 200*l.* for its augmentation, and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave 200*l.* The church was appropriated to Beauchief Abbey, Derbyshire. The parish was inclosed in 1757.

In 1086 Robert and Serlo held the manor under Hugh de Grentemaisnel, the land was 9 carucates and 5 bovates, the arable was equal to 6 ploughs, 2 were in the demesne; 1 servant, 11 villans, 4 socmen, 4 bordars and 9 foreigners, held 10 ploughs.¹⁶ Roger de Busli had 2 carucates, which 8 servants held; there were 30 acres of meadow.⁹ Durand Malet held 1 carucate of waste; there were 5 acres of meadow: Robert de Jorz held 2 carucates; 2 servants held $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough; there were 5 acres of meadow.¹⁷ In 1263 William Roger, an outlaw, held 1 bovat.¹⁸ In 1275 Robert de Jorz held 3 bovates under the Knights Hospitallers, to whom Ranulph Jorz attorned, Robert Gerner 1 bovat, Hugh le Copped 1 bovat, Garendon Abbey 2 acres of the fee of Robert Jorz, and 7 acres of the fee of Tyckhill; and Bello Capite, or Beauchief, Abbey, Derbyshire, 1 virgate by sarjeanty of the King, and 13 acres and 30 bovates of the gift of Robert Fitz Williams:¹⁹ in the same year Peter le Bastard held a mess. and rents.²⁰ In 1276 Stephen de Neville held lands.²¹ In 1285 Roesia, wife of Henry Brun, recovered from John Neville and others seizin of $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mess. and of a virgate, which they unjustly took away, and the Sheriff was ordered to deliver the land to Roesia.²² In 1296 William Botiller held a fee under the Earl of Lancaster, Thomas Chaworth part of a fee, and Garendon Abbey $\frac{1}{3}$ of a fee.²³ In 1307 John Borcolf held a toft and 5 acres of land.²⁴ In 1325 William Neville and Margaret,

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 173.	9 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.	16 Domesday, Vol. I. 232.
2 Vol. III. 46.	10 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 252,	17 236.
3 Vol. IV. 70.	and Vol. III. 124, 286.	18 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 423.
4 146.	11 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 201.	19 Rot. Hund. 238.
5 193.	12 333.	20 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 58.
6 313.	13 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 730.	21 62.
7 482.	14 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 190.	22 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 52.
8 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 391.	15 Vol. II. 232.	23 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 149.
	24 Inq. post mortem, Vol. I. 231.	

his wife, held 72 acres, 3 mess. and 1*l.* 4*s.* rents.¹ In 1329 Richard Willoughby and Isabella, his wife, held a carucate,² and Robert Poutrell held the manor.³ In 1339 Richard Willoughby had a grant of a fair and market.⁴ In 1353 John Segrave and Margaret, his wife, held lands.⁵ In 1432 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, held a fee per Hugh Willoughby.⁶ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee.⁷ In 1534 Sir Richard Sacheverel held the manor. Henry VIII. gave a manor to Trinity College, Cambridge.⁸ In 1609 Edward Ballard held the manor, and in 1618 he held lands.⁹

Wistow. Hund. of Gartree, 7 miles S. S. E. from Leicester, and 91 from London; including Newton Harcourt contains 1992 acres, 307 inhabitants, 63 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 89*l.* 18*s.* The soil is chiefly strong clay. The Union Canal passes through the parish. The principal landed proprietor is Sir Henry Halford, Bart. who has a Seat called Wistow Hall, and is Lord of the manor and patron of the Vicarage, which has a Glebe of 16 acres at Newton Harcourt and a portion of 36 acres at Lubbenham.—P. N. T. 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1535 the Vicarage was valued at 8*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* In 1729 Sir William Halford, Bart. gave 200*l.* for its augmentation, and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty 200*l.*; and in 1761 Sir William gave 200*l.* and the Governors 200*l.*

In 1086 Robert Despencer held 9 carucates and 3 bovates, 2 ploughs were in the demesne; 1 servant, 5 villans, 6 bordars and 9 socmen, held 4 ploughs; there were 10 acres of meadow and mill.¹⁰ In 1292 Philip Marmion held the church and a fee.¹¹ In 1312 John Hastings held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee and the advowson,¹² and also in 1325.¹³ In 1329 Ralph Hastings had a grant of free warren.¹⁴ In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a fee.¹⁵ In 1387 Baldwin Freville and Ida, his wife, held part of a fee.¹⁶ In 1436 Richard Hastings held the manor with its members, and the advowson of St. Wistan of Wistow.¹⁷ In 1455 Leonard Hastings held the manor with its members, Bruntingthorpe, Fleckney, and Glenn.¹⁸ In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held part of a fee.¹⁹ In 1480 William Trussel had suit of court.²⁰ William, Lord Hastings, gave the church to Sulby Abbey, Northamptonshire. In 1539 Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, held the manor. In 1592 Francis Browne held it, and Thomas Browne sold it in 1603 to Andrew Halford.²¹

Withcote. Hund. of Framland, (in a detached portion of the hundred, to the south), 6 miles S. W. from Oakham, and 100 from London; contains 900 acres, 51 inhabitants, 6 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 36*l.* 16*s.* The soil is chiefly a rich clay, with some red loam, and the ground very hilly. There are no vestiges now remaining of Sauvey Castle, which was situated in this parish, and was demolished in the Barons' wars. The principal landed proprietor is the Rev. Henry Palmer, who has a Seat called Withcote Hall, and is Lord of the manor and patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 11 acres at Wymondham.—P. N. T. 4*l.* In 1535 a pension of 2*s.* 4*d.* was paid to Laund Priory, and the Rectory valued at 6*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* In 1770 Edward Palmer gave 200*l.* and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty 200*l.* for its augmentation; and in 1824 the Governors gave 200*l.* by lot.

In 1086 Robert Despencer held 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of waste; there were 2 acres of meadow, and a wood 60 perches long and 40 wide. Alwold held under Goisfrid de Wirce 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates; there was 1 villan, 2 acres of meadow, and 5 acres of wood.²² In the reign of King John the manor belonged to Reginald Norton, who exchanged it with the King for Thyndon manor. In 1267 the King committed it to Peter de Neville, who ejected the men of the King, alledging that they were villans of the manor and not socmen of the King.²³ In 1283 Robert Mallore was impleaded by Osolveston Abbey, which farmed the King's manor, for not allowing the Abbey to depasture the wood.²⁴ In 1346 William Burgh, for Osolveston Abbey, held lands.²⁵ In 1361 John Mowbray, of Axholme, held a fee.²⁶ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee.⁶ In 1462 one manor was given to John Daunton, and was afterwards purchased by William Smith, and in the reign of Henry VII. the other manor was given by William Ashby to William Smith, alias Heriz, in marriage with his daughter.

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 325.	10 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.	19 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 284.
2 Vol. II. 19.	11 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 109.	20 402.
3 23.	12 252.	21 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 869.
4 Calend. Rot. Char. 175.	13 323.	22 Domesday, Vol. I. 235.
5 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 183.	14 Calend. Rot. Char. 162.	23 Ab. Placitor. 161.
6 Vol. IV. 146.	15 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 344.	24 206.
7 313.	16 Vol. III. 94.	25 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 131.
8 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 503.	17 Vol. IV. 179.	26 239.
9 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 482.	18 271.	

The advowson at the dissolution was granted to John Harrington. In 1660 Henry Smith having been one of the Judges on the trial of Charles I. his estate was confiscated, and given by Charles II. to John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, who sold it to Matthew Johnson, from whom it descended by entail in 1754 to Edward Palmer.¹

Wetherley. Hund. of Sparkenhoe, 1 mile E. S. E. from Atherstone, and 106 Wyderdelie. from London; including Atterton, contains 1399 acres, 471 inhabitants, 92 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 171*l.* 11*s.* The soil is chiefly clay, but good land. The river Anker and the Watling Street road pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Rev. James Roberts, Mrs. Pilgrim, and Ralph Thomson, Esq. Charles H. Bracebridge, Esq. and Thomas Sansome, Esq. respectively claim to be Lords of the manor. The Rev. J. Roberts is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 54 acres in Wetherley and 16 acres at Atterton—P. N. T. 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1535 a pension of 1*l.* was paid to Shene Priory, and the Rectory was valued at 16*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* The steeple of the Church, which is remarkably handsome, was built in the reign of Edward III. by John, Lord Segrave.

At the conquest it was given to Robert Mellent, Earl of Leicester, from whom it came to Geoffrey Riddell, and from him to Ralph Basset, and afterwards to Geoffrey Marmion.² In 1280 Baldwin Wake held lands here, as part of Brune manor.³ In 1296 John Wake held part of a fee, under the Earl of Lancaster.⁴ In 1349 Thomas Wake de Liddell held a fee.⁵ In 1352 John, Earl of Kent, held a fee belonging to Castle Donington;⁶ and certain lands were demised by John Segrave and Margaret, his wife, to Robert Kegworth, for his life.⁷ In 1353 John Segrave and Margaret, his wife, held lands here.⁸ In 1372 Walter Manny and Margaret, his wife, held the manor.⁹ In 1399 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held the manor;¹⁰ in the same year his daughter Margaret, married to John Segrave, held it.¹¹ In 1403 Robert Goushill and Elizabeth, his wife, formerly Duchess of Norfolk, held the manor.¹² In 1424 Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel, and wife of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held the manor extent.¹³ In 1432 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, held the manor.¹⁴ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held the manor.¹⁵ In 1477 John, Duke of Norfolk, held the manor.¹⁶ It descended from the Dukes of Norfolk to Henry, Lord Berkeley, who sold it to Thomas Ludford. Richard Basset gave the church to Laund Priory, but afterwards Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, gave it to Lyra Abbey, and the advowson since the dissolution has passed through various hands.²

Woodcote. Hamlet of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, situated near the Railway leading to Udecote. Smisby. It formerly contained more than 200 acres, and there was a village and chapel, but there are now no vestiges of any buildings remaining, and it is wholly included in Ashby parish. The sole landed proprietor is John Bott, Esq. who is Lord of the manor. There was formerly 10*s.* per ann. paid to Lilleshull Abbey for tithes here.¹⁷—In 1086 John held under Henry Ferrers 2 carucates, 1 plough was in the demesne; there was a wood 120 perches long and 120 wide.¹⁸ In 1257 John Clarell had a grant of free warren.¹⁹ In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, (attainted) held 200 acres.²⁰

Woodhouse. Chapelry of Barrow-upon-Soar, including Beaumanor and Mapplewell, contains 8040 acres, 1067 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in hosiery, framework-knitting, and the manufacture of twist lace, 212 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 409*l.* 18*s.* The soil is strong and good in the old inclosures, but on the Forest indifferent. There is an excellent whetstone quarry, and slates were formerly got here. From this place Lincoln and Coventry Cathedrals may be seen, and the Forest rocks about Woodhouse are extremely picturesque and highly ornamental to the scenery about it. The rocks are an imperfect sienite, with veins of quartz traversing it. The principal landed proprietors are William Herrick, Jun. Esq. who is Lord of the manor, Edward Farnham, John Pares, and George Watkinson, Esqrs. Thomas Rawlings, in 1691, founded a Grammar School, and endowed it with a messuage and land in Woodhouse producing 70*l.* per ann.; the master's salary to be 24*l.* per ann. In 1784 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave by lot 200*l.* for the augmentation of the Curacy; in 1789 200*l.*; in 1792 200*l.*; and in 1814 1200*l.* by lot from the Parliamentary grant.

1 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 392.	8 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 183.	15 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 313.
2 Vol. IV. 1007.	9 319.	16 386.
3 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 75.	10 Vol. III. 266.	17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. III. 634.
4 140.	11 271.	18 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.
5 Vol. II. 152.	12 295.	19 Calend. Rot. Char. 88.
6 177.	13 Vol. IV. 84.	20 Inq. post mort. Vol. IV. 322.
7 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. II. 221.	14 146.	

Woodthorpe and Searlethorpe. Hamlet of Loughborough, contains 476 acres, 77 inhabitants, 13 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 12*l.* 16*s.* The soil is stiff clay, and the ground flat. The sole landed proprietor is William Herrick, Jun. Esq. who is Lord of the manor. The hamlet was inclosed in 1662.—In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Boghan, held the hamlet as a member of Loughborough.¹

Northington. Chapelry of Breedon, including Newbold and Griffydam, contains 1652 acres, 1257 inhabitants, 242 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 432*l.* 3*s.* The soil on the west is marl, on the south light and sandy, on the north and east a good red strong soil, and the ground hilly. The principal landed proprietors are Earl Ferrers, the Executors of John Bulstrode, Esq., Edward Dawson, John Curzon, and George Pochin, Esqrs. Earl Ferrers is Lord of the manor, and Lord Scarsdale is patron of the Perpetual Curacy. In 1747 the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave by lot 200*l.* for the augmentation of the Curacy; in 1780 200*l.*; in 1810 200*l.* by lot from the Parliamentary grant; in 1811 600*l.*; and in 1812 400*l.* from the same source. The hamlet was inclosed in 1802.

At the conquest Henry Ferrers held 4 carucates; 4 villans, 4 socmen, and 4 bordars, held 3 ploughs; there was a wood 160 perches perches long and 40 wide: 1 carucate of this was claimed as belonging to Sheepshead.² In 1200 Joan, daughter of Peter Goldenton sought to recover all the land which was of the fee of Bertram de Verdun from her brother Peter, which her father gave her when she married William Pantulf.³ In 1242 Peter de Goldington held the manor.⁴ In 1276 Garendon Abbey held 3½ virgates of the fee of Ralph Bozon.⁵ In 1283 Peter Daringes held lands.⁶ In 1303 Nicholas Kyriel held a mess, 2 virgates, and a mill.⁷ In 1305 Garendon Abbey held 3 mess. and 1 virgate.⁸ In 1316 Theobald de Verdun held ¼ of a fee,⁹ and in 1336 also;¹⁰ in 1360 his wife, Elizabeth de Burgh, held a fee.¹¹ In 1360 the manor came by marriage to Sir Thomas de Champernoun. In 1475 John Champernoun held the manor.¹² Blanch, daughter of Sir Thomas de Champernoun, brought it in marriage to Robert, Lord Willoughby de Broke, who sold it in 1491 to Henry Winter. In 1528 William Compton held it. In 1536 the property here belonging to Breedon Priory was granted to Thomas Shirley. About 1606 Lady Judith Corbett purchased the manor, and gave it to her second son, Thomas Boothby, and in 1676 it was purchased by Sir Robert Shirley.

Apkin. Hamlet of Hinckley, contains 1000 acres, 98 inhabitants, 12 houses; Wichinges. The soil on the east is light turnip land, on the south mixed loam, on the north and west cold and indifferent clay, and the ground diversified. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal passes through the hamlet. The principal landed proprietors are Thomas Brown, Esq., Mr. Preston, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Townsend. T. Brown, Esq. is Lord of the manor, and impropiator of the tithes.

Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, gave the manor to Nuneaton Monastery, Warwickshire, founded by Amicia, his wife.¹³ In 1331 Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, held 48*l.* 8*s.* rents.¹⁴ In 1387 Henry Ferrers and Joan, his wife, held a fee.¹⁵ In 1444 William Ferrers held a fee.¹⁶ In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held a fee.¹⁷ At the dissolution the manor was given to Edward, Lord Clinton and Saye, and to Sir R. Tyrwhit, who sold it to William Wightman, whose heir sold it to Thomas Disney. In 1688 Mr. Watts held it, and by descent it passed to William Burleton. In 1805 it was sold to D. Preston, and in 1808 to William Brown.¹⁸

Raymondham. Hund. of Framland, 7 miles E. from Melton, and 103 from London; contains 2700 acres, 624 inhabitants, 117 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 262*l.* 1*s.* The soil is partly clay, and partly a red loam. The river Eye and the Oakham Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are the Earl of Harborough, who is Lord of the manor, Lord Huntingtower, and John Day, Esq. There is a School founded in 1637, by Sir John Sedley, and endowed with 65 acres of land at Melton, producing 160*l.* per ann. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 60 acres.—P. N. T. 5*l.* In 1535 a pension of 8*s.* 4*d.* was paid to Tutbury Priory, and the Rectory valued at 12*l.* There was a Chantry, the rents of which amounted to 4*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

In 1086 Ansfrid held under Robert de Buci 3½ carucates, there was 1 plough in the demesne; 5 villans, 4 socmen, and 2 bordars, had land enough to occupy 2 ploughs: there were 30 acres of meadow.¹⁹ In 1217 Valle Dei Abbey had lands.¹⁹

1 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 93.

2 Domesday, Vol. I. 233.

3 Ab. Placitor. 27, 63.

4 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 11.

5 Rot. Hund. 238.

6 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 84.

7 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 186.

8 210.

9 284.

10 Vol. II. 71.

11 222.

12 Vol. IV. 370.

19 Calend. Rot. Char. 38.

13 Nichols's Leic. Vol. IV. 721.

14 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 39.

15 Vol. III. 94.

16 Vol. IV. 223.

17 279.

18 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.

In 1274 William Gangy recovered 1 mess. and 18 acres from John Charnells.¹ In 1289 William Hamelyn held lands for founding a chantry.² In 1296 John Hamelyn held a fee under Edmund, Duke of Lancaster;³ Lord William de Vesey held the church, Lord Robert Tiptoft held 1 virgate, and William Hamelyn held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.⁴ In 1303 John Hamelyn had a grant of a market and fair.⁵ In 1309 Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, threw down a wall as Lord in chief, and therefore owner of the waste, and John Hamelyn brought an action.⁶ In 1325 Roger Beler and Alice, his wife, held 1 bovat.⁷ In 1326 lands, &c. were assigned to Alice Beler, as dower.⁸ In 1332 John Hamelyn held, for a chaplain, 1 mess. and 1 virgate.⁹ In 1347 John Berkeley, by marriage, had a grant of free warren.¹⁰ In 1354 the Dean and Chapter of St. Mary's, Leicester, held the advowson of the church.¹¹ In 1372 Robert Tibtoft held lands.¹² In 1393 Ralph Crumbwell, for Kirkby Priory, held lands.¹³ In 1403 Roger le Scrope held the manor.¹⁴ In 1458 Henry le Scrope, of Bolton, held 20 mess., 20 virgates, 24 acres, and rents.¹⁵ In 1466 William Purley held mess. and lands, as of the honor of Tickhill.¹⁶ In 1630 Henry Berkeley sold the manor to Sir William Sedley, and by purchase it passed to the Tuftons, who sold it to Sir Richard Ellys, and by marriage it came to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who sold it in 1770 to the Earl of Harborough.¹⁷

Wordebi. Hund. of Framland, 3 miles E. from Melton, and 107 from London; contains 800 acres, 126 inhabitants, 22 houses; its expenditure in poor-rates 62*l.* 3*s.* The soil is chiefly a blue clay. The river Eye and the Oakham Canal pass through the parish. The principal landed proprietors are Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart. who is Lord of the manor, Richard Norman, Esq. and Thomas Simpson, Esq. Sir E. C. Hartopp is patron of the Rectory, which has a Glebe of 65 acres.—P. N. T. 6*l.* Vicar 3*l.* In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 6*l.*

In 1086 Richard held under Roger de Busli 5 carucates and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bovates, there was 1 plough in the demesne; 4 bondmen, 12 villans, and 8 bordars, had 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs; there were 14 acres of meadow and 2 mills.¹⁸ Goisfrid de Wirce held 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, and 6 acres of meadow, as belonging to the manor of Melton.¹⁹ Henry Ferrers held $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate of waste.²⁰ In 1298 Robert de Chevecourt held the manor.²¹ In 1300 Roger de Mowbray held a fee.²² In 1307 Ralph Erneys recovered seizin from John de Chevecourt of 4 acres.²³ In 1361 John Mowbray held a fee.²⁴ In 1399 John, Duke of Norfolk, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee.²⁵ In 1401 John Woodford held in demesne as of his fee 6 mess. and 6 virgates.²⁶ In 1455 Robert Woodford held the manor.²⁷ In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee.²⁸ In 1603 John Smith held the manor, and in 1643 Sir John Hartopp held it.²⁹

1 Ab. Placitor. 187.	11 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 189.	21 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 145.
2 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 104.	12 322.	22 168.
3 138.	13 Ab. Placitor. 170.	23 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 160.
4 142.	14 Inq. post mort. Vol. III. 296.	24 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 239.
5 Calend. Rot. Char. 135.	15 Vol. IV. 284.	25 Vol. III. 267.
6 Ab. Placitor. 309.	16 333.	26 Inq. ad quod dam. 348.
7 Inq. post mort. Vol. I. 329.	17 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 403.	27 Vol. IV. 271.
8 Ab. Rot. Orig. Vol. I. 297.	18 Domesday, Vol. I. 234.	28 313.
9 Inq. post mort. Vol. II. 46.	19 235.	29 Nichols's Leic. Vol. II. 397.
10 Calend. Rot. Char. 180.	20 233.	

EXTRACTS

FROM THE VARIOUS RECORDS,

THAT WERE ACCIDENTALLY OMITTED, OR THAT COULD NOT BE
SATISFACTORILY APPROPRIATED.

DOMESDAY, VOL. I.

- Cliborne.* In 1086 Robert de Veci held it, page 232.
Kilworth. Robert held under Wido de Renbudeurt $2\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, the arable was equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs; 3 socmen, 4 bordars and 4 villans, had 3 ploughs; there were 6 acres of meadow, 235.
Lintone. Nigel held under Henry de Ferrers 1 carucate of waste, 232.
Plotolei. The homagers of the Earl of Mellent held it, 232.
Windesers. Nigel held under Henry de Ferrers 3 carucates of waste, 232.

CALENDARIUM ROTULORUM CHARTARUM.

- Alsinton.* In 1299 John de Beauchamp held lands, 46.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch. In 1199 Lilleshull Abbey, Shropshire, held the church, 3.
Balcroft. In 1344 Alan le Zouch had a grant of free warren, 178.
Barne. In 1286 Adam le Despencer had a grant of free warren, 98.
Berthwayte. In 1336 William Scott had a grant of free warren, 171.
Blackfordby. In 1199 Lilleshull Abbey held the chapel, 3.
Brasthorpe. In 1344 Alan le Zouch had a grant of free warren, 178.
Brueria, near the Abbey Park. In 1203 Croxton Abbey had lands, 18.
Brunfield. In 1023 Robert de Meysy had a grant of a market, 20.
Caldecote. In 1297 the Knights Hospitallers had a grant of free warren, 59.
Clakesholme, near Seaggebrok. In 1203 Croxton Abbey had lands, 18.
Coddr. In 1247 William Chæny had lands, 65.
Crowell Meadow. In 1203 Croxton Abbey had lands, 18.
Emeeton. In 1330 Richard Grey, of Codnor, had a grant of free warren, 162.
Errdesele. In 1336 William Scott had a grant of free warren, 171.
Faringho. In 1204 St. Mary-de-Pratis Abbey, Leicester, had lands, 21.
Frithwong. In 1203 Croxton Abbey had lands, 18.
Kelinecrosditch. In 1203 Croxton Abbey had lands, 18.
Leicester Castle and Vill. In 1284 they were confirmed to Edmund, the King's brother, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, 114.
Leicester Honor. In 1264 Edmund, the King's son, held it, and all the lands of Simon Montfort, an enemy and rebel, 92; and in 1268 he had the honor, castle, and vill, 97.
Leicestershire. In 1252 Sempringham Nunnery had a grant of free warren in all their lands, 80. In 1254 Richard de Sayo had a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands, 83. In 1337 Hugh Turville had a grant of free warren in all his lands, 173.
Manton. In 1199 William de Stuteville had lands, 10.
Meanton. In 1244 the Master of the Knights of Soloman (Templars) had lands, 59.
Mersham. In 1335 Edmund de Bereford had a grant of free warren, 170.
Segresham. In 1204 St. Mary-de-Pratis Abbey, Leicester, had lands, 21.
Speneye. In 1271 Roger de Toftis had a grant of free warren, 105.
Westcoote. In 1204 St. Mary-de-Pratis Abbey, Leicester, had lands, 21.
Westhagh. In 1336 William Scott had a grant of free warren, 171.
Wye. In 1297 the Knights Hospitallers had a grant of free warren, 59.

CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM AD QUOD DAMNUM.

- Hellswell.* In 1319 William Botiller, for Croxton Abbey, held the manor, as of the honor of Albemarle, 260.
Horsleye. In 1310 John Norrey, a felon, held lands, 229.
Kegworth. In 1309 Roger Rampain had a messuage and 20 virgates, 225.
Kilburne. In 1310 John Norrey, a felon, held lands, 229.
Lofweke. In 1315 Robert Haustead had license to enfeof, 248.

ROTULI HUNDREDORUM, VOL. I.

- Knoftenton.* In 1276 Richard, King of the Germans, took in 8 acres in the field, and inclosed them, as his park at Ockham, and obstructed a certain way, 237.
Lipping. In 1276 Thomas Basset diverted a water course, 237.

Marmion. In 1276 Dalby Hospital had 3 virgates, and Monk's-Kirby Priory had 2 virgates, 237.

Ringthorp. In 1276 Garendon Abbey had 6 bovates in pure alms, 240.

ABBREVIATIO PLACITORUM.

Budon. In 1266 Robert Tateshall had suit against Ralph Chamberlain as to why he seized his goods, 162.

Farlesthorne. In 1209 Walter Tateshall against the Master of the house of Lekeburn, in a plea why he brought him in the Ecclesiastical Court about his lay fee here, 63.

Lilleburn. In 1240 Walter Grendal claimed 3 virgates from Henry Lilleburn, 107.

Mayeby. In 1268 William Hamelyn complained that John Sproxton disseized him of the common pasture, 178.

Narborough. In 1323 Mercy, wife of William Fitz Robert, recovered seizin of 15 mess. and 3 carucates, except $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate, from John Cave 349.

Nauton. In 1214 Mabel Mumbray claimed against Robert Mumbray, the land as the gift of Nigel, her husband, when he married her, 96.

Oadby. In 1287 Richard Halyok did not unjustly break down the gates of Geoffrey Bryde, because there was a thoroughfare, 215.

Overton. In 1268 Isabella Longville had suit against Robert Medburn for entering her manor and taking away goods, 178.

Ropley. In 1287 Alan Fitz Roald claimed free warren, but failed, 218.

Thorntone. In 1286 the tenants had suit with Alexander Comyn, Earl of Boghan, about some inclosures, 266.

Thorpe. In 1270 William Lewyn and Agnes his wife, were enfeofed of a tenement, 179.

Timeleby. In 1200 Kirkstead Abbey claimed $3\frac{1}{2}$ car. from Herbert de St. Quintin, 34.

ABBREVIATIO ROTULORUM ORIGINALIUM, VOL. I.

Boulton, Frandon, Leylond, and Newbottle. In 1287 the custody of the lands of William Ferrers were granted to Nicholas Segrave, junior, until the heir was of age, for a fine of 100 marks; N. Segrave paying 150*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* per ann., 57.

Halleford. In 1308 Laund Priory paid a fine for obtaining rents after the publication of the statutes, 163.

Laund. In 1247 the Priory gave 20*l.* for free warren and for inclosing a park, 10.

Prestgrave. In 1302 lands and tenements were assigned to Margaret, wife of Walter Doseville, sister of William Kirkeby; to Alice, wife of Peter Prilly, second sister; to Matilda Houby, third sister; and to Mabel, formerly wife of William Grimbaud, fourth sister, 123.

Sanney. In 1315 the custody of the manor was committed to John Astwick, Porter of the Queen's Palace, (Isabella, consort of the King) at a rent of 5*l.* per ann., 224.

Skeffington. In 1305 the King compassionating the poverty and sickness of William Marsham, son and heir of Amicia, wife of John Randolf, deceased, who cannot work, the Sheriff was ordered to take the fidelity of the said William; and that he should, in the next Parliament, come himself to do homage, 147.

Walshall. In 1313 Ralph Basset, of Drayton, paid a fine of 5*l.* for license to receive half the manor from John Someryard, 206.

ABBREVIATIO ROTULORUM ORIGINALIUM, VOL. II.

Carlton. In 1361 the bailiwick was assigned to Matilda, daughter of the Duke of Lancaster, 263.

Digby. In 1332 William Bate paid a fine of 2 marks for pardon for acquiring lands, 74.

Glenfield. } In 1361 the bailiwicks were assigned to Matilda, one of the daughters of
Hetheley. } the Duke of Lancaster, 263.

Melton and Olebi. In 1352 a bovat and 7*s.* rents were delivered to the heir, 221.

Riston. In 1328 the custody of the lands here which belonged to William Lacy, who held under William Kernaile, by military service, were committed to the King's Valet, Richard de Waldegrave, during the minority of the heir, 30.

Stannoy. In 1346 the manor which was held by John Montgomery and Rosa, his wife, was granted to John Tonk, Butler of Queen Isabella, for his life, 187.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM, VOL. I.

Bampton Morton. In 1248 Richard Harcourt held lands, 17.

Borowle. In 1303 Gilbert de Gaunt held the manor, 189.

Burston. In 1273 Peter Mellinge held lands, 51.

Cleby. In 1325 Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, held 4*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* rents, 328.

Chenesby. In 1270 the Earl of Winton held a fee, 37.

- Clesthorpe.* In 1278 John de Clynton held the manor, 67.
Crofton. In 1296 Thomas Berkeley held a fee under Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, 138.
East Newton. In 1307 Robert de Tateshall held a fee, 228.
Estover. In 1303 John de Dommer held the manor extent, 186.
Erdeburgh. In 1326 Roger Beler and Alice, his wife, held the manor, 329.
Hale. In 1297 the Parson of Hale Church made an inclosure here, 148.
Hingeston. In 1274 Matilda de St. Andrew held the manor, 54.
Leicester. In 1301 Andrew Astele had suit of court, 173.
Le Rous. In 1296 William Gangy held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee under the Earl of Lancaster, 142.
Laurteport. In 1309 John Monmouth, son of Walter, held 1 mess. 1 carucate, and the manor, 235.
Maperton. In 1314 Nicholas Moeles and Margaret, his wife, held the manor with its members extent, 273.
Manton. In 1299 Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, held the church, 160.
Morton. In 1247 Ralph Basset, of Weldon, had lands, 16.
Neuton. In 1324 William de Ferrers held 13 virgates, 320.
Noteley. In 1324 William de Ferrers held 15 virgates and 185 acres of wood, 320.
Radlington. In 1270 the Earl of Winton held a fee, 37.
Redesdale. In 1258 Hugh Gobyon held lands, 32.
Rissele. In 1325 Stephen Segrave and Alice, his wife, had lands, 328.
Stodlove. In 1272 Matilda Walrond held $\frac{3}{4}$ of the manor, 50.
Thorpe. In 1326 Roger Beler and Alice, his wife, held rents, 329.
Thorp-en-le-Clott. In 1281 Baldwin Wake held the manor as part of Brune manor, 75.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM, VOL. II.

- Balkinton.* In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Bogan, held a fee, 93.
Berkloigne. In 1343 Henry Ferrers held a fee, 116.
Bliswell Grange. In 1361 John Mowbray, of Axholme, held a fee, 239.
Bondeby. In 1374 Hugh le Despencer held the manor extent, 335.
Bramcote. In 1340 Henry Beaumont, Earl of Bogan, held a fee, 93.
Brantichworth. In 1360 Elizabeth Burgh, wife of Theobald Verdun, held a fee, 222.
Braunceby, Chevesby, and Hadbrook. In 1371 William de Ferrers of Groby, and Margaret, his wife, formerly married to Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus, and daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, held a fee in each of the former, and a fishery in the latter, 309.
Crumbewell. In 1340 Ralph Crumbwell, for a chaplain, held lands, 97.
Crophull. In 1363 Hugh de Meynill held lands, 261.
Erleby. In 1361 John Mowbray, of Axholme, held a fee, 239.
Gumpton. In 1363 Margery, one of the sisters of Giles Badlesmere, wife of William de Ros of Hamlake, formerly married to Thomas Arundel, held lands, 262.
Hingeston. In 1346 W. Burgh and S. Barkby held lands for Osolveston Abbey, 131.
Hybam. In 1343 Henry Ferrers held a fee, 116.
Kimton. In 1327 Henry de Nottingham held rents, 2.
Leicester Castle and Honor. In 1327 Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, held them, 8.
Lubbesthorpe. In 1363 Robert Herle had suit of court, 266.
Neubold. In 1341 William Poyntel, for St. John's Hospital, Lutterworth, had suit of court, 101.
Norwode. In 1361 William Botiller, of Wemm, held the manor extent, 230.
Poutrell. In 1343 Ralph Basset, of Drayton, held a fee, 111.
Selby. In 1361 Henry, Duke of Lancaster, had a view of frank pledge, 234.
Shexley. In 1343 Henry Ferrers held a fee, 116.
Somerway. In 1361 John Mowbray, of Axholme, held a fee, 239.
Sottesbrigge Bridge. In 1358 there was an inquisition between the counties of Leicester and Nottingham about repairing it, 211.
Stunworth. In 1361 John Mowbray, of Axholme, held a fee, 239.
Stypereshull. In 1360 Roger Cuyly held lands, 218.
Tibeton. In 1333 Robert Codyngton, for Laund Priory, held lands, 58.
Whatcroft. In 1363 Robert Herle held the wood, 266.
Whiten. In 1362 Walter de Faucombirge held the manor, 250.
Witherwyk. In 1330 John Harcourt held the demesne, 31.
Wrethe. In 1361 John Mowbray, of Axholme, held a fee, 239.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM, VOL. III.

- Barston.* In 1383 Thomas Ros and Beatrix, his wife, held lands, 61. In 1403 Roger Lescrop held 1 messuage and 1 carucate, 296.

Bindon Magna. In 1382 Thomas Burton and Margery, his wife, held lands, 46.

Hedgecote. In 1377 Alice Perrers held the manor, 5.

Knofton. In 1394 Thomas Erdington held the church, 181.

Leycroft. In 1383 Thomas Ros and Beatrix, his wife, held lands, 61.

Peightulton. In 1391 William Moton held the manor, 152.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM Vol. IV.*

Ab-Kettleby. In 1415 Alice, wife of Ralph Basset, held the manor, 467. In 1420 Robert Swillington held lands here, 50. In 1428 Margaret, daughter and heiress of Roger Swillington, and wife of John Gray, held a toft, 127. In 1455 John le Scrope, of Masham, held 4 mess. and 140 acres, 269. In 1475 Thomas Scrope, of Masham, held rents, 379.

Allerton. In 1427 Margery Burgh held the manor, called Over, extent, 115. In 1444 Anne Chiselden held Hackluyt's manor extent, 222. In 1474 Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy, held the manor, 367.

Anstey. In 1444 William Ferrers held 5 virgates, 223. In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held 5 virgates, 279.

Appleby. In 1436 Richard Hastings held 1 mess. and 2 virgates, 179. In 1451 Richard Vernon held the manor, as a member of the honor of Tutbury, 251. In 1455 Leonard Hastings held 1 mess. and 2 virgates, 271. In 1467 John Vernon held the manor, as of the honor of Tutbury, 339.

Arnesby. In 1413 Henry Beaumont held a capital mess., &c. 3.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch. In 1413 Henry Beaumont held 2 fees, 4. In 1420 Hugh Burnell, Lord of Holgate and Weolegh, held the manor, 56. In 1461 James, Earl of Wiltshire, (attainted) held the manor, 309; and in 1463 also, 320. In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, (attainted) held the manor, 322. In 1468 Richard Bingham, and others, held the manor, 342. In 1483 William Hastings held lands and the manor, 415.

Ashby Folville. In 1455 Robert Woodford held the manor, 271.

Ashby Magna. In 1422 Margaret, wife of John St. Clere, held the manor as of the honor of Peverel, 70. In 1438 Thomas St. Clere held it, 193.

Ashby Parva. In 1436 Richard Hastings held 8 mess. 13 virgates, and 6 acres, 179. In 1455 Leonard Hastings held 8 mess., 13 virgates, and 6 acres, 271. In 1483 William Hastings held the manor and domain, 415.

Aston Flamville. In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee, 313.

Atterton. In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee, 313.

Aylestone. In 1413 Henry Beaumont held 2 fees, 4. In 1443 William Babthorp held 4 mess., 8 virgates, and 20 acres, 217. In 1446 Isabella, wife of Fulk Pembridge, held the manor and advowson, as of the manor of Bosworth, 251. In 1451 Richard Vernon held the manor as a member of the honor of Tutbury, 251. In 1467 John Vernon held the manor, as of the honor of Tutbury, 339.

Baggrave. In 1444 William Ferrers held the manor, 223. In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held it, 279. In 1468 William Zouch, Lord Zouch and Semore, held rents, 345.

Bagworth. In 1483 William Hastings held the manor, 415.

Bardon Park. In 1483 William Hastings held lands, 415.

Barkby. In 1444 William Ferrers held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee, per Robert, Lord Ros, 223. In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held the same, 279. In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, (attainted) held rents, 322.

Barkstone. In 1421 John, Lord Ros, held the manor, 62. In 1483 William Hastings held mess. and lands, 415. In 1521 William, Thomas, and Roger Wigston, and William Fisher, for William Fisher and John Thorpe, Chaplains of the Hospital of William Wigston, in Leicester, and the poor thereof, held lands, &c. 479.

Barlestone. In 1444 William Ferrers held $\frac{1}{8}$ of a fee, per Richard Boteler, 223. In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held the same, 279.

Barrow-upon-Soar. In 1423 Elizabeth, wife of John Clinton, had a messuage, 81. In 1433 Thomas Erdington held the manor extent, 153; and in the same year Sibilla, his wife, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor, 158. In 1439 Beatrice, wife of Hugh Shirley, held the manor, 201. In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, (attainted) held 24 acres, 322. In 1483 William Hastings held the manor, 415.

Barsby. In 1444 William Ferrers held the manor, 223. In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held it, 279. In 1484 John Brookesby held lands, 419.

* It was not ascertained that the Fourth Volume was published until after the letters A and B were printed.

- Barton-in-the-Beans.* In 1415 John Vylers held a mess, 12. In 1418 Baldwin Freville held a fee, 38.
- Barwell.* In 1447 John Grey held the manor, 235. In 1465 Richard Boyville held a member of the manor, 331. In 1480 Maria, wife of Richard Boyville, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor, 400.
- Beaumanor.* In 1413 Henry Beaumont held a water mill, 3. In 1427 Elizabeth, wife of Henry Beaumont, held the manor with its members Woodthorpe, Woodhouse, Quorndon, Barrow, and Mountsorrel, 117. In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, (attainted) held the manor, 322. In 1483 William Hastings held the manor and domain, 415.
- Belgrave.* In 1415 William Zouch had a view of frank pledge, 15. In 1444 William Ferrers held the manor, 223. In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held it, 279. In 1468 William Zouch, Lord Zouch and Semore, had a view of frank pledge, 345.
- Belvoir.* In 1440 Margaret, wife of William Ros, held the advowson of the chapel, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the park and warren, 204. In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, (attainted) held the park and warren, 322.
- Bescaby.* In 1367 Croxton Abbey held the manor, 452.
- Billesdon.* In 1461 Everard Digby held 4 carucates, 308. In 1468 Philip Purefoy held lands, 343.
- Bittesby.* In 1422 Matilda, wife of John Lovel, held a fee, 73. In 1453 John, Earl Salop, held the manor as of the Duchy of Lancaster, 260; and in 1460 also, 289. In 1454 William Lovel and Alice, his wife, held a fee, per John Marbury, 264.
- Bitteswell.* In 1350 John Knyghton, Henry Meke, Roger Bagworth, and Robert Poyntel, Chaplain, for the master and brethren of St. John's Hospital, Lutterworth, held mess. and lands, 446.
- Bocheston.* In 1413 Henry Beaumont held 2 mess., 4. In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, (attainted) held the manor, 322. In 1483 William Hastings held lands, 415.
- Bosworth, Husbands.* In 1357 Robert, son and heir of John de Stoke, of Bosworth, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a capital mess., garden, and mill, 449. In 1435 Agnes, wife of John Marbury, held $\frac{1}{4}$ of the advowson, 165. In 1437 John Marbury and Agnes, his wife, held the advowson, 183.
- Bosworth, Market.* In 1413 Henry Beaumont held 2 fees, 4. In 1417 Thomas Harcourt held $\frac{1}{16}$ of a fee, 28. In 1420 Thomas Harcourt held the manor, 50. In 1444 William Ferrers held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee and $\frac{1}{8}$ of the advowson, 223. In 1453 John, Earl of Salop, held the advowson, 260. In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee and $\frac{1}{8}$ of the advowson, 279. In 1460 John, Earl of Salop, held the manor, 289.
- Bottesford.* In 1414 William Ros, of Hamlake, held the manor, and the advowson of the church and of a certain chantry, as of the honor of Belvoir, 10. In 1421 John, Lord Ros, held the manor, 62. In 1440 Margaret, wife of William Ros, held it, 204. In 1463 William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, (attainted) held the manor and advowson, 322. In 1483 William Hastings held them, 415. In 1521 William, Thomas, and Roger Wigston, and William Fisher, for William Fisher and John Thorpe, Chaplains of the Hospital of William Wigston, in Leicester, and the poor thereof, held lands and houses, 479.
- Bowden Magna.* In 1350 John de Langton held mess. and lands, 447. In 1455 John le Scrope, of Masham, held the manor, 269. In 1466 Elizabeth, wife of John le Scrope, of Masham, held the manor and advowson, 336. In 1472 John Kiling, for the chantry in the church, held a mill and 108 acres, 360. In 1475 Thomas Scrope, of Masham, held the manor, 372.
- Bradley.* In 1458 Henry le Scrope, of Bolton, held the advowson of the Priory, 284. In 1464 Eustace Burnby held the advowson of the Priory, 329.
- Branston.* In 1435 Agnes, wife of John Marbury, held the manor and advowson, 165. In 1483 William Hastings held the manor and domain, 415.
- Braunston.* In 1433 Thomas Erdington held the manor, 153. In 1434 Sibilla, wife of Thomas Erdington, held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor, 158. In 1436 Richard Hastings held 8 mess., 14 virgates, and 12 acres, 179. In 1437 John Marbury and Agnes, his wife, held the manor extent, and the advowson, 183. In 1444 William Ferrers held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee, per John Burdet, 223. In 1455 Leonard Hastings held 8 mess., 14 virgates, 12 acres, and a wood, 271. In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee, per John Burdet, 279.
- Breedon.* In 1415 Joan, wife of Edward, Duke of York, and one of the sisters of Edward, Earl of Kent, first married to Henry le Scrope (attainted), and afterwards

- married to William Willoughby, held the manor with its members, Ab-Kettleby, Little Dalby, Holwell, and Somerby, and the honor of Tutbury, 20. In 1415 Alice, wife of Ralph Basset, held the manor, with its members, 467. In 1481 Thomas Evere, or Ivers, held it as a member of the honor of Tutbury, 404.
- Brentingby.* In 1444 William Ferrers held the manor, 223. In 1455 Robert Woodford held it, 271. In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held it, 279. In 1468 William Zouch, Lord Zouch and Semore, held it, 345.
- Bromkinsthorpe.* In 1483 William Hastings held lands, 415.
- Brookesby.* In 1414 John Vylers held the manor and advowson, 12.
- Bruntingthorpe.* In 1415 William Zouch held a toft, 15. In 1425 Elizabeth, wife of William le Zouch, held $\frac{1}{3}$ part of some lands, 99. In 1436 Richard Hastings held the manor, 2 mess., 2 virgates, 4 acres, and the advowson, 179. In 1444 William Ferrers held the manor, 223. In 1455 Leonard Hastings held 2 mess., 2 virgates, 4 acres, and the advowson, 271. In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held the manor, 279.
- Burrow.* In 1418 Baldwin Freville held a fee, 38. In 1458 Thomas Ferrers held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee, per Robert Burgh, 284.
- Burstall.* In 1416 Thomas West held the manor as of the honor of Leicester, 22. In 1450 Reginald West held the manor, as of the honor of Leicester, 247.
- Burton Lazars.* In 1444 William Ferrers held the manor, 223. In 1455 Robert Woodford held 1 mess. and 700 acres, 271. In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held the manor, 279. In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee, 313.
- Burton Overy.* In 1413 Henry Beaumont held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee, 4. In 1444 William Ferrers held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee and $2\frac{1}{2}$ virgates, 223. In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held the same, 279. In 1458 Thomas Chaworth held 7 mess., 4 virgates, and 10 acres, 282.
- Burton-on-the-Woulds.* In 1444 William Ferrers held $1\frac{1}{2}$ fees and 9 virgates, per Margery Neville, 223. In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held the same, 279. In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife held part of fee, 313.
- Bushby.* In 1444 William Ferrers held the manor, 223. In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held it, 279. In 1468 William Zouch, Lord Zouch and Semore, held it, 345.
- Aylmersthorpe.* In 1444 William Ferrers held the manor, 223. In 1457 Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, held it, 279.
- Barston.* In 1414 Beatrice, wife of Thomas Ros, of Hamlake, held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor, 14.
- Brandon.* In 1422 Thomas Staunton held the manor, 69.
- Braundon.* In 1422 John Staunton held the manor extent, 65.
- Crackhole.* In 1618 Edward Ballard held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor, 482.
- Dalby-on-the-Webe.* In 1484 John Brookesby held mess. and lands, 419.
- Erlesthorpe.* In 1455 Robert Woodford held 2 mess., 3 virgates, and 130 acres, as of the Duchy of Lancaster, 271.
- Eastford.* In 1521 William, Thomas, and Roger Wigston, and William Fisher, for William Fisher and John Thorpe, Chaplains of the Hospital of William Wigston, in Leicester, and the poor thereof, held lands, 479.
- Eye-Kettleby.* In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held a fee, 313.
- Folkingham, near Hemington.* In 1435 Agnes, wife of J. Marbury, held the manor, 165.
- Hamilton.* In 1448 Hugh Willoughby held the manor extent, 240.
- Holwell.* In 1415 Alice, wife of Ralph Basset, held lands as of Breedon manor, 467.
- Huncote.* In 1454 Wm. Lovel and Alice, his wife, held a fee per Richard Stafford, 264.
- Hornby.* } In 1432 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and
Kegworth. } Gower, held the advowson, 146.
- Kirby.* In 1415 John Vylers held a messuage, called Pakeman's Place, 12.
- Laughton.* In 1415 William Zouch had a view of frank pledge, 15.
- Pleswell Grange.* In 1461 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Alice, his wife, held lands, 313.
- Sanham.* In 1601 John Skinner, Thomas Markham, and Richard Cole, held mess. and lands, 481.
- Stretton Magna, or Bishop Stretton.* In 1468 William Zouch, Lord Zouch and Semore, held the manor, 345.
- Wheatcroft.* In 1455 Leonard Hastings held a wood, called Le Golete, 271.

MONASTIC FOUNDATIONS,

WHICH IN 1291 HAD PROPERTY IN LEICESTERSHIRE,

AS FOLLOWS.

Abbles, Priories, &c.	Situate in	Churches.	Pensions.			Portions.			Temporalities in the county.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Agatha's (St.) Abbey	Yorkshire	Saddington	0	13	4						
Albans' (St.) Abbey	Hertfordshire	Lubbenham		1	13	4					
Andrew's (St.) Priory, Northampton	Northamptonsh.						6	3	1		
Avecote Priory	Warwickshire						0	8	0		
Bello Capite Abbey	Derbyshire						13	2	4		
Blythe Priory	Nottinghamsh.	Garthorpe	1	6	8						
Bolyngton Priory	Lincolnshire						1	17	5		
Brackley Priory	Northamptonsh.						0	3	0		
Brampton Priory							0	13	4		
Bray Priory							3	9	8		
Brok Priory	Rutlandshire						7	17	8		
Burton-upon-Trent Abbey	Staffordshire	Appleby Magna	0	7	0		21	0	0		
Caldwell Priory	Bedfordshire	Arnesby	2	0	0		3	10	2		
Canwell Priory	Staffordshire	Ashby Parva	0	4	0		9	8	0		
Catesby Priory	Northamptonsh.						9	3	0		
Catley Priory	Lincolnshire						0	6	5		
Chalk Priory (<i>Celerarius</i>)	Derbyshire						0	5	0		
Chawcombe Priory	Northamptonsh.						27	11	4		
Coventry Priory	Warwickshire						32	3	7		
Cricke Abbey	Norfolk						19	1	1		
Croxden Abbey	Staffordshire						25	3	6		
Croyland Abbey	Lincolnshire	Beeby	1	6	8		20	3	2		
		Croxton	0	6	8						
Dale Abbey	Derbyshire						0	6	0		
Daventry Priory	Northamptonsh.	Lubbenham	2	0	0		2	5	4		
Drax Priory	Yorkshire	Garthorpe	2	0	0						
Dunstable Priory	Bedfordshire	Cadeby	0	6	8		3	0	0		
Edmund's (St.) Abbey	Suffolk						1	6	8		
Elnistow Abbey	Bedfordshire						2	3	0		
Erdebyre Priory							0	4	0		
Farle Priory	Wiltshire	Stonesby	0	2	0	in the Vicarage.					
Freston Priory	Lincolnshire	Waltham		0	1	0					
Gresley Priory	Derbyshire						1	16	0		
Hagham Priory (<i>Alien</i>)		Barrow-on-Soar	3	0	0						
		Brookesby	0	1	0						
		Cossington	0	10	0						
Haverholm Priory	Lincolnshire						12	0	4		
Hemyng Priory	Lincolnshire						6	8	8		
James's (St.) Abbey Northampton	Northamptonsh.						8	0	0		
James's (St.) Priory Derby	Derbyshire						5	8	4		
John's (St.) Hospital Coventry	Warwickshire						0	6	8		
Kenilworth Priory	Warwickshire						4	16	0		
Kirkby Priory	Leicestershire						0	2	0		
Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem		Ashby Parva	4	7	4						
Ledes Priory	Kent	Hallaton	0	6	8						
Lenton Priory	Nottinghamsh.	Neth. Broughton	1	10	0		1	9	0		
		Foston	0	10	0						
		Wigston Magna	5	0	0						

Abbies, Priories, &c.	Situate in	Churches.	Pensions. £. s. d.	Portions. £. s. d.	Temporalities in the county. £. s. d.
Leonard's (St.) Priory, York	Yorkshire	Melton Mowbray		..2 0 0	
Lilleshull Abbey	Shropshire	.....		..	.. 8 15 10
Lyra Abbey (<i>Alien</i>)	Normandy	{ Higham	2 0 0		
		{ Drayton	0 7 0		
		{ Sibbesdon	1 0 0		
		{ Witherley	1 0 0		
Malton Priory	Yorkshire	S. Croxton, tithes	..5 0 0	.. 4 19 4	
Miravale Abbey	Warwickshire	Orton on the Hill	2 0 0	..	..132 0 5
Monk's-Kirby Priory	Warwickshire	{ Claybrook	3 6 8	3 6 8	.. 6 16 2
		{ Melton Mowbray			
		{ Sharnford	2 13 4		
Norton Priory	Cheshire	Cast. Donington	2 13 4		
Novo Burgo Priory	Yorkshire	.....	..	.. 5 2 2	
Nuneaton Priory	Warwickshire	Waltham	0 4 0	..	..22 1 6
Okeburne Priory	.....	.....	..	.. 1 0 0	
Peterborough Abbey	Northamptonsh.	Brighurst	0 3 0	..	..37 4 11
Polesworth Abbey	Warwickshire	Barwell	0 13 4	..	.. 9 6 11
Pratillis Abbey	Northamptonsh.	.....	..	.. 5 1 8	
Pratis Abbey, Northampton	Northamptonsh.	.....	..	.. 3 5 0	
Pynley Priory	Warwickshire	.....	..	.. 1 4 0	
Reading Abbey	Berkshire	.....	..	.. 6 4 0	
Repton Priory	Derbyshire	.....	..	.. 0 9 0	
Rochester Abbey	Staffordshire	.....	..	.. 1 6 8	
Selby Abbey	Yorkshire	.....	..	..38 2 7	
Sempringham Priory	Lincolnshire	.....	..	..12 10 1	
Sever's (St.) Abbey (<i>Alien</i>)	France	.....	..	.. 3 1 0	
Southwell, Canons of St. Mary	Nottinghamsh.	.....	..	.. 1 1 0	
Stikeswold Priory	Lincolnshire	.....	..	.. 6 0 0	
Stodeley Priory	Warwickshire	.....	..	.. 0 12 0	
Sulby Abbey	Northamptonsh.	.....	..	..25 19 0	
Tutbury Priory	Staffordshire	{ Coston	..1 6 8	3 12 3	
		{ Edmundthorpe	1 13 4		
		{ Wymondham			
Trentham Priory	Staffordshire	{ Stapleford	2 0 0	.. 6 18 3	
		{ Barkby	5 13 4		
		{ Cold Overton	..0 6 8		
Valle Dei Abbey	Lincolnshire	{ Buckminster . . .	..1 6 8	63 19 3	
		{ Saltby	..0 13 4		
		{ Belgrave	6 13 4		
Ware Priory, Hertfordshire, a cell of St. Ebrulf's Abbey, <i>Normandy</i>		Burton Overy	..2 13 4	14 19 0	
		Carlton Curlieu	2 13 4		
		Desford	..2 13 4		
		Galby	..0 10 0		
		Glenfield	0 1 0		
		Humberstone	..1 0 0		
		Hungerton	1 6 8		
		Kibworth	..1 0 0		
		Laughton	..0 16 0		
		Peckleton	1 14 0		
		Sapcote	0 6 8		
		Shankton	..1 10 0		
		Sileby	1 0 0		
		Staunton Wyville	..1 6 8		
		Swithland	0 13 4		
		Thorpe Arnold . .	..3 6 8		
		Thurcaston	6 13 4		
Warmington Priory		Waltham	..2 0 0	.. 1 0 0	
		Willoughby	..0 6 8		
		Wimeswold	1 0 0		

Abbies, Priories, &c.	Situate in	Churches.	Temporalities						
			Pensions.			Portions.		in the county.	
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Wenlock Abbey	Shropshire	.....			..			..	0 13 4
Wolfrischeston Priory, near Coventry, a cell to Deva Abbey	.....	} Houghton			..4	0	0	..10	17 8
Wrekeshill Priory	Warwickshire					..			..
Wroxton Priory	Oxfordshire	.....			..			..	0 15 0
York Abbey	Yorkshire	Mark. Bosworth	1	6	8				
York Chapter	Yorkshire	Queniborough	..2	13	4*				

* Pope Nicholas's Taxatio.

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- Stizwold Priory, Lincolnshire*—Muston.
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- Adcock, John*—Narborough.
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- Adnutt, Rev. Thomas*—Broughton Astley, Croft.
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Albiniaco, William—Redmile.
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Arnold, Edmund—Leesthorpe.
Arundel, Reginald—Mowsley.
Arundel, Thomas—Great Easton.
Asgerhagh, William—Buckminster, Eastwell, Haliwell Haw, Sewstern.
Ashbourne, George—Caldwell.
Ashby, Ashby—Cold Newton.
Ashby, Edmund—Quenby.
Ashby, Euseby—Blaby.
Ashby, Nathaniel—Twyford.
Ashby, Richard—Baggrave, Barsby, South Croxton, Howes, Loseby, Quenby.
Ashby, Shuckburgh—Aston Flamville, Blaby, Cotes Deville, Hungerton.
Ashby, Thomas—Asfordby, Lubbesthorpe, Twyford.
Ashby, William—Ashby Magna, Barwell, Withcote.
Ashby, William Ashby—Hungerton, Quenby.
Astele, Andrew—Willoughby Waterless.
Asteley, Thomas—Lindley, Sheepy Magna, Sheepy Parva.
Astley, ——Nailstone.
Astley, Andrew—Broughton Astley, Higham, Pickwell.
Astley, Walter—Barton in the Beans, Odstone, Sheepy Magna.
Aston, ——Leicester 99.
Aston, John—Wanlip.
Aston, William—Belgrave, Burstall, Lockington, Queniborough, Rearsby.
Atkins, John—Bishop's Fee Leicester.
Audeley, James—Ashby Magna.
Audeley, William—Ashby Magna, Willoughby Waterless.
Auk, Richard—Owston.
Aumfrey, William—Barkby.
Aungerville, John—Ingarsby.
Avelin, Thomas—Tur Langton.
Avenil, Gilbert—Knipton.
Aveta, Ralph—Weston.
Aylesbury, John—Bowden Magna, Thorpe Langton, Laund, Welham.
Aylesbury, Thomas—Dadlington.
Aylesford, Margaret—Kirby Belers.
Ayleston, Robert—Sutton in the Elms.

Ayleston, Peter—Nailstone.
Aylewood, Richard—Tur Langton.
Aylewood, William—Tur Langton.
Aylmer, Samuel—Knight Thorpe.
Aylway, ——Barwell.

B.

Babington, Anthony—Breedon.
Babington, Humphrey—Rothley.
Babington, Master—Stockerston.
Babington, Thomas—Barsby, Charnwood Forest, Caldwell, Cossington, Keyham, Loseby, Rothley Temple, Wartnaby.
Babthorp, William—Keythorpe, Newton Burgoland, Normanton on the Heath, Sweptstone.
Badlesmere, Bartholomew—Barkston, Thorpe Parva.
Badlesmere, Giles—Great Easton.
Bagpuze, Peter—Allexton.
Bainbridge, Elizabeth—Lockington, Walton on the Wolds.
Bainbridge, Henry Boyle—Hugglescote.
Bainbridge, M.—Hugglescote.
Bainbridge, William—Lockington.
Bakewell, Miss—Sweptstone.
Balaunce, Thomas—Ab-Kettleby.
Bale, ——Carlton Curlien.
Baliol, Dervogoyl—Cosby, Oadby, Willoughby Waterless.
Baliol, Ingleram—Foston.
Ballard, Edw.—Willoughby Waterless, Wimeswold.
Balle, William—Caldwell, Saddington.
Balune, John—Melton.
Bampton, James—Stathern.
Banbury, Robert—Swinford.
Banister, Robert—Ingarsby, Kirby Muxloe, Thornton.
Banland, John—Bottesford.
Bardolf, John—Hallaton, Houghton on the Hill.
Bardolf, John, of Wirmegay—Hallaton.
Bardolf, Robert—Long Clawson.
Bardolf, Thomas—Billesdon, Hallaton, Houghton on the Hill, Keythorpe, Rolleston.
Bardolf, William—Billesdon, Goadby, Hallaton, Rolleston.
Barkby, Roger—Barkby.
Barkby, Simon—King's Norton, Othorpe.
Barnack, John—Thorpe Langton.
Barnard, ——Market Bosworth.
Barnwell, Henry—Shouldby.
Baron, William—Rolleston.

BARONETS and KNIGHTS.

Apreece, Sir Thomas Hussey—Hungerton, Twyford.
Astley, Sir John—Ibstock, Odstone.
Aston, Sir Walter—Wanlip.
Bale, Sir John—Saddington.
Banaster, Sir Robert—Bagworth.
Beaumont, Sir George Howland Willoughby—Coleorton, Lount, Newbold, Whitwick.
Beaumont, Sir Thomas—Coleorton, Goadby Marwood, Thurnby.
Berkeley, Sir Henry—Coston.
Berkeley, Sir Thomas—Welham.
Bigot, Sir F.—Langley.
Blomfield, Sir Thomas—Sheepy Magna, Sheepy Parva.
Boucher, Sir Thomas—Market Bosworth.
Brabazon, Sir William—Caldwell.
Brackenbury, Sir Robert—Market Bosworth.
Brandon, Sir William—Market Bosworth.
Bromley, Sir Robert—Kirby Belers.
Broughton, Sir John—Hallaton.
Burgess, Sir Charles M. B. L. M.—Foston.
Burton, Sir Thomas—Frisby.
Burdett, Sir Francis—Great Dalby, Kirby Belers.
Catelin, Sir Robert—Gilmorton.
Catesby, Sir William—Market Bosworth.
Cave, Sir Ambrose—Rothley.

- Cave, Sir Roger*—Swinford.
Cave, Sir Thomas—South Kilworth, Theddingworth.
Champernoun, Sir Thomas—Worthington.
Cheney, Sir John—Market Bosworth.
Chetwynd, Sir George—Pinwell Grange, Sheepy Magna.
Clarke, Sir Samuel—Cosby.
Clifford, Sir William—Hallaton.
Clifton, Sir Gervase—Market Bosworth.
Cochayne, Sir William—Elmesthorpe, Swebstone.
Coke, Sir John—Baggrave, Castle Donington.
Colly, Sir Anthony—Glooston.
Crewe, Sir George—Hemington.
Crewe, Sir Randolph—Lubbenham.
Crewe, Sir Thomas—Newbold Verdun.
Digby, Sir John—Eye-Kettleby, Sysonby.
Digby, Sir Kenelm—Tilton.
Dixie, Sir Beaumont—Lea Grange.
Dixie, Sir Willoughby Wolstan—Barton in the Beans, Market Bosworth, Cadeby, Carlton, Coton, Gilmorton, North Kilworth, Naneby, Sutton Cheney.
Dixie, Sir Wolstan—Appleby Magna, Husbands Bosworth, Market Bosworth, Cadeby, Caldwell, North Kilworth, Osbaston.
Draycott, Sir Philip—Upton.
Dudley, Sir Ambrose—Kibworth Beauchamp.
Duncombe, Sir C.—Nether Broughton, Dalby on the Wolds, Stockerston.
Ellys, Sir Richard—Wymondham.
Englefield, Sir F.—Grimston.
Englefield, Sir Thomas—Saxelby.
Erdington, Sir Thomas—Braunston.
Everingham, Sir Thomas—Newhall.
Fairfax, Sir Thomas—Leicester 96.
Faunt, Sir William—Arnesby.
Fountain, Sir Erasmus de la—Stonesby.
Fowke, Sir Frederic Gustavus—Billesdon, Loseby, Cold Newton.
Fullhurst, Sir Richard—Glenfield, Syston.
Graham, Sir Bellingham—Quorndon.
Gresley, Sir George—Osgathorpe.
Gresley, Sir Thomas—Seale.
Gresley, Sir William—Seale.
Grey, Sir Edward—Bradgate Park.
Grey, Sir Thomas—Bradgate Park.
Griffin, Sir Edward—Appleby Parva.
Griffin, Sir Thomas—Gumley.
Halford, Sir Henry—Kibworth Beauchamp, Kilby, Newton Harcourt, Wigston Magna, Wistow.
Halford, Sir Richard—Kibworth Beauchamp.
Halford, Sir William—Wistow.
Hamlyn, Sir John—Quorndon.
Harcla, Sir Andrew—Leicester 96.
Harcourt, Sir William—Market Bosworth.
Harrington, Sir James—Cadeby, Stapleton.
Harrington, Sir John—Bagworth, Basset House, Elmesthorpe, South Mardesfield, Peckleton.
Hartopp, Sir Edmund Cradock—Aston Flamville, Barleston, Brascote, Brentingby, Eye Kettleby, Freeby, Knighton, Newbold Verdun, Wyverby.
Hartopp, Sir John—Wyverby.
Hartopp, Sir Thos.—Burton Lazars, Rotherby.
Haselrigge, Sir Arthur Grey—Ilstone.
Haselrigge, Sir William—Humberstone.
Hastings, Sir Charles Abney—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Blackfordby, Packington, Snibston.
Hastings, Sir Edward—Leicester 103.
Hastings, Sir George—Eastwell.
Hastings, Sir Henry—Bardon Park, Long Clawson, Glenfield, Humberstone, Whitwick.
Hastings, Sir R.—St. Nicholas's Leicester.
Hastings, Sir William—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Braunston, Castle Donington.
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur George—Noseley.
Heneage, Sir Thomas—Breedon.
Herrick, Sir William—Barrow upon Soar, Mountsorrel.
Humfrey, Sir Thomas—Swebstone.
Hungerford, Sir Thomas—Market Bosworth.
Isham, Sir Justinian—Tur Langton, Shankton.
Isham, Sir John—Shankton.
Jesson, Sir William—Burleigh.
Judd, Sir Andrew—Ulverscroft.
Lambe, Sir Matthew—Castle Donington, Sysonby.
Leigh, Sir Edward—Catthorpe.
Leigh, Sir Ralph—Ratcliff Culey.
Leigh, Sir Thomas—Swinford.
Lister, Sir Martin—Thorpe Arnold.
Lombe, Sir John—Oadby.
Lowther, Sir John—Gopsal.
Mackworth, Sir H.—Keythorpe, Tugby.
Manners, Sir George—Lubbesthorpe.
Manners, Sir John—Aylestone.
Manners, Sir Richard—Gilmorton.
Manners, Sir Robert—Belvoir.
Meres, Sir Thomas—Stonesby.
Merry, Sir Thomas—Gopsal.
Mildmay, Sir Walter—Leesthorpe.
Molineux, Sir Richard—Shenton.
Moseley, Sir Edward—Beaumont Leys.
Naunton, Sir Robert—Twynford.
Neale, Sir Richard—Barrow upon Soar.
Nele, Sir Richard—Keythorpe, Prestwold.
Nichols, Sir Augustine—Halstead.
Noel, Sir Andrew—Nether Broughton.
Noel, Sir Gerard Noel—Pickwell.
Noel, Sir Ralph Milbank—Kirkby Mallory.
Palmer, Sir George—Thurcaston, Wanlip.
Palmer, Sir John—Market Bosworth, Burton Overy, Carlton Curlien, Foxton, Hardwick, Shankton, Tugby.
Parr, Sir Thomas—Kegworth.
Paynell, Sir Thomas—Knaptott.
Phillipps, Sir Ambrose—Dishley, Garendon, Gracedieu, Hathern, Merrill Grange, Sheepshead, Stanton under Bardon.
Ponynges, Sir Edward—Huncote.
Pope, Sir Thomas—Arnesby.
Poultney, Sir John—Cotes Deville.
Prettyman, Sir John—Loddington.
Radcliffe, Sir Richard—Market Bosworth.
Robinson, Sir George—Great Glenn, Stretton Magna, Stretton Parva.
Sacheverell, Sir Richard—St. Mary's Leicester, Lubbesthorpe, Wimeswold.
Sadler, Sir Ralph—Leicester 111.
Sawyer, Sir Herbert—Dalby on the Wolds.
Savage, Sir John—Market Bosworth, Sheepshead.
Saunders, Sir Edward—Catthorpe.
Sedley, Sir Charles—Great Dalby, Kirby Belers.
Sedley, Sir William—Coston, Wymondham.
Shirley, Sir Hugh—Ratcliff on the Wreke.
Shirley, Sir Ralph—Dunton Bassett.
Shirley, Sir Robert—Staunton Harold, Worthington.
Shirley, Sir Thomas—Cottesbach, Rakedale.
Skipwith, Sir Henry—Keythorpe, Prestwold.
Skipwith, Sir William—Cotes, Prestwold.
Smith, Sir Charles—Sproxtton.
Smith, Sir Thomas—Brentingby.
Smith, Sir William—Laund.
Sneyd, Sir Richard—Syston.
Spencer, Sir John—Beeby.
Stafford, Sir William—Ibstock.
Stanhope, Sir Edward—Ratcliff Culey.
Stanley, Sir Edward—Appleby Parva.
Stanley, Sir Thomas—Appleby Parva.
Stanley, Sir William—Market Bosworth.
Stonehouse, Sir James—Wigston Magna.
Sutton, Sir John—Osbaston.
Talbot, Sir Gilbert—Market Bosworth.
Terwhit, Sir Robert—Hinckley.
Tufton, Sir John—Coston.
Turpin, Sir George—Knighton.
Tyrwhit, Sir R.—Wykin.
Vaux, Sir William—Shankton.
Vernon, Sir George—Barton in the Beans.
Vernon, Sir Richard—Aylestone.
Vernon, Sir William, of Haddon—Seale.
Villiers, Sir William—Brookesby.
Walsingham, Sir Francis—Thurcaston.

- Welby, Sir William Earlom*—Hareston.
Whellesborough, Sir Adam—Bilston.
Wilmot, Sir Edward—Shawell.
Wilmot, Sir Robert—Shawell.
Wright, Sir Nathan, Lord Keeper—Brookesby,
 Broughton Astley, Oadby.
Wyattville, Sir Geoffrey—Gopsal.
- Barrett, Johanna*—Dadlington.
Barrow-upon-Soar, Vicar of—Mountsorrel.
Barry, Ralph—Coston.
Bartram, Richard—Bottesford.
Baseville, Gilbert—Higham.
Basford, ——Barron Park.
Baskerville, Ralph—Weston.
Bass, John—Burstall.
Basset, Albert—Nether Broughton.
Basset, Ralph—Breedon, Cranoe, Little Dalby,
 Dunton Basset, Houghton on the Hill, Hun-
 cote, Peatling Magna, Potters Marston, Rake-
 dale, Ratcliff Culey, Ratcliff on the Wreke,
 Rearsby, Sapcote, Somerby, Stockerston,
 Stoke Golding, Stoney Stanton, Thrussington,
 Upton, Welham, Long Whatton, Willoughes,
 Witherley.
Basset, Ralph, of Drayton—Ab-Kettleby, Bar-
 row upon Soar, Castle Donington, Coleorton,
 Cotes, Cranoe, Fenny Drayton, Dunton Basset
 Frisby, Glooston, Goadby Marwood, Hoton,
 Ilstone, Leicester 97, Othorpe, Peatling Parva
 Quorndon, Rakedale, Rotherby, Stockerston,
 Long Whatton.
Basset, Ralph, of Weldon—Bowden Magna,
 East Langton, Thorpe Langton, Welham.
Basset, Reginald—Lockington.
Basset, Richard—Ab-Kettleby, Thorpe Langton,
 Laund, Ning's Norton, Welham, Witherley.
Basset, Simon, of Sapcote—Stoney Stanton.
Basset, Thomas—Welham.
Basset, William—Countesthorpe, Sth. Croxton.
Bastard, Peter—Wimeswould.
Bateman, Rev. Thomas—Kibworth Beauchamp.
Baude, Robert—Tur Langton.
Baude, Thomas—Lubbenham.
Baude, William—Lubbenham.
Baxter, Dudley—Stoke Golding.
Baylie, Thomas—Mythe, Sheepy Magna.
Beasley, Thomas—Thrussington.
Beaucamp, Stephen—Seale.
Beaufort, Henry—Enderby.
Beaumeis, Philip—Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Beaumeis, Robert—Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Beaumont, Francis—Belton, Coleorton, Grace-
 dieu.
Beaumont, Henry—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Arnesby,
 Aylestone, Beaumanor, Market Bosworth,
 Burton Overy, Caldwell, Cossington, Coton,
 Frisby, Little Glenn, Hathern, Hemington,
 Hoton, Houghton on the Hill, Hugglescote,
 Loughton, Loughborough, Markfield, Mount-
 sorrel, Newtown Unthank, Oadby, Quorndon,
 Sheepshead, Stoughton, Swinford, Thurnby,
 Long Whatton, Whetstone, Whittington
 Grange, Whitwick, Wigston Magna.
Beaumont, John—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Belgrave,
 Belton, Burton Overy, Caldwell, Coleorton,
 Congerstone, Cotes, Frisby, Goadby Mar-
 wood, Gracedieu, Hathern, Hemington, Isley
 Walton, Loughton, Leicester 106, Merrill
 Grange, Mountsorrel, Osgathorpe, Sheepshead,
 Sheepy Magna, Thringstone, Long Whatton,
 Whetstone, Whitwick, Wigston Magna.
Beaumont, Nicholas—Peatling Magna.
Beaumont, Robert—Gracedieu.
Beaumont, Thomas—Markfield, Sheepshead,
 Stoughton, Whittington Grange.
Beaumont, William—Newtown Linford.
Beby, Richard—Leicester 100.
Bedall, William—Leicester 106.
Belcher, Rev. Paul—Heather.
Belser, Hamo—Eye-Kettleby, Kirby Belers.
Belser, James—Melton.
Belser, John—Burton Lazars, Medbourne, Sy-
 sonby.
- Belser, Richard*—Husbands Bosworth.
Belser, Robert—Little Dalby, Kirby Belers.
Belser, Roger—Ab-Kettleby, Barrow upon Soar,
 Belgrave, Burton Lazars, Goadby Marwood,
 Grimston, Keythorpe, Kirby Belers, Lees-
 thorpe, Leicester 100, 101, Melton, Scalford,
 Sewstern, Stapleford, Theddingworth, Thorpe
 Parva, Thorpe Satchville, Thrussington, Thur-
 maston, Wymondham.
Belser, Thomasine—Somerby.
Belser, William—Kirby Belers.
Belgrave, George—Syston.
Belgrave, John—Belgrave, Husbands Bosworth,
 Leicester 100.
Belgrave, Rev. Thomas—North Kilworth.
Belgrave, Walter—Knaptoft.
Belgrave, William—Belgrave, North Kilworth,
 South Kilworth.
Belhus, John—Eye-Kettleby.
Belhus, Thomas—Barkston.
Bellomont, Henry—Hugglescote, Prestwould,
 Sheepshead.
Bellomont, John—Hathern, Swinford.
Bellowe, John—Leicester 103, 104.
Benet, John—Higham.
Bennet, George—Cottesbach, Welby.
Benson, William—Shawell.
Bent, John—Leicester 110, Thorpe Parva.
Bent, Thomas—Cosby.
Bent, William—Gilmorton.
Bentley, William—Bromkinsthorpe.
Bereford, Osbert—Stapleford.
Bereford, Simon—Freeby, Stapleford.
Bereford, William—Alton Grange, Stapleford,
 Stretton Parva.
Beresford, Edmund—King's Norton, Stretton
 Parva.
Berkeley, Henry—Edmundthorpe, Wymondham.
Berkeley, John—Coston, Wymondham.
Berkeley, Maurice—Edmundthorpe.
Berkeley, Thomas—Coston, Welham.
Bernack, John—Hallaton.
Bernack, William—Barkston.
Bernard, Adam—Harborough.
Bernard, Hugh—Ab-Kettleby.
Berridge, Dr.—Kibworth Beauchamp.
Berridge, Matthew—Rotherby.
Bertram, Roger—Leicester 97.
Bescaby, John—Claybrook.
Besford, William—Newbold Saucey.
Betts, William—Melton.
Bewick, ——Blaston.
Bewicke, Rev. B.—Hallaton.
Bewicke, Rev. J. C.—Hallaton.
Bewicke, Rev. R.—Quorndon.
Bibery, Henry de Castria—Norton juxta Twy-
 cross.
Bickerton, Robert—Keyham.
Biggs, H.—Alton Grange.
Bigland, ——Frowlesworth.
Bigley, George—Rollestone.
Billesdon, Robert—Billesdon.
Bilson, J.—Narborough.
Bingham, Thomas—Ab-Kettleby.
Bird, Robert, Vicar of Queniborough—Bel-
 grave, Queniborough, Rearsby.
Birt, Mrs.—Sheepy Magna.
Bishit, Mrs.—Knipton.
- BISHOPS, &c.**
- Armagh, W. Stuart, Archbishop of*—Anebein.
Asaph, (St.) Dr. Beveridge, Bishop of—Bar-
 row upon Soar.
Baieux, Bishop of—Sheepshead.
Canterbury, Simon Islip, Archbishop of—Thorpe
 Parva.
Canterbury, Laud, Archbishop of—Ibstock,
Carlisle, Bishop of—Leicester 97.
Chester, Bishop of—Leicester 105.
Coutances, Bishop of—Arnesby.
Dromore, Bishop of—Thurmaston.
Durham, Bishop of—Leicester 97, Thornton.
Durham, Anthony, Bishop of—Bagworth.
Durham, Anthony Beke, Bishop of—Old Hays.

- Durham, Lord Crewe, Bishop of*—Newbold Verdon.
Ely, Bishop of—Burton Lazars, Garendon.
Exeter, Thomas Bitton, Bishop of—Melton.
Leicester, Bishops of—Leicester 93.
Lincoln, Bishop of—Asfordby, Branston, Brom-
 kinsthorpe, Buckminster, Cotes Deville,
 Croxton Kyriel, South Croxton, Great Dal-
 by, Eastwell, Evington, Garendon, Holwell,
 Holyoke, Kimcote, Kirby Belers, Knighton,
 Langley, Laund,—LEICESTER 100, 103, 105,
 St. Margaret's, St. Martin's, Bishop's Fee,—
 Leire, Misterton, Owston, Poultney, Rothley,
 Sharnford, Swinford, Walcote.
Lincoln, Henry Holbech, Bishop of—Asfordby.
Lichfield and Coventry, Bishop of—Ashby Mag-
 na, Belgrave, Laund.
Lichfield and Coventry, Robert Eyrick, Bishop
of—Stretton Magna.
Lichfield and Coventry, Walter Langton, Bi-
shop of—East Langton.
Oxford, Bishop of—Orton on the Hill.
Rochester, Bishop of—Ibstock.
Rochester, Walter Merton, Bishop of—Kib-
 worth Harcourt.
Salisbury, Bishop of—Leicester 105.
Salisbury, Osmund, Bishop of—Sweptstone.
Worcester, Hugh Latimer, Bishop of—Thur-
 caston.
York, Archbishop of—Keythorpe, Tur Langton,
 Leicester 100, Lubbenham, Tilton, Welham.

Bishop, Thomas—Grimston.
Bishop, William—Belgrave.
Blaby, William—Countesthorpe.
Black, Thomas—Thorpe Satchville.
Black, William—Frisby on the Wreke.
Blackman, John—Bromkinsthorpe.
Blake, ——Queniborough.
Blake, Edward—Edmundthorpe.
Blanchmains, William—LEICESTER, St. An-
 drew's Hospital, St. Edmund's Hospital, St.
 Leonard's Hospital, Spital Hospital.
Bloomar, Charles—Hugglescote, Osgathorpe.
Blount, Thomas—Osbaston.
Blower, William—Rotherby.
Bochard, Edward Latimer—Foxton, Gumley,
 East Norton, Smeeton Westerby.
Bochard, Thomas Latimer—Gumley, East
 Norton.
Bohun, Humphrey, the Constable—Leicester 95.
Boneyre, John—Bagworth.
Bonville, John—Great Glenn.
Bonville, William, of Chilton—Great Glenn.
Booth, William—Knight Thorpe.
Boothby, Richard—Potters Marston.
Boothby, Thomas—Foston, Frowlesworth, Wor-
 thington.
Borcolf, John—Burton on the Wolds, Cotes,
 Hoton, Prestwold, Wimeswold.
Borcolf, Robert—Barton in the Beans, Cotes.
Bosco, Arnold de—Brentingby, Elmesthorpe,
 Thorpe Arnold.
Bosco, Richard—Poultney.
Bosco, William—Muston.
Bossu, Robert—Dishley, Glenfield.
Bosville, Robert—Uverscroft.
Bosworth, Alexander—Husbands Bosworth.
Bosworth, G.—Charley, Lubbenham.
Bosworth, William—Charley.
Boteler, John—Narborough.
Boteler, William, of Wem—Narborough.
Botiller, William—Eaton, Wimeswold.
Botreaux, William—Saddington.
Bott, John—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Woodcote.
Boulthbee, John—Peckleton, Tooley Park.
Boulthbee, Joseph—Thringstone.
Boulthbee, Thomas—Tooley Park.
Bouverie, Frederic Duncombe—Nether Broughton,
 Dalby on the Wolds.
Bouverie, Frederic Pleydell—Nether Broughton
 Dalby on the Wolds.
Bouverie, Philip Pleydell—Nether Broughton,
 Dalby on the Wolds.

Bowater, Hon. Francis—Nether Broughton.
Bowater, John—Nether Broughton.
Bowes, ——Bilston.
Bowyer, Richard—Shearsby.
Bowyers Company of, London—Isley Walton.
Boyce, William—South Mardefield.
Boyer, Rev. John—Hathern.
Boyville, ——Slawston.
Boyville, John—Stockerston.
Boyville, Richard—Tur Langton, Odstone,
 Othorpe.
Boyville, Thomas—Cranoe, Stockerston.
Bozon, Ralph—Worthington.
Brabazon, ——Eastwell.
Brabazon, John—Garthorpe.
Brabazon, Matthew—Gumley, Mowsley.
Brabazon, Roger—Garthorpe, Gumley, Kibworth
 Beauchamp, Mowsley, Pickwell, Saxby.
Brabazon, William—Eaton, Harby.
Bracebridge, Charles H.—Wetherley.
Bracebridge, Henry—Gaddesby.
Bracebridge, S.—Fenny Drayton.
Bradgate, Richard—Bruntingthorpe.
Bradgate, Thomas—Ullesthorpe.
Bradgate, William—Peatling Parva.
Bradley, Thomas—Ibstock.
Bradshaw, Hugh—Orton on the Hill.
Bradshaw, John—Odstone.
Bradshaw, Robert—Morebarne.
Bradshaw, Thomas—Barrow upon Soar.
Brailsford, Thomas—Thornton.
Brathwaite, Richard—Queniborough.
Bramley, William—Sheepshead.
Brand, Geoffrey—Quorndon.
Branthwaite, Richard—Hallaton.
Braundeston, Hugh—Braunston.
Braunspath, Thomas—Glooston.
Bray, Henry—Odstone.
Breedon, William—Breedon, Long Whatton.
Brentnall, ——Ibstock.
Brereton, ——Appleby Magna.
Bret, John—Burton Overy, Rotherby.
Bret, Roger—Long Clawson, Coston.
Breton, Philip—Husbands Bosworth.
Bretteville, Richard—Saltby.
Brevere, Drogo—Hoby, Cold Overton.
Briggs, John—Hemington.
Briggs, Robert—Wilson.
Bright, Rev. John—Skeffington.
Brinkhurst, J.—Cotes Deville.
Brittain, ——Cathorpe.
Brocas, William—Theddingworth.
Bromhead, Rev. Mr.—Ashby Folville, Barsby.
Bromley, George—Leicester 111.
Brooke, Basil—Lubbenham.
Brookes, James—Croft.
Brookes, William—Little Glenn.
Brookesby, ——Grimston, Saxby.
Brookesby, F.—Stoke Golding.
Brookesby, John—Little Dalby, Eye-Kettleby,
 Frisby, Gaddesby, Hoby, Holwell, Melton,
 Rotherby, Thorpe Arnold, Walton on the
 Wolds.
Brookesby, Robert—Ashby Magna, Duntou
 Basset.
Brookesby, Thomas—Frisby on the Wreke.
Brown, ——Leesthorpe.
Brown, Rev. Henry—Hoby, Rotherby.
Brown, Humphrey—Lockington.
Brown, J.—Hinckley.
Brown, Rev. Jarvis—Ashby Folville.
Brown, Rev. Matthew—Stoke Golding.
Brown, Robert—Cosby.
Brown, Thomas—Hinckley, Wykin.
Brown, Thomas le—Burton on the Wolds.
Brown, William—Stoke Golding, Wykin.
Browne, Mrs.—Burrow.
Browne, Francis—Wistow.
Browne, John—Skeffington.
Browne, Rowland—Burrow.
Browne, Thomas—Wistow.
Browne, Rev. William—Burrow.
Broxholme, John—Leicester 103, 104.
Brudenell, ——Othorpe, Slawston.

- Brudenell, Robert*—Staunton Wyville.
Brudenell, Thomas—Cranoe, Goadby.
Bruer, Robert—Loseby.
Bruescourt, Geoffrey—Long Clawson.
Brun, Henry—Wimeswold.
Brun, Thomas le—Burton on the Wolds.
Brus, Thomas—Ashby Folville, Saxby, Sproxton.
Bryerley, Henry—Hinckley.
Buci, Robert—Ab-Kettleby, Ashby Parva, Barleston, Blaston, Husbands Bosworth, Bowden Magna, Coleorton, Cosby, Dalby on the Wolds, Dunton Basset, Evington, Foxton, Frowlesworth, Goadby, Grimston, Gumley, Harby, Thorpe Langton, Leire, Loddington, Lubbenham, Nailstone, Oadby, Othorpe, Cold Overton, Peatling Magna, Rakedale, Rearsby, Scalford, Segrave, Slawston, Smeeton Westerby, Stockerston, Swinford, Thurlaston, Twyford, Walcote, Welham, Willoughes, Wymondham.
Buckle, William—Shackerstone.
Buckminster, Simon—Buckminster.
Bug, Baldwin—Croft, Newhall, Normanton Turville, Thurlaston, Wigston Magna.
Bulstrode, John—Worthington.
Bunny, Joseph—Newbold Verdun.
Buoneby, Robert—Bradley.
Burdett, Rev. D.—Gilmorton.
Burdett, Edmund—Loseby.
Burdett, Hugh—Loseby, Rearsby, Sysonby, Welby.
Burdett, John—Thrussington.
Burdett, Richard—Cosby.
Burdett, Robert—Burton Overy, Frisby, Frisby on the Wreke, Galby, Hugglescote, Loughborough, Mythe, Ratcliff on the Wreke, Stanton under Bardon, Staunton Wyville, Whitwick.
Burdett, Sedley—Great Dalby.
Burdett, William—Loseby, Ratcliff Culey.
Burdetts, the—Kirby Belers, Cold Newton.
Burdez, Oliver—Newton Harcourt.
Burgh, Elizabeth—Worthington.
Burgh, Margery—Holyoke.
Burgh, Thomas—Kirby Belers.
Burgh, William—Harborough, King's Norton, Othorpe, Owston.
Burghersh, Bartholomew—Market Bosworth, Dunton Basset, Long Whatton, Willoughes.
Burgoyne, Thomas—Castle Donington.
Burleton, William—Wykin.
Burnaby, ——Belgrave.
Burnaby, Andrew—Asfordby, Baggrave.
Burnaby, E. A.—Somerby.
Burnaby, Edwin—Baggrave.
Burnaby, George—Ullesthorpe.
Burnaby, John Dick—Asfordby, Evington.
Burnell, Hugh—Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Burnell, Robert—Braunston.
Burnell, William—Husbands Bosworth, South Croxton.
Burroughs, Rev. Mr.—Sapcote.
Burstall, William—Bushby.
Burton, Henry—Ibstock.
Burton, James—Lindley.
Burton, John—Stockerston.
Burton, Ralph—Dadlington.
Burton, Robert—Foxton.
Burton, Thomas—Bowden Magna, Gumley, East Norton, Stockerston.
Burton, William—Bowden Magna, Foxton.
Bury, Gilbert—Edmundthorpe.
Busby, William—Thurnby.
Busli, Robert—Burton Lazars.
Busli, Roger—Garthorpe, Glooston, Saltby, Wimeswold, Wyverby.
Bussy, Hugh—Evington.
Bussy, John—Thorpe Arnold.
Butler, John—Bilston.
Butt, William—Hoby.
Buzzard, ——Thorpe Langton.
Byfield, William—Barrow upon Soar.
Bysshe, William—Belgrave.
- C.
- Calcott, Thomas*—Catthorpe.
Cadurcis, Thomas—Medbourne.
Caldicote, John—South Kilworth.
Calveley, Hugh—Scalford.
Cam, Mr. Morris—Asfordby.
Cambray, Godefrid—Sproxton.
Camoy, Ralph—Leicester 97.
Campion, John—Castle Donington, Sharnford.
Camville, Geoffrey—Seale.
Camville, Roger—Pickwell.
Candelariis, William—Medbourne.
Cantelupe, Eustace—Lubbesthorpe.
Cantelupe, George—Barleston, Holt.
Cantelupe, William—Barleston.
Cardale, ——Newtown Unthank.
Carecter, William—Hallaton.
Carnot, Ralph—Shouldby.
Carter, ——Barron Park.
Carter, William—Kimcote.
Cartwright, ——Loughborough.
Cartwright, Edward—Rothley.
Caseldine, William—Syston.
Casterton, Richard—Thorpe Parva.
Cateby, William—Barkston.
Catelin, Robert—Beeby, —LEICESTER 104, St. Leonard's Hospital.
Catesby, Edward—Goadby.
Catesby, George—Houghton on the Hill.
Cave, ——Hungerton.
Cave, Brian—Ingarsby.
Cave, Francis—Baggrave.
Cave, John—Cosby, Cold Overton, Pickwell, Thorpe Parva, Whetstone.
Cave, John Robert Brown—Seale.
Cave, Richard—Pickwell.
Cave, Robert Otway—Welham.
Cave, Sarah Otway—South Kilworth, Stanford, Swinford.
Cave, Thomas—Husbands Bosworth, Buckminster.
Cave, William—Swinford.
Cavendish, William—Buckminster.
Chaddesdon Chantry—Laund, Tilton, Welham.
Chadwick, John—Appleby Parva.
Chadwick, Lewis—Appleby Parva.
Chaloner, William—Hoton.
Chamberlain, Henry—Desford, Cold Newton.
Chamberlain, Humphrey the—Dalby on the Wolds.
Chamberlain, John—Newton Harcourt.
Chamberlain, Ralph—Holwell, Somerby.
Chamberlain, Thomas—Newtown Unthank.
Chamberlain, William—Horninghold, East Norton.
Chambers, Joseph—Croft.
Chambers, R. J.—Peatling Magna.
Chambers, Thomas—Laund.
Champagne, Robert—Normanton Turville, Thurlaston.
Champernoun, John—Long Clawson, Kimcote, Loddington, Worthington.
Chandelor, William—Medbourne.
Chapman, John Hood—Sheepy Magna.
Chapman, Thomas—Foxton.
Charles, Robert—Aylestone.
Charlton, Captain—Ratcliff on the Wreke.
Charlton, Thomas—Goadby Marwood.
Charlton, Captain William—Thrussington.
Charnell, Alicia Dorothy—Newton Burgoland.
Charnell, Anne Maria—Sweepstone.
Charnell, George—Hinckley.
Charnell, John—Elmesthorpe, Newton Burgoland, Sweepstone, Wymondham.
Charnell, Matthew—Odstone.
Charnell, Thomas—Snarestone, Sweepstone.
Charnell, William—Elmesthorpe, Sweepstone.
Charnells, ——Shearsby, Sweepstone.
Charnells, Nicholas—Sweepstone.
Charwilton, Henry—Dadlington.
Chaworth, Thomas—Hotton, Laund, Medbourne, Prestwold, Saxby, Tugby, Wimeswold.
Chaworth, William—Medbourne.

- Chaynell, Peter*—Catthorpe.
Cheney, Colonel H.—Newbold Folville.
Cheney, Edward Hawkins—Ashby Folville, Barsby, South Croxton, Gaddesby.
Chesher, R.—Broughton Astley, Hinckley.
Cheselden, Ann—Carlton Curliu, Harborough, Holyoke, Somerby, Thorpe Satchville.
Cheselden, Edward—Somerby.
Cheslyn, Richard—Castle Donington, Diseworth, Langley, Wartoft.
Chetwynd, William—Tur Langton, Odstone.
Chevecourt, John—Wyverby.
Chevecourt, Robert—Wyverby.
Cheyne, Hugh—Rollestone.
Child, John—Billesdon.
Child, Walter—Quorndon.
Child, William—Billesdon.
Choupaine, Robert—Croft, Normanton Turville, Stoke Golding, Sutton in the Elms, Thurlaston, Wigston Magna.
Choyce, William—Upton.
Christian, William—Countesthorpe.
Cioches, Gunfrid—Mowsley.
Clare, John—Ibstock.
Clare, Mrs.—Twycross.
Clare, Thomas—Heather.
Clarel, John—Coleorton, Woodcote.
Clarke, Bartholomew—Tilton.
Clarke, Benjamin—Tilton.
Clarke, George—Laund.
Clarke, John—Bruntingthorpe, New Parks, Peatling Parva, Wigston Magna.
Clarke, Joshua—Sharnford.
Clarke, Mr.—Wykin.
Clarke, Thomas—Fleckney, St. John's Hospital Leicester, Sharnford, Swinford.
Clarke, William—Smockington, Wigston Parva.
Clarkson, John—Osgathorpe.
Claybrook, Vicar of—Sharnford.
Cleaver, Richard—Barsby, South Croxton.
Clerk, Roger—Foxton.
Clerk, William—Frisby on the Wreke.
Clifford, Roger—Beaumanor.
Clifford, William—Cold Newton.
Clifton, Adam—South Mardefield.
Clinton, John—Claybrook.
Clinton, Thomas—Ullesthorpe.
Clinton, William—Dunton Bassett, Shackerstone.
Clopton, Charles Boothby—Foston.
Coal Mines—Alton Grange, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Bagworth, Coleorton, Heather, Ibstock, Lount, Staunton Harold, Swanington, Thringstone, Whitwick.
Cobham, John—Rollestone.
Cobham, Reginald—Hallaton.
Cockayne, John—Cranoe, Slawston.
Cocke, Henry—Shawell.
Codyngton, Henry—Bottesford, Normanton.
Codyngton, John—Belvoir, Bottesford.
Coke, John—Melton.
Colbourne, John—Scraftoft.
Coldloven, Ralph—Twycross.
Cole, Richard—Kirby Muxloe.
Cole, William—Laughton.
Coleman, Henry Freeman—Evington.
Coleman, John Sherard—Bitteswell.
Coleman, Reginald—Quorndon.
Coleman, Rev. William—Houghton on the Hill.
Collins, Andrew—Harby.
Collins, Edward—Frowlesworth.
Colly, A.—Goadby.
Colly, John—Glooston.
Colquitt, Captain—Frowlesworth.
Colston, Adam—South Mardefield.
Colte, William—Wigston's Hospital Leicester.
Cotton, ——Rearsby.
Colville, Beatrix—Rakedale.
Colville, Edmund—Normanton, Muston.
Colville, Walter—Leicester 97, Muston.
Colville, William—Muston.
Compton, John—Catthorpe.
Compton, William—Worthington.
Comyn, John—Charnwood Forest, Horsepool Grange.
Comyn, William—Breedon, Newtown Linford, Newtown Unthank, Ratby, Sheephead, Whittington Grange, Whitwick.
Conduit, John—Holyoke.
Coningsby, Humphrey—Thrussington.
Const, John—Plungar.
Const, William—Plungar.
Constable, Ralph—Breedon, Wilson.
Constable, Robert—Lubbesthorpe.
Conyers, Edward—Blaston, Bradley.
Cook, S.—Catthorpe.
Cooke, ——Catthorpe.
Cooke, John—Loughborough, Theddingworth.
Cooper, ——Sketchley.
Cooper, George—Great Glenn.
Cooper, John Morby—Peckleton.
Cooper, Rev. Mr.—Broughton Astley.
Cooper, Thomas—North Kilworth.
Cope, ——Osbaston, Swinford.
Cope, Anthony—Knossington.
Copped, Hugh—Wimeswold.
Corbet, Robert—Aylestone.
Corbet, Robert, of Morton—Houghton on the Hill.
Corbet, Thomas—Shenton.
Corbet, Thomas, of Leigh—Ratcliff Culey, Sibson, Shankton, Snareston.
Cornwall, John—Bowden Magna, Harborough.
Cort, R.—Kibworth Beauchamp.
Coshall, William—Eaton.
Cosham, William—Elmesthorpe, Swebstone.
Cotes, Thomas—Burton on the Wolds.
Cotes, William—Ashby Parva, Cotes Deville, Leire, Misterton, Poultney.
Coton, John—Keyham, Thurcaston.
Cotton, Thomas—Laughton.
Courtouns, the—Long Clawson.
Coventry Charter House—Houghton on the Hill.
Coventry Corporation—Bitteswell.
Cowley, Nicholas—Catthorpe, Swinford.
Cowlshaw, Ann—Tonge.
Cowlshaw, William—Tonge.
Cox, ——Nailstone.
Cox, William—Dadlington, Lea Grange.
Cradock, ——Leicester 103.
Cradock, John—Walton on the Wolds.
Cradock, Joseph—Aston Flamville.
Cradock, William—Husbands Bosworth.
Crawford, John—Theddingworth.
Crawshaw, William—King's Norton.
Credun Wido—Somerby, Sproxton, Waltham.
Crevequer, Robert—Billesdon.
Crewe, ——Naneby.
Crewe, Clipsby—Misterton.
Crewe, John—Lubbenham.
Crick, Hugh—Little Dalby.
Criol, Bertram—Croxton Kyriel.
Criol, Nicholas—Croxton Kyriel.
Craft, William—Peckleton.
Crompton, Dr.—Mapplewell.
Crompton, John—Holwell, Howes.
Crompton, John Bell—Scalford.
Crompton, Thomas—Cotes Deville.
Cromwell, Oliver—Dalby on the Wolds, Leicester 99.
Crophull, John—Market Bosworth, Branston, Cottesbach, Gracedieu, Hemington, Naneby, Newbold Verdun.
Crophull, Ralph—Market Bosworth, Branston, Cottesbach, Gracedieu, Heather, Naneby, Newbold Verdun.
Crophull, Thomas—Newbold Verdun.
Cropper, Joseph A.—Thringstone, Whitwick.
Croupes, Richard—Long Whatton, Whittington Grange.
Crull, Thomas—Croft, Newhall, Normanton Turville, Thurlaston.
Crumwell, Ralph—Buckminster, Burrow, Kirby Belers, Leesthorpe.
Cuilly, Roger—Ratcliff Culey.
Cuilter, John—Plungar.
Culverwell, Samuel—Barwell.
Cumbray, Henry—Scalford.
Curial, Bertram—Croxton Kyriel.

Cursom, Thomas—Pickwell.
Curteys, Peter—Donington on the Heath.
Curzon, John—Griffydham, Worthington.
Curzon, Mrs.—Breedon.
Curzon, Hon. Pen Asheton—Gopsal, Shackerstone.
Curzon, Richard—Queniborough.
Cutler, Henry—Bardon Park, Whitwick.
Cutler, Robert—St. Margaret's Leicester.

D.

Dacre, Humphrey—Coleorton, Cotes, Goadby Marwood, Hathern, Isley Walton, Osgathorpe, Thringstone, Whitwick.
Dacres, ——Narborough.
Dale, Roger—Knossington.
Damery, Roger—Foston.
Dance, Nathaniel—East Norton.
Danet, Philip—St. Leonard's Hospital Leicester.
Danett, Thomas—Bromkinthorpe.
Daniel, Elizabeth—Rothley.
Danvers, John—Shackerstone, Swithland, Wigston Magna.
Danvers, John George Danvers Butler—Mountsorrel, Quorndon, Swithland, Thurstaston.
Danvers, Ralph—Frowlesworth.
Darby, Maria—Leicester 105.
Darings, Peter—Worthington.
Darker, John—Queniborough.
Darton, Robert—Ibstock.
Dauphin of France, Francis—Bradgate Park.
Daunton, John—Withcote.
Davenport, ——Beeby.
Davenport, Mrs.—Thorpe Langton.
Davenport, William—Belgrave.
D'Aveta, Ralph—Bromkinthorpe, Bruntingthorpe.
David, Robert—Skeffington.
Davies, ——Knossington.
Davies, Griffith—Theddingworth.
Davies, Rowland—Glooston.
Davy, Alicia—Goadby Marwood, Keythorpe.
Daves, Gervase—Stapleton.
Dawson, Edward—Appleby Magna, Belton, Kegworth, Laund, Osgathorpe, Knight Thorpe Thringstone, Long Whatton, Worthington.
Day, John—Thurmaston, Wymondham.
Day, Robert—Goadby Marwood.
Day, William—Leire.
Daylof, William—Osgathorpe.
Deberry, ——Claybrook.
Dehyn, Elena—Medbourne.
Delamere, Peter—Nether Broughton.
Dennett, Miss—Blaby.
Denning, Thomas—Loughborough.
Dent, John—Hallaton.
Dent, Rev. John Henry—Hallaton.
Derby, Lebbeus—Gaddesby.
Despencer, Edward—Market Bosworth.
Despencer, Hugh—Arnesby, Castle Donington, Freeby, Hathern, Hugglescote, Leicester 97, Loughborough, Rothley, Somerby.
Despencer, John—Arnesby, Barsby, Beaumanor.
Despencer, Robert—Fleckney, Kibworth Beauchamp, Kibworth Harcourt, King's Norton, Leicester 100, Leire, Odstone, Ratcliff Culey, Shackerstone, Smeeton Westerby, Snaresstone, Somerby, Stoney Stanton, Sutton in the Elms, Prime Thorpe, Tilton, Wistow, Withcote.
Devereux, ——Newbold Verdun.
Devereux, Walter—Branston, Cottesbach, Hemington.
Dexter, William—Hallaton.
Dicey, Thomas Edward—Claybrook, Little Claybrook.
Dickenson, Rev. C.—Somerby.
Dickenson, Henry—Wigston Parva.
Digby, ——Barkston, Tilton, Tugby.
Digby, Everard—Donington on the Heath, Halstead, Holyoke, Hoton, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicester 104, Prestwold, Tilton, Whadborough.

Digby, George—Alton Grange.
Digby, Henry—Buckminster.
Digby, Mary—East Norton.
Digby, Rowland—Welby.
Diggeby, John—Billesdon.
Dilh, Richard—Kirkby Mallory.
Disney, Thomas—Wykin.
Dispensator, Robert—Congerstone.
Diva, Agnes—South Croxton.
Dixie, Wolstan—Coton.
Dixon, Richard—Rollestone.
Dixon, William—Rollestone.
Dod, John—Tooley Park.
Dodd, Thomas—Sproxtun.
Doddington, Robert—Loddington, Welham.
Dogel, John—Mountsorrel.
Dolby, Rev. Chapman—Burton Overy.
Dolman, Thomas—Enderby.
Doseville, Hugh—Medbourne.
Doseville, John—Stretton Parva.
Doseville, Walter—Blaston, Brighthurst, Drayton, Holt, Medbourne.
Doubleday, John—Long Clawson.
Dounhalle, Stephen—Saltby.
Dowell, John—Bitteswell.
D'Oyley, Serjeant—Leicester Forest.
Draper, Christopher—Melton.
Draper, William—Cosby.
Draycott, Ralph—Coleorton.
Draycott, Samuel—Kilby.
Druzy, William—Stockerston.
Dryby, Joan—Ab-Kettleby, Somerby.
Dryby, John—Bottesford.
Dryby, Robert—Breedon.
Dudley, Rev. John—Humberstone.
Dudley, Isaac—Humberstone.
Dummer, Henry—East Norton.
Dummer, Thomas—Horninghold.
Duport, Thomas—Leicester 104, Sheepshead.
Dysney, William—Evington, Oadby.
Dyson, Henry—Segrave.
Dyve, John—Evington, Pickwell.

E.

Eagleton, John—Allexton.
Eames, John—Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Earp, William—Boothorpe, Fleckney.
Edmund, the King's brother—Hareston, Knipston.
Edwards, F.—Slawston.
Edwards, Francis—Welham.
Edwin, John—Baggrave.
Eirik, Ivo—Great Stretton.
Eley, Andrew—Broughton Astley, Higham, East Langton.
Elkington, John—Shawell.
Ella, James—Wimeswold.
Elliot, Jonas—Kibworth Beauchamp.
Eltham, John of—Harborough.
Eldett, William—Leicester 106.
Emerson, A. L.—Ulverscroft.
Engayne, John—Hallaton.
Engayne, John, of Dillington—Hallaton.
Engayne, Thomas—Hallaton.
Englefield, Francis—Saxelby.
Engleys, William—Thringstone.
Entwysell, Thomas—Staunton Wyville.
Erdington, Giles—Barrow upon Soar, Knossington, Mountsorrel.
Erdington, Thomas—Barrow upon Soar, Branston, Houghton on the Hill, Knossington, Mountsorrel, Cold Overton, Quorndon, Rothorby, Segrave, Sysonby.
Ernald, Ralph—Barleston.
Ernesby, Ralph—Tilton.
Ernesby, Richard—Countesthorpe, Newton Harcourt, Tilton.
Erneys, Ralph—Wyverby.
Espec, Walter—Cold Overton.
Esche, Thomas—Market Bosworth.
Estbury, John—Ullesthorpe.
Etheset, Edward—Coleorton.
Evans, Mrs.—Lutterworth, Saddington.

Everard, Thomas—Heather.
Everingham, Robert—Garthorpe.
Everingham, Thomas—Croft, Garthorpe, Normanton Turville, Stoke Golding, Thurlaston.
Evington, William—Evington.
Evor, William—Walton on the Wolds.
Exhibitions—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market Bosworth, Leicester, Loughborough, Melton, and Newbold Verdun Grammar Schools.
Exton, ——Owston.
Exton, John—Hugglescote.
Eyet, William—Whitwick.
Eyres, ——Belton.
Eyres, Rowland—Eastwell.
Eyton, John—Gaddesby.
Eyville, John—Leicester 97.

F.

Fabling, John—Coston, Somerby, Twyford.
Fae, Robert—Leicester 100.
Falconer, William—Thurcaston.
Fale, William—Barton in the Beans, Cotes.
Farmer, ——Buckminster.
Farnham, Edward—Quorndon, Woodhouse.
Farnham, Henry—Barrow upon Soar.
Farnham, John—Quorndon.
Farnham, Thomas—Alderman's Haw, Leesthorpe, Stoughton.
Farrer, Rev. Richard—Drayton.
Faunt, Anthony—Kilby.
Faunt, George—Laughton.
Faunt, William—Foston, Cold Newton, Wigston Magna.
Faunts, The—Lutterworth.
Faux, John—Sibson.
Faux, Robert—Twycross.
Faversham, Nicholas—Claybrook.
Felilod, William—Huncote.
Fell, Rev. Thomas Cotton—Sheepy Magna.
Fenton, William—Charnwood Forest.
Fenwick, Mr.—Blaston.
Fenwick, Rev. G. A.—Hallaton, Medbourne.
Fermors, The—Normanton on the Heath.
Ferrers, ——Ashby Parva, Heather.
Ferrers, Alice—Burton Overy.
Ferrers, Edward—Castle Donington.
Ferrers, Edward, of Groby—Stretton Magna.
Ferrers, Henry—Appleby Parva, Anstey, Atterton, Baggrave, Barkby, Barleston, Barsby, Belgrave, Boothorpe, Husbands Bosworth, Braunston, Bruntingthorpe, Burrow, Bushby, Burton Lazars, Burton Overy, Burton on the Wolds, Charley, Claybrook, Congerstone, Coston, Cropston, Dadlington, Little Dalby, Fenny Drayton, Edmundthorpe, Elmes Thorpe, Glenfield, Gopsal, Groby, Hathern, Higham, Houghton on the Hill, Ilstone, North Kilworth, Leicester 100, Lutterworth, Newbold, Newbold Folville, Newton Burgoland, Oadby, Odstone, Orton on the Hill, Osgathorpe, Peatling Parva, Sapcote, Saxby, Seale, Seagrave, Shackerstone, Shearsby, Sheepshead, Sheepy Magna, Shenton, Sibson, Smockington, Somerby, Stapleford, Staunton Harold, Stoughton, Stretton Magna, Stretton Parva, Sweptone, Swithland, Syston, Thorpe Arnold, Thurnby, Tonge, Twycross, Ullesthorpe, Upton, Waltham, Wigston Parva, Woodcote, Worthington, Wykin, Wyverby.
Ferrers, Letitia—Isley Walton.
Ferrers, Ralph—Husbands Bosworth, St. Martin's Leicester, Sheepy Magna.
Ferrers, Robert—Narborough.
Ferrers, Thomas—Congerstone, Elmes Thorpe, Fleckney, Freeby, Frowlesworth, East Langton, Leire, Mowsley, Odstone, Ratcliff Culey, Shackerstone, Sharnford, Shenton, Snarestone, Somerby, Stapleton, Stoney Stanton, Sutton in the Elms, Thurmaston, Wistow.
Ferrers, William—Anstey, Barkby, Barleston, Barsby, Belgrave, Market Bosworth, Bradgate Park, Braunston, Burton Overy, Bushby, Charley, Charnwood Forest, Claybrook, Cropston, Dadlington, Fenny Drayton, Elmes Thorpe, Glenfield, Groby, Hathern, Higham, Houghton on the Hill, Ilstone, North Kilworth, Lutterworth, Oadby, Peatling Magna, Peatling Parva, Ratby, Sapcote, Shearsby, Sibson, Stoughton, Stretton Magna, Swithland, Syston, Thorpe Arnold, Thurnby, Twycross, Ullesthorpe, Upton, Ulverscroft, Welham, Whetstone, Wigston Magna, Wykin.
Ferrers, William, of Groby—Barleston, Belgrave, Brentingby, Caldwell, Lutterworth, Sheepy Magna.
Fielding, Basil—Lutterworth.
Fieldings, The—Bitteswell.
Fillingham, George—Bottesford, Easthorpe.
Finch, ——Atterton.
Finchfield, ——Old Hays.
Fisher, John—Peckleton.
Fisher, Rev. John—Higham.
Fisher, Thomas—Higham.
Fiton, John—Shawell.
Fitz Baldwin, Hugh—Nether Broughton.
Fitz Geoffrey, John—Hoton.
Fitz Herbert, William—Twycross.
Fitz Herberts, The—Upton.
Fitz Hubert, Ralph—Dalby on the Wolds.
Fitz Hugh, William—Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Fitz John, John—Leicester 97.
Fitz Langton, Robert—Lubbenham.
Fitz Matthew, Ralph—Stapleford.
Fitz Nicholas, Ralph—Osbaston.
Fitz Nigel, Robert—Isley Walton, Walton on the Wolds.
Fitz Patrick, William—Kegworth.
Fitz Payne, Robert—Evington.
Fitz Peter, William—Shearsby.
Fitz Piers, Baldwin—Glenfield.
Fitz Ralph, Robert—Hareston.
Fitz Reginald, Peter—Great Glenn.
Fitz Reginald, Reginald—Barton in the Beans, Shankton.
Fitz Roald, Alan—Kimcote, Walton.
Fitz Robert, William—Cosby, Thorpe Parva, Whetstone.
Fitz Roger, Henry—Great Glenn.
Fitz Roger, Richard—Appleby Magna, South Croxton.
Fitz Roger, Roger—Barsby.
Fitz Simon, Robert—South Kilworth.
Fitz Walter, Robert—Buckminster.
Fitz Warin, Fulk—Narborough.
Fitz William, Robert—Wimeswold.
Flamville, Robert—Aston Flamville, Sketchley, Stapleton.
Flanders, John—Sheepy Parva.
Flavel, Thomas—Heather.
Fleming, John—Foxton.
Fleming, Jordan—Swanington.
Flower, Henry—Holwell.
Floyd, G.—Swinford.
Flude, Mrs.—Bruntingthorpe.
Folville, Eustace—Ashby Folville.
Folville, John—Ashby Folville.
Folville, Robert—Shouldby.
Forcer, Henry—Aylestone, Broughton Astley.
Forester, Francis—Somerby.
Fortescue, Elizabeth—Husbands Bosworth.
Fortrey, William—Galby, King's Norton.
Fosbrooke, Leonard—Ravenstone, Seagrave, Snibston.
Foster, Humphrey—Belton, Gracedieu, Merrill Grange, Osgathorpe, Swanington.
Fostone, Geoffrey—Foston.
Fostone, John—Foston.
Fountaine, E. La—Kirby Belers.
Fowke, Thomas—Loseby.
Fowkes, Richard—Rothley.
Fox, George—Fenny Drayton, Ratcliff Culey.
Fox, Mr.—Wibtoft.
Fox, Richard—Thurlaston.
Fox, William—Wimeswold.
Foxs, The—Pinwell Grange.
Foxley, John—Saxby.
Foxley, Nicholas—Basset House.

Foxton, Roger—Husbands Bosworth.
Framen, Ralph—Asfordby.
Framland, Bailiff of—Kirby Belers.
Framlingham Castle—Leicester 95.
Francis, Henry—Thorpe Parva.
Franks, Jacob Henry—Lutterworth, Misterton, Poultny, Walcote.
Freeman, ——Bruntingthorpe.
Freer, Dr.—Stoke Golding.
Freer, Thomas—Bromkinthorpe.
Freville, Baldwin—Barton in the Beans, Burrow, Congerstone, Elmesthorpe, Fleckney, Frowlesworth, Leire, Mowsley, Odstone, Ratcliff Culey, Shackstone, Sharnford, Shearsby, Snarestone, Somerby, Stapleton, Stoney Stanton, Sutton Cheney, Weston, Whittington Grange, Wistow.
Frisby Chantry—Whetstone.
Frisby, John—Skeffington.
Fritheby, Edmund—Bringhurst, Drayton, Medbourne.
Fritheby, Edward—Bringhurst, Drayton, Hoby, Medbourne.
Fritheby, John—Hoby, Medbourne.
Fugersam, William—Medbourne.
Furnival, William—Bescaby, Bittesby, Market Bosworth, Newbold Verdun.

G.

Gaddesby Chantry—Baggrave, Barsby.
Gaddesby, Henry—Leicester 100.
Gaddesby, Robert—Rothley.
Galby, Rector of—King's Norton.
Gand, Gilbert de—Husbands Bosworth, Leicester 97.
Gangy, William—Saxby, Sewstern, Wymondham.
Gany, William—Stapleford.
Gardiner, Thomas—Enderby.
Garratt, John—Prime Thorpe.
Garrett, Miss—Broughton Astley, Sutton in the Elms.
Garshale, ——Ibstock.
Garthorpe, John—Skeffington.
Garthorpe, William—Garthorpe.
Gartone, John—Long Clawson.
Gaunt, Gilbert, of Binbrook—Saltby.
Gaunt, John of—Leicester 106.
Gerards, The—Long Clawson.
German, John—Cossington.
Gerner, Robert—Wimeswold.
Geryn, Richard—Swanington.
Gifford, Thomas—Burstall.
Gilbert, John—Shawell.
Gilbert, Thomas—Shawell.
Gillson, William—Ullesthorpe.
Gisborne, Thomas—Charnwood Forest, Markfield, Whitwick.
Glenfield, John—Glenfield, Little Glenn, Goadby, Rothley, Sheepshead, Syston.
Gobion, Hugh—Knaptoft, Mowsley.
Gobion, Richard—Knaptoft.
Gobion, Thomas—Belgrave.
Godberd, Reginald—Swanington.
Godberd, Roger—Swanington.
Godebert, Roger—Whitwick.
Godfrey, Peter—Melton, Welby.
Goldington, Peter—Long Clawson, Worthington.
Goldsmith, John—Goldsmith's Grange.
Gonshill, Robert—Melton, Witherley.
Goodacre, John—Ashby Parva, Claybrook, Ullesthorpe.
Goodacre, Mrs.—Leire.
Goodacre, Thomas—Earl Shilton.
Goode, James—Heather, Sweptstone.
Goode, William—Barkby.
Goodman, J.—Gumley.
Goodmans, The—Blaston.
Gore, Thomas—Ullesthorpe.
Gorham, Amicia—Medbourne, Prestgrave.
Green, Henry—Billesdon, Long Clawson, Howes, Kegworth, Laughton, King's Norton, Rolleston.

Green, Rev. H.—Galby, King's Norton.
Green, Marina—Eye-Kettleby.
Green, Robert—Ibstock.
Green, Thomas—Long Clawson, Howes, Kegworth, Laughton, Somerby, Long Whatton.
Green, Rev. Thomas—Wimeswold.
Green, Valentine—Normanton on the Heath, Odstone, Sweptstone.
Greenway, George—Newbold Verdun.
Gregory, Alderman—Little Glenn.
Gregory, Catherine—Rotherby.
Gregory, Edward—Thurlaston.
Grelle, Hawesia—Burstall.
Grendon, Roger—Gopsal.
Grentemaisnel, Adeliza—Barkby, Belgrave, Peatling Magna.
Grentemaisnel, Ivo—Leicester 94.
Grentemaisnel, Hugh—Anstey, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Barleston, Barton in the Beans, Belgrave, Belton, Market Bosworth, Braunston, Bromkinthorpe, Broughton Astley, Bruntingthorpe, Burstall, Burton Overy, Burton on the Wolds, Cadeby, Carlton Curliu, Cottesbach, Croft, Desford, Eaton, Enderby, Evington, Frisby, Frowlesworth, Galby, Glenfield, Great Glenn, Glooston, Goldsmith's Grange, Groby, Higham, Humberstone, Ilstone, Kirby Muxloe, Kirkby Mallory, East Langton,—LEICESTER 94, 95, 100, 114, Castle View—Markfield, Nailstone, Newbold Verdun, Noseley, Oadby, Peatling Magna, Peckleton, Rathby, Sapcote, Shankton, Sharnford, Sheepy Magna, Earl Shilton, Sileby, Smeeton Westerby, Stapleton, Staunton Wyville, Stockerston, Stoughton, Sutton Cheney, Swinford, Swithland, Syston, Thorpe Arnold, Thurcaston, Thurlaston, Thurmaston, Waltham, Long Whatton, Whitwick, Wigston Magna, Willoughby Waterless, Wimeswold.
Gresley, G.—Norton juxta Twycross.
Gresley, Miss Mary—Sheepy Magna.
Gresley, Peter—Norton juxta Twycross.
Gresley, Ralph—Heather.
Gresley, Rev. William Nigel—Seale.
Gresleys, The—Norton juxta Twycross.
Gresell, Geoffrey—Cossington.
Grey, Henry—Bradgate Park, Evington.
Grey, Henry, of Codnor—Evington, Sapcote.
Grey, Hon. John—Ashby Folville.
Grey, John—Barwell, Basset House, Dadlington, Evington, Lutterworth, Melton.
Grey, John, of Codnor—Knighton.
Grey, Launceline—Stapleton.
Grey, Nicholas—Evington.
Grey, Reginald, of Wylton-on-Wye—Lutterworth.
Grey, Richard—Hareston, Knaptoft.
Grey, Richard, of Codnor—Evington, Sapcote, Stoney Stanton.
Grey, Richard, of Wilton—Lutterworth.
Grey, Thomas—Langley, Ratcliff on the Wreke.
Grey, William—Lubbenham.
Greys, The—Nailstone, Rathby.
Greystock, John—Narborough.
Greyton, Henry—Evington, Garendon, Humberstone, Leicester 103.
Griffin, Edward—Harborough, Horninghold, Thorpe Langton.
Griffin, John—Foxton, Gumley, East Langton, East Norton, Smeeton Westerby.
Griffin, Nicholas—Foxton.
Grimbaud, Mabel—Blaston, Bringhurst, Medbourne.
Grimbaud, Wm.—Drayton, Holt, Medbourne.
Grimbold, Robert—Owston.
Grindall, Walter—Barkby, Leicester 100, Lubbesthorpe.
Grindall, William—Sibson.
Gros, Walter—Packington.
Grosvenor, Richard, of Eaton—Thurcaston.
Grundy, Joshua—Kirby Muxloe, New Hall, Thurlaston, Wigston Parva.
Grundy, Miss—Sketchley.
Grundy, Thomas—Swanington.

Guildentre, Robert—Market Bosworth.
Guilford, Mrs.—Owston.
Guner, Stephen—Peatling Parva.
Gunter, Philip—Barkby.
Guy, Richard—Plungar.
Guy, William—Ab-Kettleby, Leicester 106.
Gyleman, William—Great Glenn.

H.

Haberdashers' Company, London—Bitteswell, Diseworth, Wigston Magna.
Hackett, Edward—Croft.
Hackett, Sampson—Newbold.
Hackluyt, John—Allexton, Carlton Curlien.
Hackluyt, William—Allexton, Carlton Curlien, Rothley, Somerby, Whetstone.
Hadreshull, William—Poultney.
Haines, Robert—Great Glenn, Ilstone, Kibworth Beauchamp.
Haines, William—Foxton, Smeeton Westerby.
Halford, Andrew—Wistow.
Halford, William—Welham.
Halfords, The—Kilby, Welham.
Haliak, William—Holyoke.
Hall, John—Barwell, Countesthorpe, Stretton Magna.
Hall, Henry Edward—Shackerstone.
Hall, Thomas—Lubbenham, Stoke Golding.
Hall, William—Peatling Magna, Shackerstone, Stoke Golding.
Halle, Robert atte—Fleckney, Mowsley.
Hallowes, Thomas—Whittington Grange.
Hallughton, Humphrey—Hareston, Knipton.
Halstead, William—Walton on the Wolds.
Hamlyn, John—Barrow upon Soar.
Hamlyn, William—Saxby, Prime Thorpe.
Hamelyn, John—Wymondham.
Hamelyn, William—Wymondham.
Hamull, Enges—Sheepy Magna.
Hamull, Geoffrey—Holyoke.
Hanbury, Rev. Thomas—East Langton.
Hanbury, Rev. Mr., Trustees of—East Langton.
Harbord, Charles—Foxton, Smeeton Westerby.
Harcourt, ——Shenton.
Harcourt, John—Market Bosworth, Caldwell, Cotes, Coton, Nailstone, Stretton Magna.
Harcourt, Richard—Aylestone, Mkt. Bosworth, Braunston, Gilmorton, Kibworth Harcourt, Nth. Kilworth, Newton Harcourt, Shankton, Sheepy Magna, Shenton, Stretton Magna.
Harcourt, Robert—Osbaston, Osgathorpe.
Harcourt, Saër—Kibworth Harcourt.
Harcourt, Thomas—Caldwell, Gilmorton, North Kilworth, Osbaston, Stretton Parva.
Harcourt, William—Husbands Bosworth, Market Bosworth, Kibworth Beauchamp, Sheepy Magna, Shenton, Stanton under Bardon.
Hardgill, Thomas—Freeby.
Hardinge, John—Castle Donington.
Hareston, Robert—Knipton.
Harpur, Henry—Catthorpe.
Harpur, Richard—Hemington.
Harpur, Rev. S. P.—Catthorpe.
Harrington, ——Peckleton.
Harrington, Henry—Bishop's Fee Leicester.
Harrington, James—Knossington.
Harrington, John—Glooston, Owston, Withcote.
Harrington, Robert—Glooston.
Harringtons, The—Basset House, Stoke Golding, Thornton.
Harrison, Henry—Belgrave, Gilroe.
Hartopp, Chicerton—Cottesbach, Welby.
Hartopp, Edward—Buckminster, Burton Lazars, Little Dalby, Cold Overton, Potters Marston, Scraftoft.
Hartopp, E. B.—Croft.
Hartopp, Edmund Cradock—Gumley, Keyham.
Hartopp, Edward Cradock—Potters Marston.
Hartopp, Mr.—Cold Overton.
Hartopp, Thomas—Freeby.
Hartopp, Valentine—Little Dalby.
Hartopp, Wigley—Humberstone.
Hartopps, The—Braunston.
Hartwell, John—Barwell.
Harvey, Daniel—Tilton.
Harvey, Eliab—Tilton.
Harvey, Lady Mary—Leicester 106.
Harvey, Matthew—Tilton.
Harvey, Michael—Tilton.
Harvey, Thomas—Fleckney, Kirkby Mallory.
Haslerige, Arthur—Smeeton Westerby.
Haslerige, Thomas—Noseley.
Haselrigge, Thomas—Gilmorton.
Hastings, Ferdinando—Braunston.
Hastings, Francis—South Fields Leicester.
Hastings, George—Castle Donington.
Hastings, Henry—Barron Park, Barton in the Beans, Congerstone, Ibstock, Leicester 97, Normanton on the Heath.
Hastings, Colonel Henry—Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Hastings, Hugh—Aston Flamville, Barwell, Dadlington.
Hastings, John—Allexton, Aston Flamville, Barton in the Beans, Barwell, Burbach, Congerstone, Cosby, Dadlington, Diseworth, Fleckney, Higham, Ibstock, Leire, Mowsley, Nailstone, Odstone, Shackerstone, Snarestone, Stapleton, Sutton Cheney, Sweptstone, Wistow.
Hastings, Isabella—Barwell.
Hastings, Laurence—Leire, Fleckney, Nailstone.
Hastings, Leonard—Kilby, Kirby Muxloe, Leicester 100, Newton Harcourt, Wistow.
Hastings, Ralph—Ashby Parva, Newton Harcourt, Wistow.
Hastings, Richard—Appleby Magna, Braunston, Congerstone, Cotes, Fleckney, Great Glenn, Goadby Marwood, Kirby Muxloe, Leicester 100, Newton Harcourt, Wistow.
Hastings, Walter—Castle Donington, Kirby Muxloe, Narborough.
Hastings, William—Coleorton, Cossington, Garthorpe, Great Glenn, Harby, Hugglescote, Kirby Muxloe, Leicester 100, Lubbesthorpe, Markfield, Newton Harcourt, Newtown Linford, Newtown Unthank, Normanton, Plungar, Quorndon, Ratby, Redmile, Sheepshead, Thornton, Walton on the Wolds, Whittington Grange, Whitwick.
Hatton, Christopher—Barsby.
Hauber, Robert—Braunston, Harby, Stathern.
Hauberks, The—Scalford.
Haubert, Robert—Knipton.
Haulton, Eustace—Castle Donington.
Haustead, Robert—Hathern, Kegworth, Stoke Golding, Long Whatton.
Haversham, Nicholas—Claybrook.
Hawkins, John—Lindley.
Haycock, John—Slawston, Thrussington.
Haycock, John Henry—East Norton.
Haycock, Mrs.—Saddington.
Haynes, Thomas—Leicester 112.
Hayward, John—St. Martin's Leicester.
Hazlewood, John—Galby.
Heaford, Mrs.—Stapleton.
Healey, William—Coston.
Heap, Thomas—Cossington.
Heathcote, Mr.—Loughborough.
Heathcote, Rev. Ralph—Sileby.
Hemming, Rev. J. B.—Fenny Drayton.
Hemming, Rev. S. B.—Higham, Lindley.
Hemmings, Dempster—Peckleton.
Henfield, Henry—Carlton Curlien.
Henton, Thomas—Hoby.
Herde, Henry—Barkston.
Herdeburne, Hugh—Wellsborough.
Herdwick, John—Lindley.
Heriz, William—Withcote.
Herle, Robert—Alton Grange, Appleby Magna, Ashby Parva, Aylestone, Braunston, Garthorpe, Kirby Muxloe, Leicester 101, Nailstone, Peatling Parva.
Herle, William—Alton Grange, Appleby Magna, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Ashby Parva, Braunston, Donington on the Heath, Garthorpe, Kirby Muxloe, Whitwick.
Herne, Nicholas—Newbold Verdan.

Heron, Edward—Goadby.
Heron, Isabel—Noseley.
Herrick, John—Leicester 103.
Herrick, Robert—Trinity Hospital Leicester.
Herrick, William—Beaumanor, Cosby, Loughborough, Sutton Cheney, Thurmaston, Woodhouse, Woodthorpe.
Heselrige, Edward—Theddingworth.
Hesylbrigge, William—Gilmorton.
Hesylbrigge, William—Noseley.
Het, William—Countesthorpe.
Hewit, William—Great Glenn, Stretton Magna.
Heygate, Alderman—Charnwood Forest.
Heyrick, William—Thorpe Parva.
Heywood, James—Cottesbach.
Hickling, Bartholomew—Rothley.
Higginson, Mr.—Leire.
Higginson, William—Stoney Stanton.
Hill, John—South Kilworth.
Hill, Richard—Nether Broughton.
Hill, William—Sibson.
Hillary, Henry—Hoby.
Hillary, (alias Grey) John—Hareston.
Hillary, Roger—Barrow upon Soar, Snarestone.
Hillary, William—Hareston.
Hillington, Walter—Hallaton.
Hinckley Charity—Hinckley.
Hincks, Thomas Couper—South Mardefield.
Hobart, Rev. Augustus—Walton on the Wolds.
Hoby, or Houby, Matilda—Blaston, Brighthurst, Drayton, Holt, Kirby Belers, Medbourne.
Hoby, Walter—Hoby, Medbourne.
Holand, Robert—Bagworth, Barton in the Beans, Bittesby, Blackfordby, Carlton Curlien, Coleorton, Dadlington, Great Dalby, Garendon, Hardwick, Huncote, Laughton, Leicester 96, Lockington, Markfield, Misterton, King's Norton, Poultny, Rolleston, Shankton, Sheepshead, Stretton Parva, Syston, Thornton, Long Whatton.
Holand, Thomas—Leicester 101.
Holden, J.—Sheepy Magna.
Holding, Charles—Halstead, Tilton.
Holdsworth, Joseph—Billesdon.
Holmes, John—Holwell.
Holmes, Rev. Mr.—Bruntingthorpe.
Holt, John—Brighthurst, Drayton, Keythorpe.
Honte, Robert—Kirby Muxloe.
Hood, Thomas—Normanton on the Heath.
Hood, William—Bardon Park.
Hopkins, William—Dunton Bassett.
Hopkinson Mr.—Coston.
Hoppingham, Peter—Catthorpe.
Hornby, Henry—Stathern.
Horton, Roger—Ratcliff Culey.
Horton, Sir Wilmot—Cadeby.
Hose, Hubert—Narborough.

HOSPITALS, &c.

Barrow Hospital, Trustees of—Barrow upon Soar.
Bottesford Hospital—Ab-Kettleby.
Burton Lazars Hospital—Billesdon, Galby, Kirby Belers, Loseby, Cold Newton, Queniborough.
Christ's Hospital, London—Bitteswell, Diseworth.
Coleorton Hospital and School—Swanington.
Collin's Hospital, Nottingham—Burrow.
Dalby Hospital, or Preceptory—Ashby Parva, Beaumont Leys, Croxton Kyriel, Grimston, Osgathorpe, Queniborough, Seale.
Giles's (St.) Hospital, London—Burton Lazars.
John's (St.) Hospital, Castle Donington—Castle Donington.
John's (St.) Hospital, Leicester—Croft, Frisby on the Wreke, Leicester 105, Queniborough, Whetstone.
John's (St.) Hospital, Lutterworth—Cottesbach, Gilmorton, Shawell.
John's (St.) Hospital, Northampton—Burton Lazars.
John's (St.) Hospital, Skerbeck, Lincolnshire—Rothley.

Leonard's (St.) Hospital, Leicester—Croft, Frisby, Sharnford, Whetstone.
Osgathorpe Hospital—Donington on the Heath, Snibston.
Ravenstone Hospital—Higham, Sutton Cheney, Thorpe Arnold.
Wigston's Hospital, Leicester—Bottesford, Caldwell, Donington on the Heath, Fleckney, Harborough, Hathern, Ibstock, Kimcote,—LEICESTER 101, Grammar School,—Ning's Norton, Oadby, Redmile, Snibston, Swanington, Walton on the Wolds, Wigston Magna.

Hostiarius, (the Usher) Robert—Long Clawson.
Houby, Anketil—Anebein.
Houby, Anketine—Sutton Cheney.
Houby, Anthony—Hoby, Medbourne.
Houghton, Ralph—Houghton on the Hill.
Houton, William—Frowlesworth.
Howcutt, George—Stoney Stanton.
Howkins, John—Frowlesworth.
Howkins, William—Frowlesworth.
Hudson, John—Melton.
Hudson, Thomas—Mowsley.
Hudson, William Pick—Rotherby.
Humaz, John—Humberstone.
Humberston, William—St. Martin's Leicester.
Humel, John—Humberstone.
Humfrey, ——Stretton Parva.
Humfrey, John—Kibworth Beauchamp, Lubbenham.
Humfrey, Lebbeus—Laughton.
Humfrey, Rev. L. C.—Laughton.
Humfrey, Richard—Sweepstone.
Humfreys, J.—Medbourne.
Humphrey the Chamberlain—Barsby.
Hungerford, Henry Hungerford Holditch—Foxton.
Hungerford, John Peach—Queniborough.
Hunt, Rev. H.—Whitwick.
Hunt, Mr.—Wykin.
Hunt, Nicholas—Dadlington.
Hunt, William—Dadlington, Higham.
Hurst, Nicholas—Hinckley.
Hurst, William—Hinckley.
Husee, H.—Fenny Drayton.
Hussey, William—Fenny Drayton.
Husewyf, William—Loseby.
Hutton, Thomas—Tilton.
Hyde, Alice—Garthorpe.

I.

Jackson, ——Beeby.
Jackson, Mr.—Mountsorrel.
Jarrett, Thomas—Sharnford.
Jee, Thomas Wightman—Peckleton.
Jeffreys, Judge—Dalby on the Wolds.
Jeke, Ivo—Prestwold.
Jennens, Charles—Gopsal, Norton juxta Twycross.
Jennens, Humphrey—Gopsal.
Jennings, Dorothy—Laund.
Jervis, William—Peatling Magna.
Jervoise, S. Clark—Cosby.
Jervyn, Richard—Leicester 100.
Iliff, Thomas—Narborough.
Illing, Walter—Mowsley.
Illingworth, Richard—Hoton.
Imayn, Hugh—Theddingworth.
Inge, Richard—Bean Hills.
Ingwardby, William—Thringstone.
Insula, John de—Beaumanor, Hugglescote, Loughborough, Whitwick.
Johnson, John—Leicester 113.
Johnson, Matthew—Owston, Withcote.
Johnson, N. P.—South Croxton.
Jolliffe, Hilton—Hoby, Rakedale.
Jolliffe, Thomas—Kirby Belers.
Jorce, Simon—Hotton.
Jorz, Ranulph—Wimeswold.
Jorz, Robert—Wimeswold.
Joyce, John—Blackfordby.

Joyce, Richard—Bean Hills.
Joyce, William—Blackfordby, Boothorpe.
Irby, Anthony—Rothley.
Irman, Rev. Mr.—Frisby on the Wreke.
Ive, John—St. Martin's Leicester.

K.

Kane, Walter—Newtown Linford.
Kebbell, Rev. H.—Kilby.
Keble, ——Narborough.
Keble, F.—Bilston.
Keble, Thomas—Hamilton, Humberstone, Stretton Parva.
Keble, Walter—Billesdon, Rearsby, Thurmaston.
Keck, Anthony—Thurnby.
Keck, George Anthony—Lough—Bushby, Evington, Frisby, Galby, Houghton on the Hill, Oadby, Stoughton, Stretton Parva, Thurnby.
Keck, Piers Anthony—Galby.
Kegworth Church—Hathern.
Kegworth, Robert—Witherley.
Keling, John—Harborough.
Keller, Alice—Leicester 100, 101.
Kelly, ——Leicester 103.
Ken, William le—Mowsley.
Kendal, Mr.—Thorpe Langton.
Kendal, Henry—Norton juxta Twycross.
Kendalls, of Smisby—Snibston.
Kershaw, Elizabeth—Bromkinthorpe.
Kettleby, William—Loddington, Tilton, Welham.
Keyte, ——Sibson.
Kibworth, Hugh—Mowsley.
Kilburne, Mr.—Hemington.
Kilby, John—Queniborough.
Kilby, Miss—Queniborough, Rearsby.
Kilby, Mrs.—Barwell.
Kin, William le—Fleckney.
King, Alpheus—Stonesby.
King, John—Beeby, Billesdon, Foston.
King, Mrs.—Atterton.
King, Thomas—Sileby.

KINGS.

The KING—Allexton, Asfordby, Ashby Parva, Baggrave, Barsby, Beaumont Leys, Bittesby, Blaby, Bowden Magna, Nether Broughton, Buckminster, Burrow, Burton Lazars, Caldwell, Carlton Curlien, Claybrook, Coston, Cranoe, Croxton Kyriel, Desford, Dishley, Eastwell, Eaton, Edmundthorpe, Foxton, Frisby on the Wreke, Gaddesby, Galby, Goldsmith's Grange, Gracedieu, Grimston, Halstead, Harborough, Hareston, Kegworth, Keyham, South Kilworth, Kirby Belers, Knipton, Knossington, Laund,—LEICESTER 100, 103, All Saints, St. Leonard's, St. Margaret's, St. Martin's, St. Mary's, St. Nicholas's, Castle View, Trinity Hospital,—Lutterworth, South Mardefield, Medbourne, Muston, Nailstone, Cold Newton, Norton juxta Twycross, King's Norton, Peatling Parva, Ratcliff on the Wreke, Rothley, Sapcote, Saddington, Saxelby, Segrave, Sharnford, Shawell, Earl Shilton, Sheephead, Sileby, Skeffington, Smeeton Westerby, Somerby, Stanton under Bardon, Stockerston, Stretton Magna, Swithland, Thorpe Acre, Tilton, Tugby, Twycross, Walton, Wartnaby, Welham, Whadborough, Long Whatton, Whitwick, Withcote, Wymondham.
Charles I.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Bagworth, Belvoir, Harborough,—LEICESTER 96, 113, St. Leonard's, Castle View,—Lubbenham, Withcote.
Charles II.—Leicester 99, Withcote.
Edward IV.—St. John's Hospital Leicester.
Edward VI.—Bradgate Park.
Henry III.—Leicester 95.
Henry IV.—St. Leonard's Hospital Leicester.
Henry V.—Leicester 104.
Henry VII.—Market Bosworth, Bradgate Park, Leicester 104, 106.

Henry VIII.—Bradgate Park.
James I.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Trinity Hospital Leicester.
John—Croxton Kyriel, Leicester 114, Mountsorrel.
Richard II.—Leicester 104 and St. Margaret's.
Richard III.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market Bosworth, Leicester 96, 104.
William (Rufus) II.—Leicester 94.
King of France, Louis—Mountsorrel.
King of Scotland, James V.—Bradgate Park.
King of Scotland, William—Nailstone.
King's Thanes, Council of—Huncote.
Kirby, William—Billesdon.
Kirkeby, John—Holt, Medbourne.
Kirkeby, William—Blaston, Bradley, Bringhurst, Drayton, Goadby, Hallaton, Kirby Belers, Medbourne, Prestgrave, Rolleston.
Knapp, Jerome—Diseworth, Wigston Magna.
Knaptoft, John—St. Margaret's Leicester.
Knighton, John—Leicester 106, Shawell.
Knivet, John—Bowden Magna, Thorpe Langton, Welham.
Kniveton, James—Wartoft.
Knowles, Henry—Knighton.
Knyvet, John, of Mendlesham—Welham.
Kuriel, John—Croxton Kyriel.
Kuriel, Margaret—Nether Broughton.
Kuriel, Nicholas—Croxton Kyriel, Worthington.

L.

Lacy, Mr.—Loughborough.
Lacey, Edmund—Castle Donington.
Lacey, Henry—Castle Donington.
Lacey, John—Castle Donington.
Lamb, Matthew—Melton.
Lambe, John—Foston.
Langeton, Henry—Hemington.
Langeton, John—Hemington.
Langham, George—Gopsal.
Langham, Robert—Kilby.
Langham, William—Coston.
Langton, John—East Langton.
Langton, Robert—Tur Langton.
Langton, William—Coleorton, Leicester 100.
Lathbury, John—Cadeby.
Lathbury, Reginald—Gaddesby.
Latimer, or Latymer, Edward—Gumley, East Langton, East Norton, Smeeton Westerby.
Latimer, John—Foxton, Gumley, East Langton, Smeeton Westerby.
Latimer, Ivo—East Langton.
Latimer, Nathaniel—East Norton.
Latimer, Nicholas—Foxton, East Langton, Smeeton Westerby.
Latimer, Thomas—Foxton, Gumley, East Langton, Smeeton Westerby.
Latimer, Warin—Foxton, Gumley, East Langton, East Norton.
Latimer, William—Gumley.
Laurence, Miss—Beaumont Leys.
Laurence, William—Beaumont Leys.
Leake, John—Hareston.
Leake, William—Welham.
Ledbetter, John—Thorpe Satchville.
Ledbetter, Thomas—Twycross.
Lee, Mr.—Barrow upon Soar, Wibtoft.
Lee, Rev. John—Burton Overy.
Lee, Robert Clarke—Ratcliff Culey.
Lee, William—Billesdon.
Lee, Rev. William—Leicester 98.
Lefargue, P. A.—Husbands Bosworth.
Lefargue, Rev. Robert—Keyham.
Lefevre, John—Dadlington, Frowlesworth, Sutton in the Elms.
Leicester, Archdeacon of—St. Margaret's and St. Martin's Leicester.
Leicester Cathedral—St. Margaret's Leicester.
Leicester, City of—Leicester 100.
Leicester College—Leicester 103, 105.
Leicester, Commonalty of—Great Glens,—LEICESTER 100, 101, South Fields.

Leicester, Corporation of—Allexton, Bromkings-
thorpe,—LEICESTER 98, 104, 106, St. Leo-
nard's, St. Peter's, Bent's Hospital, St. John's
Hospital, Trinity Hospital, South Fields,
Grammar School,—Leicester Forest, Lutter-
worth, Whetstone.
Leicester, Henry—Foxton.
Leicester Honor—Leicester 96, 114.
Leigh, Henry—Shawell.
Leigh, William—Shawell.
Leire, William—Leire.
Leslie, Charles Powell—Sweepstone.
Leslie, Colonel—Snarestone, Sweepstone.
Lessons, Adam—Coleorton.
Levett, John—Willoughby Waterless.
Lewin, Luke—Barkby.
Lewis, William—Smeeton Westerby.
Leyburn, John—Melton.
Leyes, William—Thringstone.
Lichfield, Dean and Chapter of—Laund, Lei-
cester, 103, 105.
Lime and Limestone—Barrow upon Soar, Bree-
don, Gracedieu, Osgathorpe, Prestwold,
Scraptoft, Segrave, Staunton Harold, Wal-
tham, Walton on the Wolds.
Lincoln Cathedral—Asfordby, Gumley, St. Mar-
garet's Leicester.
Lincoln Cathedral, Boys of the Choir of—Scrap-
toft, Slawston.
Lincoln Cathedral, Vicars of—Scalford.
Lincoln, Dean and Chapter of—Gumley, Laund,
Leicester, 103, 105.
Lincoln, Peter—South Croxton.
Lincoln, Vicars, Choral of—St. Margaret's Lei-
cester.
Linney, John—Billesdon.
Linus, Porcarius—Croxton Kyriel.
Liptrott, Rev. J.—Broughton Astley.
Lisle, William—Loughborough.
Lister, Charles—Somerby.
Lister, John—Thorpe Arnold.
Livinge, Thomas—Sheepy Magna.
Lodbrooks, The—Blaby.
Lodbrooke, William—Countesthorpe.
London, Corporation of—Lutterworth.
Longsbey, Richard—Husbands Bosworth.
Lorz, Robert—Hoton, Wimeswold.
Louis, Prince—Mountsorrel.
Loutham, William—Knaptoft.
Lovayn, Nicholas—Whitwick.
Loveden, Rev. Mr.—Thurnby.
Lovell, John—Bagworth, Carlton Curliu,
Charnwood Forest, Dadlington, Great Dalby,
Great Glenn, Huncote, Laughton, Leicester
103, Misterton, Poultny, Sheepshead, Stret-
ton Parva, Syston, Long Whatton.
Lovell, William—Carlton Curliu, Charnwood
Forest, Dadlington, Great Dalby, Fenny
Drayton, Great Glenn, Kirkby Mallory,
Laughton, Markfield, Misterton, King's Nor-
ton, Poultny, Rolleston, Shankton, Stret-
ton Parva, Syston, Long Whatton.
Loveth, William—Diseworth, Sewstern, Thed-
dingworth.
Low, George—Houghton on the Hill.
Lowdham, Alsop—Ashby Parva.
Lowdham, Mrs.—Thurnby.
Lowdham, William—Ab-Kettleby.
Lowe, Henry—Goadby Marwood.
Lowesby, Thomas—Baggrave.
Lubbenham, Florence—Lubbenham.
Lucknor, Thomas—Thorpe Acre, Long Whatton.
Lucy, Geoffrey—Leicester 97.
Lucy, Richard—Leicester 95.
Lucy, William—Claybrook.
Ludford, Thomas—Witherley.
Lungville, John—Coleorton.
Luton, Robert—Garthorpe.
Luton, William—Garthorpe.
Luttrell, Andrew—Croxton Kyriel.
Luttrell, Geoffrey—Saltby.
Lutterworth, Nicholas—Skeffington.
Lymar, William—Ratcliff on the Wreke.
Lymburgh, Adam—Muston, Normanton.

Lythall, Morris—Ratcliff Culey.
Lyttleton, Henry—Wanlip.

M.

M Adam, Mr.—Mountsorrel.
Mackworths, The—Tugby.
Madden, Samuel—Newton Burgoland, Snare-
stone.
Major, J. F.—Blaby.
Major, Thomas—Blaby.
Major, William French—Little Glenn.
Maino the Briton—Catthorpe, Lutterworth,
Misterton.
Maitrissone, Roger—Foxton.
Malet, Durand—Burton on the Wolds, Prest-
wold, Wimeswold.
Maleure, Richard—Newtown Linford.
Mallore, Roger—Knight Thorpe.
Mallory, Ann—Walton on the Wolds.
Mallory, John—Swinford, Walton on the Wolds.
Malloure, John—Walton on the Wolds.
Malore, Robert—Withcote.
Malory, Anketil—Castle View Leicester.
Malory, Anthony—South Croxton.
Malory, Elizabeth—Breedon.
Malory, Richard—Kirkby Mallory.
Malory, Thomas—Kirkby Mallory, Swinford.
Malure, Christian—Ilstone.
Malreward, Geoffrey—Coleorton.
Mancester, Guy—Barwell, Medbourne.
Manners, Otho—Goadby Marwood, Kirby Be-
lers.
Manners, Thomas—Alton Grange.
Manny, Walter—Little Dalby, Groby, Mount-
sorrel, Cold Overton, Segrave, Witherley.
Mansel, Thomas—Whitwick.
Mansfield, John—Burstall.
Marbury, John—Cottesbach, Gracedieu, Hem-
ington, Lutterworth, Newbold Verdon,
Skeffington.
Marefield, William—South Mardefield.
Margeston, James—Sysonby.
Markham, Thomas—Kirby Muxloe.
Marmion, Geoffrey—Witherley.
Marmion, Philip—Barton in the Beans, Bur-
row, Congerstone, Elmesthorpe, Fleckney,
Frowlesworth, West Langton, Mowsley, Od-
stone, Quorndon, Snarestone, Somerby,
Sharnford, Shearsby, Shackerstone, Staun-
ton Wyville, Sutton Cheney, Wistow.
Marmion, William—Galby, Leicester 97, New-
town Linford.
Marmions, The—Cold Newton.
Marriott, General—Segrave.
Marriott, George—Willoughby Waterless.
Marriott, John—Beeby.
Marriott, Rev. Robert—Cottesbach, Shawell.
Marriott, William—Long Clawson.
Marshall, ——Buckminster.
Marshall, John—Bottesford, Stapleford.
Marshall, William—Upton.
Marston, R.—Enderby.
Martel, John—Kilby.
Martenans, Roger—Humberstone.
Martenans, Nicholas—Goadby.
Martill, Roger—Geart Glenn.
Martin, James—Whetstone.
Martinall, John—King's Norton.
Martinall, Nicholas—Goadby.
Martinall, Roger—Gilmorton, Goadby.
Martinall, William—Hallaton.
Martinvale, Anketil—Noseley.
Martinvale, Roger—Noseley.
Marven, Charles—Willoughby Waterless.
Maunsell, John—Countesthorpe, Tur Langton,
Newton Harcourt, Odstone, Tilton.
Maureward, John—Coleorton, Goadby Mar-
wood.
Maureward, Thomas—Coleorton, Goadby Mar-
wood.
May, Jeffrey—Anebein.
Mayne, Rev. Mr.—Husbands Bosworth.
Medbourn, Adam—Carlton Curliu.

Medbourn, Thomas—Pickwell.
Mellinge, Peter—Dadlington.
Mercer, Hugh—Ratby.
Messenger, Michael—Gaddesby.
Mettam, Rev. G.—Barwell.
Meyer, Andrew—Cossington.
Meynill, Hugh—Burton Overy, Melton, Quorndon, Upton.
Meynill, Ralph—King's Norton.
Meynill, Richard—Burton Overy, Upton.
Meynill, Robert—Hemington, Cold Overton.
Meynill, William—Dalby on the Wolds.
Mildenhall, Geoffrey—Breedon.
Miles, Rev. J.—Peatling Magna, Willoughby Waterless.
Miles, Rev. John—Kirby Frith.
Miles, Roger—Saddington.
Miles, Samuel—Keyham.
Miles, Thomas—Tur Langton.
Miller, Rev. Mr.—Frisby on the Wreke.
Miller, Thomas—Bishop's Fee Leicester.
Mills, Miss—Cosby.
Mills, Mrs. Catherine—Thorpe Acre.
Mineral Waters—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Brentingby, Bruntingthorpe, Burton Lazars, Little Dalby, Donington on the Heath, Griffydham, Gumley, Halstead, Hinckley, Holt, Holwell, Houghton on the Hill, Langley, Leicester 114, Newtown Linford, Plungar, Saddington, Saltby, Sapcote, Shearsby.
Mines, Slate, &c.—Swithland, Syston, Woodhouse.
Mitchell, William—Lubbenham.
Moeles, John—Saddington.
Moeles, Nicholas—Saddington.
Monk's Charity—Countesthorpe.
Montague, James—Newbold Verdun.
Montalto, or Monte Alto, Millicent—Baggrave, Barsby, Belgrave, Brentingby, Bushby, Cropston, Peatling Parva, Stretton Magna, Thorpe Arnold.
Montalto, Robert—Leicester 100, Loughborough, Melton, Rotherby.
Montfort, Peter—Garthorpe.
Montfort, Simon—Bagworth, Beaumont Leys, Earl Shilton, Thornton.
Moore, Charles—Appleby Parva.
Moore, George—Appleby Magna, Appleby Parva, Barwell, Newhouse Grange, Norton juxta Twycross, Snarestone.
Moore, John—Burton Overy, Long Clawson, Kirby Muxloe, Sibson.
Moore, Methuseleh—Syston.
Morewood, Gilbert—Seale.
Morgan, Rev. N.—Rearsby.
Morgan, Thomas—Catthorpe.
Morley, Charles L.—Eaton.
Morley, Robert—Knaptoft, Mowsley.
Morris, Charles Campbell—Loddington.
Morris, John—Loddington, Scalford.
Morteyne, Roger—Branston.
Morteyne, William—Branston.
Mortimer, Ralph—Osbaston, Weston.
Morton, John—Sproxton.
Morton, Thomas—Ashby Folville.
Mortuo Mari, Edmund—Owston, Staunton Harold, Wilson.
Morville, Richard—Lindley.
Morwick, Hugh—Pickwell.
Mosse, William—Sharnford.
Moton, Henry—Newton Burgoland.
Moton, Reginald—Countesthorpe, Stoney Stanton, Thurlaston, Wigston Magna.
Moton, Robert—Stapleton.
Moton, William—Congerstone, Desford, Kirkby Mallory, Osbaston, Peatling Magna, Prestwold, Sapcote, Sharnford, Stapleford, Stapleton, Stoney Stanton, Sutton in the Elms, Wigston Magna.
Motons, The—Basset House, Peckleton.
Mould, William—Appleby Magna.
Mousley, John—Mowsley.
Mousley, William—Fleckney, Kibworth Beauchamp, Mowsley, Theddingworth.

Mowbray, John—Aston Flamville, Burton Lazars, Little Dalby, Eastwell, Eye Kettleby, Goadby Marwood, Hoby, Kirby Belers, Leesthorpe, Melton, Cold Newton, East Norton, Pickwell, Queniborough, Stathern, Thruslington, Wyverby.
Mowbray, John, of Axholme—Gt. Easton, Lindley, Sysonby, Ullesthorpe, Welby, Withcote.
Mowbray, Nigel—Lindley.
Mowbray, Roger—Aston Flamville, Bitteswell, Burton Lazars, Little Dalby, Eastwell, Elmes-thorpe, Eye-Kettleby, Freeby, Goadby Marwood, Hoby, Kirby Belers, Lindley, Melton, Cold Newton, Pickwell, Quenby, Stathern, Sysonby, Thruslington, Ullesthorpe, Welby, Wyverby.
Mowbray, Roger, of Axholme—Ratcliff on the Wreke.
Mowbray, Roger de Quincy—Melton.
Mowbray, Thomas—Seale.
Moyer, Mrs. C.—Little Dalby.
Muggleston, Joseph—Seale.
Multon, Thomas—Saxby.
Munchensy, William—Leicester 97.
Mundays, The—Osbaston.
Mundy, Charles Godfrey—Burton on Wolds.
Musard, Hugh—Saxby, Sproxton.
Musson, Benjamin—Barkston.
Muxloe, Edward—Coston.

N.

Napton, Adam—Misterton, Poultney.
Napton, Robert—Misterton, Poultney.
Neal, William—Stoke Golding.
Neale, John—Loddington, Skeffington.
Neale, Rev. Mr.—Sheepy Parva.
Needham, John—Osbaston.
Nele, John—Great Glenn.
Nele, Richard—Tugby.
Nethercote, John—Lubbenham, Theddingworth.
Neville, Charles—Holt, Medbourne, Nailstone, Prestgrave.
Neville, Cosmas—Blaston, Bradley.
Neville, Hugh—Medbourne.
Neville, Humphrey—Bradley.
Neville, J.—Stapleford, Twyford, Wimeswold.
Neville, John, of Stoke—Brentingby.
Neville, Peter—Allexton, Caldwell, Carlton Curlien, Hallaton, Tugby, Withcote.
Neville, Ralph—Belvoir, Redmile.
Neville, Robert—Enderby, Narborough, Prestwold.
Neville, Stephen—Wimeswold.
Neville, Theobald—Allexton, Caldwell, Hallaton, Rothley, Tugby.
Neville, Thomas—Holyoke, Medbourne, Twyford, Pickwell, Somerby.
Neville, William—Holt, Howes, Wimeswold.
Newland, Thomas—North Kilworth.
Newdigate, Richard—Theddingworth.
Newmarket, Adam of—Leicester 97.
Newton, Alderman—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester Green Coat School, Lutterworth, Earl Shilton.
Nicholas, Adam—Skeffington, Ullesthorpe.

NOBILITY.

Abergavenny, Lord, Edward Neville—Ibstock.
Abergavenny, Lord, Sir G. Neville—Ibstock.
Abergavenny, Lord, John—Burbach.
Abergavenny, Lord, John Hastings—Appleby Magna, Aston Flamville, Cosby, Dadlington, Ibstock, Leire, Normanton on the Heath, Odstone, Shackerstone.
Albemarle, Earl of—Nether Broughton, Stretton Magna.
Alceva, Countess—Aylestone, Castle Donington.
Arlington, Lord Henry—Beeby.
Arundel, Earl of—Leicester 95.
Arundel, Earl of, Richard—Aston Flamville, Barwell, Burbach, Congerstone, Cosby, Fleckney, Higham, Odstone, Segrave, Shackerstone, Stapleton, Stretton Parva.

- Arundel, Earl of, Robert*—Leire.
Arundel, Earl of, Thomas Howard—Bittesby.
Astley, Lord—Broughton Astley.
Aubrey, (De Vere) Earl—Bitteswell, Croft, Fenny Drayton, Hinckley, North Kilworth, Knaptoft, Sapcote, Shearsby, Shenton, Shouldby, Sibson, Swinford, Thorpe Parva, Walton, Walton on the Wolds, Wanlip.
Aylesbury, Earl of, Robert—Owston.
Aylesford, Earl of—Ashby Magna, Grimston, Leire, Saxelby, Shouldby.
Bardolf, Lord, William Viscount Beaumont—Cossington, Donington on the Heath, Eastthorpe, Hallaton, Hugglescote, Loughboro', Markfield, Newtown Unthank, Normanton, Quorndon, Ratby, Redmile, Sheepshead, Walton on the Wolds, Whittington Grange, Whitwick, Woodcote.
Basset of Sapcote, Lord, Ralph—Basset House, Leicester 97.
Bath, Earl of, William—Misterton.
Bavaria, Duchess of, Matilda—Leicester 101.
Bavaria, Duke of—Desford.
Beaumont, Viscount, John—Whitwick.
Beaumont, Lord—Beaumont Park, Thorpe Langton, Old Hays.
Beaumont, Lord, Sapcote—Lea Grange.
Beaumont, Lord Viscount, Thomas—Coleorton.
Beaumont, Lord William—Blaston, Beaumanor, Hallaton.
Berkeley, Lady Elizabeth—Mountsorrel.
Berkeley, Lord—Kirby Belers, Garendon, Melton.
Berkeley, Lord, Henry—Sileby, Witherley.
Berkeley, Lord, James—Cold Overton, Segrave.
Berkeley, Lord, Thomas—Coston.
Berkeley, Lord, Maurice—Great Dalby.
Besborough, Earl of—Sysonby.
Boghan, Earl of—Swanington.
Boghan, Earl of, Henry Beaumont—Arnesby, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Aylestone, Barrow upon Soar, Beaumanor, Mkt. Bosworth, Caldwell, Cossington, Cotes, Galby, Little Glenn, Hathern, Hemington, Hoton, Loughton, Loughborough, Mountsorrel, Packington, Sheepshead, Swinford, Thorpe Acre, Knight Thorpe, Waltham, Walton on the Wolds, Long Whatton, Whetstone, Whittington Grange, Whitwick, Wigston Magna, Woodthorpe.
Boghan, Earl of, Henry Bellomonte—Newtown Unthank.
Boghan, Earl of, H. Bellomorton—Bocheston.
Boghan, Earl of, Hugh Beaumont—Frisby.
Boghan, Earl of, Comyn—Beaumont Park.
Boghan, Earl of, Alexander Comyn—Bagworth, Markfield, Whitwick.
Boghan, Earl of, John Comyn—Bardon Park, Bocheston, Markfield, Newtown Linford, Swanington, Whitwick.
Boghan, Earl of, William Comyn—Bardon Park, Bocheston, Markfield, Swanington.
Bonville, Lord, William—Great Glenn.
Boughton, Lord, Edward Montague—Wartoft.
Boulogne, Earl of, William—Croston Kyriel.
Buchanan, Earl of, Henry Beaumont—Burton on the Wolds, Hugglescote, Markfield, Quorndon, Ratby.
Buckingham, Duke of, George—Dalby on the Wolds, Owston.
Buckingham, Duke of, Geo. Villiers—Brookesby, Nether Broughton, Dishley, Hathern, Stanton under Bardon.
Buckinghamshire, Earl of—Wymondham.
Bute, Countess of—Anebein.
Byron, Lady—Market Bosworth, Elmeſthorpe, Fleckney, Kirkby Mallory, Lindley, Peckleton, Earl Shilton, Sibson, Wellsborough.
Byron, Lord George Gordon—Kirkby Mallory.
Campden, Lady Elizabeth—Pickwell.
Campden, Lord Viscount—Belvoir.
Cantelupe, Lord William—Holt.
Cardigan, Earl of—Cranoe, Glooston, Othorpe, Stawston, Staunton Wyville.
Carnarvon, Earl of—Loseby.
Carrington, Lord—Ashby Folville.
Chester, Earl of—Castle Donington, Leicester 94, Nailstone.
Chester, Earl of, Hugh Lupus—Barrow upon Soar, Beaumanor, Brookesby, Burton on the Wolds, Castle Donington, Charley, Cossington, Dishley, Frisby on the Wreke, Gaddesby, Houghton on the Hill, Kegworth, Laund, Leicester 100, Loughborough, Mountsorrel, Prestwold, Rearsby, Rotherby, Segrave, Sileby, Theddingworth.
Chester, Earl of, Ranulf Gernon—Belvoir.
Clarence, Duke of—Stockerston.
Clarence, Duke of, George—Foston.
Clinton, Lord, Edward—Ratcliff on the Wreke.
Clinton, Lord, Edward Fienis—Fleckney.
Clinton, Lord of Coleshull, Lord, John—Ullesthorpe.
Clinton and Saye, Lord—Burton Overy, Wykin.
Clinton and Saye, Lord, Edward—Baggrave, Hinckley.
Clinton and Saye, Lord, Wm.—Dunton Basset.
Cobham, Lord—New Parks.
Coningsby, Lady F.—Thrussington.
Corbet, Lady—Tooley Park.
Corbet, Lady Judith—Potters Marston, Worthington.
Cornwall, Earl of—Leicester 95.
Cornwall, Earl of, Edmund—Ashby Magna, Bagworth, Hareston, Knossington, Melton, Thorpe Satchville, Twyford.
Crewe, Lord, Nathaniel—Newbold Verdun.
Cromwell, Lord, Gregory—Knossington, East Norton.
Cromwell, Lord, Thomas—Blaston, Loddington.
Cullen, Lord, Cockaine—Elmeſthorpe, Swepstone.
Curzon, Viscount, Asheton Curzon—Gopsal.
Delawarre, Lord—Leicester 103.
Delawarre, Lord, Sir Reginald West—Harby.
Denbigh, Earl of—Bittesby, Bitteswell, Claybrook, Lutterworth, Misterton, East Norton, Wigston Parva.
Derby, Earl of—Leicester 97, Stapleford.
Derby, Earl of, Ferrers—Ratby.
Derby, Earl of, Robert—Coston.
Derby, Earl of, Robert Ferraris—Leicester 96.
Derby, Earl of, Robert Ferrers—Edmundthorpe.
Devonshire, Duke of—Buckminster.
Devonshire, Earl of, William—Evington.
Devonshire, Earl of, William Cavendish—Knighton, Leicester 103.
Dorset, Marquis of—Husbands Bosworth, Bradgate Park, Garendon, North Kilworth, Lutterworth, Markfield, Newtown Linford.
Dorset, Marquis of, Henry—Bradgate Park, Leicester 104.
Dorset, Marquis of, Thomas Grey—Bardon Park, Market Bosworth, Bradgate Park, Great Glenn, Hugglescote, Loughborough, Sheepshead, Whitwick.
Dudley, Lord Guildford—Bradgate Park.
Dudley, Baron of, Roger de Somery—Bradgate Park.
East Meath, Earl of, William Brabazon—Mowsley.
Edwards, Lady Jane—Smeeton Westerby.
Elgin, Earl of, Thomas—Owston.
Ellesmere, Lord, Thomas Egerton—Swinford.
Essex, Earl of—Castle Donington, Thrussington.
Essex, Earl of, Robert—Beaumanor, Cottesbach.
Essex, Earl of, Thomas Cromwell—Halstead.
Essex, Earl of, Thos. Lord Cromwell—Laund.
Essex, Earl of, Walter Devereux—Newbold Verdun.
Exeter, Earl of—Holyoke.
Exeter, Earl of, William Cecil—Bradgate Park.
Eye, Baron of, Robert Mallet—Croston Kyriel.
Falkland, Lord, Lewis Carey—Tooley Park.
Ferrers, Earl—Appleby Magna, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Lount, Newbold, Norton juxta Twycross, Rakedale, Ratcliff on the Wreke, Sileby, Staunton Harold, Worthington.
Ferrers, Earl, Laurence—Quorndon.

- Ferrers, Earl, Robert*—Orton on the Hill.
Ferrers, Earl, Washington—Staunton Harold.
Ferrers, Lord—Laund.
Ferrers, Lord, Edward Grey—Barsby.
Ferrers, Lord, Walter—Newhouse Grange.
Ferrers, Lord, Walter Devereux—Peatling Parva, Wigston Magna.
Ferrers of Chartley, Lord—Market Bosworth.
Ferrers of Chartley, Lord, Walter Devereux—Bruntingthorpe, Orton on the Hill, Pinwell Grange.
Ferrers of Groby, Lord—Belgrave, Burton Lazars, Elmeſthorpe.
Ferrers of Groby, Lord, Edward—Baggrave, Dadlington.
Ferrers of Groby, Lord, Edward Grey—Charley, Fenny Drayton, Glenfield, Hathern, Higham, Houghton on the Hill, Ilstone, North Kilworth, Lutterworth, Peatling Parva, Shearsby, Sheepy Magna, Sibson, Stoughton, Swithland, Syston, Thorpe Arnold, Thurnby, Ulverscroft, Upton, Waltham, Whetstone, Wigston Magna, Wykin.
Ferrers of Groby, Lord, Sir Edward Grey—Bruntingthorpe.
Ferrers of Groby, Lord, William—Bradgate Park.
Ferrers of Groby, Lord, William Grey—Oadby.
Ferrers and Nottingham, Earl of, Robert—Gopsal, Stapleford.
Foley, Lord—Quorndon.
Fortescue, Lady, Grace—Husbands Bosworth.
Furnival, Lord—Bittesby.
Gloucester, Earl of—Leicester 95, 97.
Godiva, Countess—Appleby Magna, Bilston, Norton juxta Twycross.
Gower, Lord—See *Duke of Norfolk*.
Grey, Countess de—Aston Flamville, Burbach, Leire, Sketchley.
Grey, Lady Elizabeth—Sapcote, Stoney Stanton.
Grey, Lady Jane—Bradgate Park.
Grey, Lord, Henry—Bradgate Park.
Grey, Lord, Reginald—Odstone.
Grey of Groby, Lord—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Bradgate Park, Cropston.
Grey of Groby, Lord, Thomas—Beaumanor, Bradgate Park.
Grey of Pirgo, Lord, John—Kirby Belers.
Grey of Ruthin, Lord—Congerstone, Dadlington, Ibstock.
Grey of Ruthin, Lord, Roger—Leire.
Groby, Baron, William Ferrers—Groby.
Guernsey, Lord, Heneage Finch—Saxelby.
Guildford, Earl of—Brighthurst.
Harborough, Earl of—Blaston, Bowden Magna, Burrow, Little Dalby, Harborough, Saxby, Stapleford, St. Mary in Arden, Wymondham.
Harborough, Earl of, Robert—Harborough.
Harcourt, Lord, Henry—Market Bosworth.
Harrington, Lord, John—Barwell.
Hastings, Lady—Blackfordby.
Hastings, Lord—Kirby Muxloe, Leicester 105, Sheepshead.
Hastings, Lord, Francis—Croxtan Kyriel.
Hastings, Lord, Henry—Nailstone.
Hastings, Lord, William—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Bagworth, Barkston, Barrow upon Soar, Beaumanor, Belvoir, Blackfordby, Donington on the Heath, Fleckney, Kirby Muxloe, St. Leonard's Hospital Leicester, Loughborough, Newtown Unthank, Old Hays, Quorndon, Redmile, Thornton, Whittington Grange, Whitwick, Wistow.
Hastings of Loughborough, Lord, Sir Edward—Hastings—Loughborough.
Hastings, Marquis of—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Barrow upon Soar, Battle Flat, Belton, Castle Donington, Little Dalby, Donington on the Heath, Hoton, Hugglescote, Markfield, Osgathorpe, Stoney Stanton, Swanington, Whitwick.
Haulton, Baron of, William—Castle Donington.
Hereford, Countess of, Mary Bohun—Leicester 104.
Hereford, Viscount, Walter Devereux—Brentingby, Newbold Verdun.
Helmſley, Baron of, Walter Espec—Belvoir.
Hill, Lord Noel—Stapleton.
Hinckley, Baron of, Hugh de Grentemaisnel—Hinckley, Leicester 94.
Hood, Lord—Burbach.
Howard, Lord, William—Narborough.
Howard of Effingham, Lord, Wm.—Hallaton.
Howe, Earl—Barton in the Beans, Bilston, Congerstone, Gopsal, Ibstock, Lea Grange, Lockington, Nailstone, Newton Burgoland, Norton juxta Twycross, Odstone, Orton on the Hill, Shackerstone, Sibson, Twycross, Wartnaby.
Howe, Lord—Melton, Welby.
Huntingdon, Earl of—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Ashby Parva, Gracedieu, Hoton, North Kilworth, Newton Harcourt, Packington.
Huntingdon, Earl of, David—Nailstone.
Huntingdon, Earl of, Francis—Alton Grange, Belton, Castle Donington, Gopsal, Lubbesthorpe, Knight Thorpe, Thringstone, Wistow.
Huntingdon, Earl of, Henry—Bagworth, Belton, Market Bosworth, Castle Donington, Enderby, Evington, —LEICESTER 103, 112, Grammar School, Trinity Hospital, Wigston's Hospital, —Loughborough, Newbold Verdun, Knight Thorpe.
Huntingdon, Earl of, William Clinton—Burbach, Dadlington, Ibstock, Shackerstone, Snarestone.
Huntingdon, Earl of, Sir Thomas Grey—Bradgate Park.
Huntingdon, Lord—Laund.
Huntingtower, Lord—Ab-Kettleby, Buckminster, Little Dalby, Eastwell, Garthorpe, Holwell, —LEICESTER 103, St. Margaret's, St. Leonard's, Abbey and Woodgate, Bishop's Fee, —Sewstern, Sproxton, Thorpe Arnold, Welby, Wymondham.
Hussey, Lord—Kirby Belers.
Judith, Countess—Allexton, Ashby Folville, Blaston, Bowden Magna, Brookesby, Broughton Astley, Cosby, Cranoe, Eaton, Foxton, Frowlesworth, Gaddesby, Glooston, Goldsmith's Grange, Gumley, Heather, Houghton on the Hill, Leicester 100, Loseby, Lubbenham, Markfield, Newbold Folville, Oadby, Othorpe, Owston, Peatling Parva, Rearsby, Saxby, Scalford, Sharnford, Sproxton, Staunton Wyville, Stockerston, Sysonby, Theddingworth, Welby, Welham, Willoughby Waterless.
Kent, Earl of, Edmund—Castle Donington.
Kent, Earl of, Henry—Leire.
Kent, Earl of, John—Atterton, Castle Donington, Little Dalby, Hoby, Kilby, Sysonby, Thrussington, Welby, Witherley.
Kent, Earl of, Thomas Holland—Castle Donington.
Lancaster, Duchess of, Blanch—Leicester 105.
Lancaster, Duchess of, Constance—Leicester 104, 105.
Lancaster, Duchess of, Isabella—Leicester 105.
Lancaster, Duke of—Nether Broughton, Cadeby, Coston, Croft, Croxtan Kyriel, Desford, Hareston, Hathern, Higham, Hinckley, Hoton, Kirby Belers, Knipton, Leicester 109, Normanton Turville, Prestwold, Sapcote, Saxelby, Shankton, Sileby, Stapleford, Stoke Golding, Knight Thorpe, Thurlaston, Upton, Walton on the Wolds, Whitwick, Witherley.
Lancaster, Duke of, Edmund—Thorpe Parva, Wymondham.
Lancaster, Duke of, Henry—Caldwell, Croxtan Kyriel, Hinckley, —LEICESTER 101, 104, 105, 106, Newark, Trinity Hospital, —New Parks.
Lancaster, Earl of, Edmund—Cranoe, Desford, Hallaton, Hardwick, Hinckley, Leicester 100, Earl Shilton.

- Lancaster, Earl of*—Atterton, Belgrave, Bitteswell, Blaby, Bromkinthorpe, Broughton Astley, Bruntingthorpe, Caldwell, Countesthorpe, Desford, Enderby, Evington, Frowlesworth, Garendon, Glenfield, Humberstone, South Kilworth, Kirkby Mallory, Knaptoft, East Langton, Leicester 103, Lockington, Mowsley, Noseley, Saxby, Sewstern, Sharnford, Smeeton Westerby, Staunton Wyville, Stockerston, Sutton in the Elms, Theddingworth, Thurnby, Wanlip, Weston, Wellsborough, Long Whatton, Wigston Magna, Willoughby Waterless, Wimeswould.
- Lancaster, Earl of, Thomas*—Castle Donington, Desford, Hinckley,—LEICESTER 96, 100, St. Leonard's Hospital,—Ratby, Earl Shilton, Stapleton, Swanington, Wymondham.
- Lancaster and Earl of Lincoln, Second Earl of, Thomas*—Leicester 96.
- Lancaster, Third Earl of, Henry*—Leicester 96, 103, Thornton.
- Lancaster, Fourth Earl and Duke of, Henry*—Leicester 96.
- Lancaster, Fifth Earl and Duke of, John of Gaunt*—LEICESTER 96, 104, 105, Newark,—Lutterworth.
- Lancaster, Sixth Duke of, Duke of Hereford, and King of England, (Henry IV.)*—Leicester 96, Earl Shilton.
- Lancaster and Derby, Earl of, Edmund Plantagenet*—Edmundthorpe.
- Lancaster and Leicester, Earl of, Henry*—Bagworth,—LEICESTER 100, 105, Newark, Trinity Hospital.
- Leicester, Countess of, Petronilla Blanchmains*—Leicester 100.
- Leicester and Earl of Mellent, First Earl of, Robert Bellomonte*—LEICESTER 94, 104, St. Mary's, Castle View,—Witherley.
- Leicester, Earl of*—Higham, Hinckley, Leicester 97, Ratby, Earl Shilton, Swithland, Temple Hall, Thornton, Tooley Park, Welham, Whitwick.
- Leicester, Earl of, Hugh*—Stoughton.
- Leicester, Earl of, Robert*—East Langton, Narborough, Peckleton, Segrave, Sheepshead, Stoughton, Swithland, Thurstaston.
- Leicester, Earl of, Robert Blanchmains*—Charley, Groby, Hinckley.
- Leicester, Earl of, Robert Bossu*—Bromkinthorpe, Charley, Countesthorpe, Dalby on the Wolds, Garendon, Hathern, Hinckley, Bishop's Fee Leicester.
- Leicester, Earl of, Robert Fitz Parnel*—Market Bosworth, Bromkinthorpe.
- Leicester, Earl of, Roger*—Belgrave.
- Leicester, Earl of, Simon Montfort*—Blaby, Countesthorpe, Desford, Leicester 95.
- Leicester and Constable of France, Earl of, Simon Montfort*—Leicester 95, 114.
- Leicester, Earl of Mellent and Hereford, Second Earl of, Robert Fitz Robert or Robert Bossu*—Leicester 94, 103, 104, Lockington, Sibson, Ulverscroft, Witherley, Wykin.
- Leicester, Third Earl of, Robert Blanchmains*—Leicester 94, Leicester Forest, Mountsorrel.
- Leicester, Fourth Earl of, Robert Fitz Parnel or Robert de Breteuil*—Leicester 95, 114, Stonesby.
- Leicester, Count of Toulouse and Duke of Narbonne, Fifth Earl of, Simon Montfort*—Leicester 95.
- Leicester, Sixth Earl of, Simon Montfort*—LEICESTER 95, 96, 104, Castle View—Stanton under Bardon, Staunton Wyville.
- Leicester and Earl of Lancaster, Ferrers, Chester, and Derby, and King of Sicily, Seventh Earl of, Edmund Crouchback*—Leicester 96, 114.
- Lincoln, Earl of*—Burton Overy.
- Lincoln, and Constable of Chester, Earl of, Henry Lacey*—Castle Donington.
- Lincoln, Earl of, Henry Lacy*—Castle Donington, Swanington.
- Lincoln, Earl of, John Lacy*—Castle Donington.
- Lisle, Lord, Edward*—Kibworth Beauchamp.
- Lisle, Lord, John Dudley*—Loseby.
- Loughborough, Lord, Edward Hastings*—Market Bosworth.
- Loughborough, Lord, Henry Hastings*—Bilston, Leicester 104.
- Loughborough, Lord, Colonel Henry Hastings*—Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
- Lovel, Lord*—Bardon Park, Market Bosworth.
- Lovel, Viscount, Francis*—Loughborough, Sheepshead.
- Lymington, Lord, John*—Holyoke.
- Malory, Lord*—Swinford.
- Manners, Lady Frances*—Bagworth.
- Manners, Lord, William*—Buckminster, Leicester 103.
- March, Earl of*—Loughborough.
- Marlborough, Duchess of*—Theddingworth.
- Marshall, Countess, Constantia*—Hoby, Howes, Cold Overton, Segrave.
- Marshall, Earl, Thomas Mowbray*—Great Dalby, Melton, Mountsorrel, Segrave.
- Marshall of England, Earl*—Leicester 97.
- Maynard, Lord*—Asfordby, Bagworth, Ingarsby, Thornton.
- Maynard, Lord, William*—Ingarsby.
- Melbourne, Viscount*—Castle Donington, Melton, Sysonby.
- Mellent, Earl of*—Aylestone, Bagworth, Blaby, Mkt. Bosworth, Bruntingthorpe, Claybrook, Cosby, Frowlesworth, Huncote, Ibstock, South Kilworth, Peatling Magna, Shawell, Whetstone.
- Mellent, Baron of Groby and Hinckley, Earl of, Robert Fitz Parnel*—Leicester 114.
- Mercia, Duke of, Ethelbert*—Leicester 94.
- Mercia, Earl of, Leofric*—Aston Flamville, Barwell, Dadlington, Castle View Leicester, Packington, Sketchley.
- Moir, Earl*—Loughborough.
- Montague, Lady Mary Wortley*—Newbold Verdun.
- Montague and Boughton, Lord, Edw.*—Wartoft.
- Montfort and Esperton, Baron of Hinckley, and Count of Rochfort and Evreux, Lord, Simon*—Leicester 114.
- Mordaunt, Lord*—Leicester 105.
- Mordaunt, Lord, John*—Stathern.
- Morgan, Lady F. E.*—Stapleton.
- Morrison, Lady*—Tooley Park.
- Mortaigne, Surrey, Warren, and Boulogne, Earl of, William*—Croxtan Kyriel.
- Mounteagle, Lord*—Croxtan Kyriel.
- Mountjoy, Lord, Charles*—Loddington.
- Mountjoy, Lord, William Blount*—Allexton.
- Mowbray, Lord*—See Duke of Norfolk.
- Newport, Earl of, Mountjoy Blount*—East Norton.
- Noel, Lady Mary*—Elmesthorpe.
- Norfolk, Countess of, Margaret*—Barwell.
- Norfolk, Duchess of*—Castle Donington.
- Norfolk, Duke of*—Little Dalby, Kirby Belers, Newbold Verdun, Cold Overton, Segrave, Witherley.
- Norfolk, Duke of, John*—Great Dalby, Little Dalby, Diseworth, Evington, Eastwell, Frisby, Goadby Marwood, Hoby, Ingarsby, Kirby Belers, Leesthorpe, Melton, East Norton, Cold Overton, Queniborough, Ratcliff on the Wreke, Segrave, Somerby, Stathern, Sysonby, Thorpe Satchville, Thrussington, Twyford, Welby, Long Whatton, Whetstone, Willoughby Waterless, Withcote, Witherley, Wyverby.
- Norfolk, Duke of, John Howard*—Market Bosworth.
- Norfolk, Duke of, Thomas*—Bitteswell, Burton Lazars, Eastwell, Eye-Kettleby, Freeby, Goadby Marwood, Hoby, Ingarsby, Kegworth, Leesthorpe, Melton, Mountsorrel, Pickwell, Queniborough, Segrave, Stathern, Sysonby, Thrussington, Ullesthorpe, Welby, Whetstone, Witherley, Wyverby.

- Norfolk, Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Gower, Duke of, John Mowbray*—Atterton, Cadeby, Cossington, Croxton Kyriel, Diseworth, Evington, Gaddesby, Ingarsby, Kegworth, Melton, Cold Overton, Sileby, Whetstone, Willoughby Waterless, Wimeswould, Witherley.
Norfolk, Earl Marshall and Earl of Nottingham, Duke of, Thomas Mowbray—Cold Overton.
Norfolk, Earl of—Segrave, Leicester 97.
Norfolk, Earl of, Hugh Bigod—Leicester 95.
Norfolk, Earl of, Thomas Brotherton—Cold Overton, Segrave.
Northampton, Earl of, William Compton—Cold Overton.
Northampton, Marquis of, William Parr—Kegworth, Leicester 103.
Northumberland, Duke of—Bradgate Park, Burton Lazars.
Northumberland, Earl of, Henry—Market Bosworth.
Northumberland, Earl of, Henry Percy—Foston.
Norwich, Earl of, Henry—Bittesby.
Nottingham, Earl of, John Mowbray—Melton.
Nottingham and Derby, Earl of, Robert de Ferrariss—Breedon.
Ormond and Wiltshire, Earl of, James Butler—Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Oxford, Countess of—Garendon, Gracedien.
Oxford, Countess of, Elizabeth—Cossington.
Oxford, Earl of—Elmesthorpe, Leicester 97, 102, Wigston Magna.
Oxford, Earl of, John—Sweepstone, Wigston Magna.
Oxford, Earl of, John Vere—Bardon Park, Market Bosworth, Loughborough, Wigston Magna.
Oxford, Earl of, Robert Vere—Belgrave, Langhton, Leicester 100, Wigston Magna, Wykin.
Pembroke, Countess of, Agnes—Barwell.
Pembroke, Countess of, Anne—Barwell, Nailstone.
Pembroke, Countess of, Philippa—Barwell, Dadlington, Shackeston.
Pembroke, Earl of—Market Bosworth.
Pembroke, Earl of, Aylmer—Aston Flamville.
Pembroke, Earl of, John—Nailstone, Sutton Cheney.
Pembroke, Earl of, John Hastings—Allexton, Appleby Magna, Aston Flamville, Barton in the Beans, Barwell, Burbach, Congerstone, Cosby, Dadlington, Fleckney, Higham, Istock, Leire, Mowsley, Newton Burgoland, Normanton on the Heath, Odstone, Owston, Shackerstone, Snarestone, Stapleton, Stretton Parva, Sweepstone, Wistow.
Pembroke, Earl of, Laurence Hastings—Ab-Kettleby, Barton in the Beans, Barwell, Burbach, Nailstone, Newton Burgoland, Sweepstone.
Pembroke, Earl of, William Marshall—Leicester 95, Mountsorrel.
Perche, Count de—Mountsorrel.
Pontefract, Lord of, Robert Lacy—Castle Donington.
Poulett, Lord, William—Somerby.
Radnor, Earl of—Asfordby, Nether Broughton, Dalby on the Wounds, Segrave, Tilton.
Radnor, Earl of, Jacob Pleydell Bouverie—Nether Broughton.
Rawdon, Lord—Loughborough.
Richmond, Earl of—Market Bosworth.
Richmond, Earl of, John—Hinckley.
Richmond, Earl of, John of Gaunt—Leicester 97.
Richmond and Derby, Countess of, Margaret—Diseworth, Ilstone.
Rochester, Earl of, John Wilmot—Withcote.
Rockingham, Earls of—Garthorpe.
Ros, Lord—Long Clawson, Plungar, Redmile.
Ros, Lord, Edmund—Barkston.
Ros, Lord, George—Barkston.
Ros, Lord, John—Redmile.
Ros, Lord, Thomas—Belvoir, Freeby.
Ros, Baron of Hamlake, Lord, Robert—Belvoir.
Ros of Hamlake, Lord, William—Barkston, Belvoir.
Ros, Lord, Thomas Manners—Belvoir.
Russell, Lord, John—Slawston.
Ruthen, Lord—Barwell.
Ruthen, Lord of, Reginald Grey—Appleby Magna, Broughton Astley, Burbach, Willoughby Waterless.
Rutland, Duke of—Aylestone, Bagworth, Barkston, Belvoir, Bottesford, Branston, Caldwell, Long Clawson, Croxton Kyriel, South Croxton, Easthorpe, Eastwell, Eaton, Goadby Marwood, Goldsmith's Grange, Harby, Hareston, Howes, Knaptoft, Knipton, Lubbesthorpe, Muston, Normanton, Plungar, Redmile, Saltby, Scalford, Sproxton, Stathern, Stonesby, Thorpe Arnold, Thornton, Waltham.
Rutland, Duke of, John—Thorpe Arnold.
Rutland, Earl of—Belvoir, Bottesford, Branston, Brentingby, Long Clawson, Enderby, Freeby, Harby, Howes, Owston, Rothley, Saltby, Sproxton, Stathern, Waltham.
Rutland, Earl of, Francis—Nether Broughton.
Rutland, Earl of, John Manners—Wartoft.
Rutland, Earl of, Roger—Knipton.
Rutland, Earl of, Thomas—Belvoir, Branston, Nether Broughton, Burton on the Wounds, Croxton Kyriel, Hareston, Humberstone, Muston, Sharnford, Skeffington, Stathern, Thorpe Acre, Ulverscroft.
Rutland, Earl of, Thomas Manners—Alton Grange, Barkston, Dishley, Garendon, Hathern, Stanton under Bardon.
Salop, Earl of, John—Newbold Verdon.
Scarsdale, Lord—Frisby on the Wreke, Worthington.
Scrope, Lord—Bradley, Stockerston.
Sefton, Lord—Quorndon.
Segrave, Lord, Gilbert—Kegworth.
Segrave, Lord, John—Witherley.
Shaftesbury, Earl of—Beeby.
Sherard, Baron of Leytrim, Lord—Stapleford.
Shrewsbury, Earl of—Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Shrewsbury, Earl of, Charles—Bittesby.
Shrewsbury, Earl of, John Talbot—Bittesby, Market Bosworth, Newbold Verdon.
Smith, Lord Chief Baron—Frowlesworth.
Somers, Earl—Burrow, Kilby.
Somerset, Duke of—Evington.
Somerset, Earl of, John—Enderby.
Sondes, Lord—Bringhurst, Drayton, Gt. Easton.
Southampton, Lord—Quorndon.
Spencer, Earl—Theddingworth.
Stafford, Lord, Ralph—Leicester 96.
St. Albans, Duke of—Frisby, Wigston Magna.
St. John of Bletso, Lord, Oliver—Harborough.
Stamford, Countess of, Mary—Willoughby Waterless.
Stamford, Earl of, Lord Grey, Harry—Bradgate Park.
Stamford and Warrington, Earl of—Andreskirk, Anstey, Barleston, Bocheston, Bradgate Park, Breedon, Broughton Astley, Burton Overy, Cropston, Donington on the Heath, Frisby, Glenfield, Little Glenn, Griffydham, Groby, Holgate, Hugglescote, Huncote, Hyde, Markfield, Newtown Linford, Newtown Unthank, Old Hays, Ratby, Sheepshead, Stanton under Bardon, Swithland, Syston, Tonge, Whetstone, Whittington Grange, Wilson.
Stanhope, Lord, John—Harborough.
Stanley, Lord—Market Bosworth.
Staunton, Lord, Thomas Brudenell—Glooston.
Strange, Lord—Market Bosworth.
Suffolk, Countess of—Bradgate Park.
Suffolk, Duchess of—Beaumanor.
Suffolk, Duke of—Bradgate Park, Whittington Grange.
Suffolk, Duke of, Charles Brandon—Bradgate Park.
Suffolk, Duke of, Henry—Beeby, Bradgate Park, Ulverscroft.
Suffolk, Duke of, H. Grey—Horsepool Grange.
Sunderland, Earl of, Robert—Beeby.

Surrey, Earl of—Croxtan Kyriel.
Surrey, Earl of, Thomas—Market Bosworth.
Talbot, Lord—Claybrook.
Tamworth, Lord—Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Tateshall, Lord, Robert—Breedon.
Thanet, Earl of—Sapcote.
Tibbott, Lord, Robert—Edmundthorpe, Stapleford, Knight Thorpe, Wymondham.
Verdun, Baron—Newbold Verdun.
Vesey, Lord, William—Coston, Edmundthorpe, Saxby, Stapleford, Wymondham.
Warren, Earl of—Croxtan Kyriel.
Warwick, Earl of, Guy de Beauchamp—Ibstock, Ilstone, Kibworth Beauchamp, Melton, Mowsley, Narborough, Cold Newton, Shenton, Tilton.
Warwick, Earl of, Henry—Narborough.
Warwick, Earl of, John Dudley—Burton Lazars, Melton.
Warwick, Earl of, Richard Beauchamp—Kibworth Beauchamp.
Warwick, Earl of, Richard Neville—Kibworth Beauchamp.
Warwick, Earl of, Roger Newburgh—Narborough.
Warwick, Earl of, Thomas—Kibworth Beauchamp.
Warwick, Earl of, William Bellocampo or Beauchamp—Countesthorpe, Kibworth Beauchamp.
Wem, Lord, Geo. Jeffreys—Nether Broughton.
Wentworth, Lord—Fleckney.
Whitwick, Lord of—Market Bosworth.
Willoughby, Lord, William—Breedon.
Willoughby de Broke, Lord—Allexton, Kimcote, Walton, Worthington.
Winchelsea, Earl of—South Mardefield, North Mardefield, Newbold Sauncey, Owston.
Winchester, Earl of—Hugglescote.
Winchester, Earl of, Quincy—Old Hays, Ratby.
Winchester, Marquis of, William—Hallaton.
Winton, Earl of—Bittesby, Coleorton, Higham.
Winton, Earl of, Roger de Quincy—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Barkby, Barleston, Blackfordby, Market Bosworth, Bradgate Park, Braunston, Bushby, Burton Overy, Carlton, Claybrook, Dadlington, Drayton, Fenny Drayton, Elmes-thorpe, Frisby on the Wreke, Galby, Glenfield, Great Glenn, Hathern, Hemington, Higham, Hoton, Houghton on the Hill, Huncote, Kilwardby, Laughton, Lockington, Markfield, Misterton, King's Norton, Poultney, Rolleston, Sheepy Magna, Sibson, Stanton under Bardon, Stretton Magna, Syston, Thorpe Arnold, Upton, Waltham, Long Whatton, Wigston Magna.
Winton, Earl of, Saër de Quincy—Aylestone, Market Bosworth, Croft, Leicester 114, Mountsorrel, Stonesby, Swithland.
Winton, Earl of, De Quincy—Groby.
Worcester, Earl of, Thomas Percy—Foston.
Wormegaye, Lord of, John Bardolf—Hallaton.
Wriothesley, Lord, Thomas—Bowden Magna.
York, Duke of, James—Shawell.
Zouch, Lord, John—Lubbesthorpe, Thorpe Arnold.
Zouch and Semore, Lord, William Zouch—Claybrook, Houghton on the Hill, Thorpe Arnold.

Noble, Rev. Samuel Lambert—Frowlesworth.
Noble, Thomas—Huncote, Leicester 114.
Noel, Andrew—Dalby on the Wolds, Stonesby.
Noel, Christopher—Halstead.
Noel, Christopher Henry—Tilton.
Noel, Henry—Pickwell.
Noel, John—Wellsborough.
Noel, William—Kirkby Mallory, Sibson.
Norbury, J. G.—Barton in the Beans.
Norcott, ——Bradley.
Norman, Richard—Stonesby, Wyverby.
Norrey, John—Hareston.
Norton, Reginald—Withcote.
Norton, Walter—East Norton.

Noseley, Chaplain of—Gilmorton, Stretton Magna.
Noseley, Warden of—Hallaton.
Nottingham, Henry—Kegworth, Stanton under Bardon, Staunton Wyville, Thrussington.
Noveris, William—Howes.

O.

Oakley, Jeremiah—Cotes Deville.
Offley, John—Misterton.
Oger the Briton—Kilby.
O'Keover, Rowland—Higham.
Oldham, Thomas Westley—Leicester Frith.
Oliver, Mrs.—Wigston Magna.
Oliver, Petronilla—Leicester 100.
Oliver, Richard—Hallaton.
Oliver, T. B.—Belgrave.
Oneby, John—Barwell.
Orcher, Roger—Melton.
Ord, Rev. James—East Langton, Thorpe Langton, Tur Langton, West Langton.
Orger, Robert—Somerby.
Orson, John—Dalby on the Wolds.
Orson, William—Dalby on the Wolds.
Orton, John—Rearsby.
Orton, Richard—Lea Grange.
Osbaldeston, George—Quorndon.
Osborn, Rev. G.—Horninghold.
Otterhampton, William—Castle Donington.
Otway, Henry—South Kilworth.
Overton, John—Loseby.
Overton, Robert—Gaddesby.
Ousley, Rev. John—Blaston.
Oxcluf, John—Humberstone, Leicester 101.
Oxley, John—Barkby, Burstall.

P.

Packe, Charles James—Cotes, Hoton, Prestwold, Wimeswold.
Paget, John—Thorpe Satchville.
Paget, Joseph—Loughborough.
Paget, William—Loughborough.
Pagët, Thomas—Gumley, Humberstone, Bishop's Fee Leicester, Rothley.
Pagett, Joseph Edward—Burstall.
Paine, George—Scraptoft.
Pakeman, Robert—Kirby Muxloe, Odstone.
Pakeman, Simon—Barton in the Beans, Braunston, Donington on the Heath, Harby, Hugglescote, Kirby Muxloe, Odstone, Stanton under Bardon, Whitwick, Wigston Magna.
Pakeman, William—Thringstone.
Palfrey, Vitabi—Foxton.
Palmer, Edward—Owston, Withcote.
Palmer, Geoffrey—Carlton Curliu.
Palmer, Henry—Wanlip.
Palmer, Rev. Henry—Owston, Withcote.
Palmer, Robert—Thorpe Langton.
Palmer, Thomas—Bringhurst, Carlton Curliu, Cotes Deville, Drayton, Great Easton, Frowlesworth, Glenfield, Goadby, Holt, Keythorpe, Leire, Lubbenham, Medbourne, Sibson, Tugby.
Palmer, William—Thurcaston, Wanlip.
Panton, Philip—Glooston.
Pantulf, William—Langley, Worthington.
Pantulfs, The—Wilson.
Pare, Robert—Ratcliff Culey.
Pares, John—Barleston, Brascote, Charnwood Forest, Cosby, Cotes Deville, Frisby, Knaptoft, Newark Leicester, Narborough, Newbold Verdun, Merry Lees, Mowsley, Saddington, Woodhouse.
Pares, Thomas—Cosby, Cotes Deville, Glenfield, Kirby Frith, Newbold Verdun, Oadby, Ulverscroft.
Paris, Robert—Potters Marston.
Parkes, J.—Dalby on the Wolds.
Parliaments—LEICESTER 95, 97, 101, Castle View, Melton.
Parr, Dr.—Market Bosworth.
Parrott John—Leire.

- Parsons, William*—St. George's Leicester, and County Goal.
Pate, Edward—Eye-Kettleby, Sysonby.
Pauk, Peter—Frisby on the Wreke.
Payne, George—Dunton Basset, North Kilworth.
Payne, Nicholas—Husbands Bosworth.
Paynel, Robert—Little Dalby.
Paynell, Geoffrey—Sproxton.
Paynell, William—Saltby.
Paynells, The—Garthorpe.
Peake, Robert—Burrow.
Pearson, Dr.—South Kilworth.
Peatliny, Rector of—Willoughby Waterless.
Peck, John—Great Dalby, Knossington.
Pegg, George—Stoney Stanton.
Pembrugge, Fulk—Aylestone, Husbands Bosworth, Stretton Magna.
Pembrugge, Henry—Aylestone.
Penlees, Mr.—Walton on the Woulds.
Pensar, Richard—Belgrave.
Pepin, Ralph—Scalford.
Percy, Henry—Foston.
Perkins, Shirley Farmer Steele—Bean Hills, Morebarne, Orton on the Hill, Weston.
Perkins, William—Laughton.
Peshall, Robert—Ulverscroft.
Peterborough, Dean and Chapter of—Bringinghurst, Drayton, Great Easton.
Peverel, or Peveril, William—Arnesby, Ashby Magna, Husbands Bosworth, Foston, Hallaton, Kirby Muxloe, Lubbethorpe.
Phelp, Edward Tufton—Coston.
Phelps, James—Coston.
Philip, William—Hallaton.
Phillipps, ——Haliwell Haw, Long Whatton.
Phillipps, Ambrose—Garendon.
Phillipps, Charles March—Charnwood Forest, Dishley, Garendon, Gracedieu, Haliwell Haw, Hathern, Kegworth, Loughborough, Sheepshead, Stanton under Bardon, Thorpe Acre.
Phillipps, Samuel—Garendon.
Phillipps, Thomas M.—Long Whatton.
Pickering, Gilbert—East Langton.
Piddocke, Rev. John—Merrill Grange, Thringstone.
Piddocke, Leonard—Merrill Grange, Thringstone.
Pigot, Rev. J.—Wigston Magna.
Pilgrim, Mrs.—Witherley.
Pilkington, Henry—Gaddesby.
Pill Chantrey, Lincoln Cathedral—Asfordby.
Pince, Morin de—Cadeby.
Pipard, Ralph—Osbaston.
Piper, Hugh—Welham.
Plampins, The—Shawell.
Platts, ——Mythe.
Plaunche, James de la—Claybrook.
Plaunche, William la—Claybrook.
Plumpton, Robert—Frisby on the Wreke.
Plungar, Robert—Barkston, Plungar.
Pochin, George—Barkby, South Croxton, Edmundthorpe, Hamilton, Humberstone, St. George's Leicester, Rearsby, Sileby, Thurmaston, Walton on the Woulds, Worthington.
Pochin, John A.—Wigston Magna.
Pochin, Mrs.—Market Bosworth.
Pochin, Thomas—North Kilworth.
Pochin, Wm.—Edmundthorpe, Humberstone.
Poole, ——Congerstone, Sapcote.
Popham, John—Rollestone.
Poter, Peter—Sibson.
Potter, William—Swanington.
Poutrell, Robert—Burton on the Woulds, Prestwold, Wimeswold.
Powell, ——Bromkinthorpe.
Power, William Hunt—Barwell.
Powis, Thomas—Holyoke.
Poynings, Thomas—Diseworth.
Pratt, Mr.—Broughton Astley, Huncote.
Pratt, Richard—North Kilworth, South Kilworth.
Preston, D.—Wykin.
Preston, Miss—Sheepy Magna.
Prior, Thomas—Desford.
Prilly, Henry—Medbourne.
Prilly, Hugh—Bringinghurst, Holt, Medbourne.
Prilly, Peter—Blaston, Bringinghurst, Drayton, Holt, Medbourne.
Prilly, Thomas—Medbourne.
Prilly, William—Medbourne.
Pulteney, John—Dadlington, Misterton, Newton Harcourt, Poultny, Shawell, Walcote.
Purefoy, F.—Fenny Drayton.
Purefoy, George—Newton Burgoland, Shackerstone.
Purefoy, Philip—Hinckley, Leicester 101, Ullesthorpe.
Purefoy, Thomas—Fenny Drayton, Wellsborough.
Purley, Edmund—Medbourne.
Purley, Peter—Medbourne.
Purley, Thomas—Medbourne.
Purley, William—Medbourne, Wymondham.
Pycroft, Joseph—Scale.
Pynecombe's, Mrs., Trustees of her Augmentation Charity—Shackerstone.
Pyrie, Rector of Aylestone, John—Aylestone, Carlton Curlien, Foxton, Wigston Magna.
Pyrie, Rector of Aylestone, Thomas—Smeeton Westerby.
Pyrie, William—Aylestone, Stoughton, Wigston Magna.
- Q.
- Quarles, George*—Enderby.
Quarles, John—Cottesbach.
Quatremars, William—Coleorton.
Quenby, Thomas—Leicester 106.
The QUEEN—Barton in the Beans, Bradgate Park, Croxton Kyriel, Hinckley, Leicester 105, Tooley Park, Sharnford.
Queen Anne's Bounty, Governors of—Arnesby, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Barkston, Belgrave, Bowden Magna, Breedon, Castle Donington, Catthorpe, Cosby, Great Dalby, Diseworth, Eaton, Foxton, Grimston, Horninghold, Howes, Humberstone, Kilby, Kirby Belers, —LEICESTER All Saints, St. Martin's, St. Mary's, St. Nicholas's, St. Leonard's, —Lockington, Loseby, Lubbenham, Oadby, Owston, Plungar, Queniborough, Quorndon, Ratby, Saltby, Shackerstone, Sheepshead, Sileby, Slawston, Sproxton, Stonesby, Syston, Thrusington, Thurmaston, Whitwick, Wigston Magna, Wimeswold, Wistow, Withcote, Woodhouse, Worthington.
Queen Blanch, wife of Edward I.—Edmundthorpe.
Queen Eleanor—Harborough.
Queen Elizabeth—Beaumont Leys, Kegworth, —LEICESTER St. Peter's, South Fields, Free Grammar School, —Loughborough.
Queen Joan—Hallaton.
Queen of Scots, Mary—Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Quincy, Roger de—Belgrave.
Quincy, Saër de—Newton Harcourt.
- R.
- Rabaz, Robert*—Leicester 100.
Radcliffe, Roger—Owston.
Radford, Thomas—Snarestone.
Raleigh, ——Twycross.
Ralphs, Henry—Countesthorpe.
Randall, Oswald—Snarestone.
Randolf, John—Skeffington.
Ratby, Vicar of—Markfield.
Ratford, John—Newton Burgoland.
Raworth, Rev. Benjamin Clarke—Quorndon.
Reeve, Colonel—Melton.
Reeve, Thomas—Shearsby.
Renbudcurt, Guy—Husbands Bosworth, Misterton, Thrusington.
Repingdon, John—Goldsmith's Grange.
Revell, William—Scalford.
Reynolds, Mrs. Catherine—Dunton Basset.
Rich, J.—Kegworth.

Richards, Rev. Mr.—Skeffington.
Richards, William—Segrave.
Riddell, Geoffrey—Witherley.
Ridwan, ——Thurcaston.
Ridware, Roger—Seale.
Ridware, Thomas—Seale.
Ripariis, Martin de — Enderby, Willoughby Waterless.
Rice, Thomas—Bromkinsthorpe.
Roaldi, Bosco—Belvoir.
Roaldi, Richard—Stathern.
Roberts, Thomas—Thorpe Langton.
Roberts, William—Barwell, Sutton Cheney.
Robinson, Mrs.—Thorpe Satchville.
Roby, Thomas—Hugglescote.
Roby, Thomas Burgin—Battle Flat.
Roceby, William—Groby.
Rodeville, William—Lindley.
Roger, William—Wimeswould.
Rogers, John—Eaton.
Rolleston, Benedict—Garthorpe.
Roe, John—Basset House, Normanton Turville.
Ros, John—Harby, Redmile.
Ros, Isabella—Redmile.
Ros, Margaret—Medbourne.
Ros, Margery—Lubbenham, Slawston, Stathern.
Ros, Peter—Cold Overton.
Ros, Robert—Leicester 97, Melton, Muston, Cold Overton, Redmile.
Ros, Thomas—Plungar, Redmile.
Ros, Walter—Cold Overton.
Ros, William — Barkby, Barkston, Belvoir, Blaston, Bottesford, Long Clawson, Croxton Kyriel, South Croxton, Eaton, Hoby, Howes, Hungerton, Knipton, Medbourne, Muston, Slawston, Stathern.
Ros of Hamlake, Robert—Bottesford.
Ros of Hamlake, William — Great Easton, Hamilton, Harby, Hungerton, Lubbenham, Normanton, Cold Overton, Plungar, Quenby, Redmile, Stathern.
Rothley, Rector of—Skeffington.
Rothley, Vicar of—Gaddesby, Grimston, Keyham, Wanlip.
Rouceby, William—Ratby.
Rowlett, Ralph—Whetstone.
Rowlett, Thomas—Bowden Magna.
Ruding, John—Bromkinsthorpe.
Ruding, Richard—Bromkinsthorpe.
Ruding, Roger—Huncote, Leicester 104.
Ruding, Walter—Bromkinsthorpe, Leicester 114.
Rudwell, Richard—Lindley.
Rugeley, Richard—Knight Thorpe.
Russel, Alice—Donington on the Heath.
Rustatt's Charity, Trustees of—Breedon.

S.

Sacheverell, Henry—Hamilton, Old Hays.
Sacheverell, Richard—Saddington.
Sacheverell, William—Rearsby.
Saddington, Robert — Garthorpe, Gilmorton, Houghton on the Hill, Humberstone, Saddington, Scraptoft.
Saddington, William—Leicester 100.
Salisbury Cathedral—Garendon.
Salter, George—Arnesby.
Saltmarsh, Robert—Arnesby.
Sansome, Mrs.—Newbold Verdun.
Sansome, Thomas—Hinckley, Witherley.
Sapcote, Warden of—Leicester 103.
Saule, Robert—Waltham.
Saunders, Ambrose—Foxton.
Saunders, Francis—Laughton, Shankton.
Savage, George—Walton on the Wolds.
Savage, William—Belvoir.
Saville, George—Blaby.
Saxelbys, The—Saxelby.
Scales, Roger—Cotes Deville.

SCHOOLS.

Appleby Grammar School—Upton.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch Grammar School—Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Bosworth Grammar School—Appleby Magna.
Breedon School—Merry Lees.
Burton-upon-Trent Grammar School — Lea Grange, Orton on the Hill.
Derby Grammar School—Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Endowed Charity Schools—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Bagworth, Barkby, Barkston, Barrow upon Soar, Barwell, Billesdon, Bottesford, Bowden Magna, Breedon, Long Clawson, Claybrook, Coleorton, Congerstone, Croxton Kyriel, Diseworth, Enderby, Garthorpe, Gilmorton, Groby, Hallaton, Hathern, Hinckley, Huncote, Ibstock, Knaptoft, East Langton, Leicester 111, Leire, Lockington, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Medbourne, Melton, Mountsorrel, Nailstone, Newbold Verdun, East Norton, Osgathorpe, Owston, Prestwold, Ratcliff Culey, Rearsby, Rotherby, Rothley, Sapcote, Saxelby, Segrave, Shawell, Earl Shilton, Sileby, Snarestone, Somerby, Stoke Golding, Thrustrington, Thurcaston, Thurlaston, Twycross, Waltham, Wigston Magna, Wymondham.
Free Grammar Schools—Appleby Parva, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market Bosworth, Harborough, Kegworth, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicester 111, Loughborough, Melton, Woodhouse.
Ferneworth School—Laund.
Kibworth Grammar School—Kibworth Beauchamp.
Stevenage Grammar School—Whetstone.
Stone Grammar School—Whetstone.
Uttoxeter Grammar School—Whetstone.

Scott, William—Hallaton.
Scotton, John—Leire.
Scotton, Thomas—Bitteswell, Claybrook.
Scrope, Elizabeth—Blaston.
Scrope, Geoffrey—Bowden Magna, Harborough.
Scrope, Henry—Ab-Kettleby, Bowden Magna, Edmundthorpe, Harborough, Medbourne.
Scrope, John—Holwell.
Scrope, Richard—Medbourne.
Scrope, Roger — Edmundthorpe, Medbourne Wymondham.
Scrope, Thomas—Holwell.
Scrope, William—Medbourne.
Scrope of Bolton, Henry—Medbourne, Saxby, Wymondham.
Scrope of Masham, John—Harborough.
Scrope of Masham, Stephen — Ab-Kettleby, Bowden Magna, Harborough.
Scrope of Masham, Thomas—Harborough.
Seale, Mrs.—Brantingthorpe.
Seale, Rector of—Appleby Magna.
Seaman, Samuel—Rotherby.
Sebley, Joseph—Goadby.
Sees, William—Donington on the Heath.
Segrave, Amabel—Great Dalby.
Segrave, Gilbert—Cotes, Mountsorrel, Segrave, Whetstone.
Segrave, John—Barrow upon Soar, Burton on the Wolds, Cadeby, Cotes, Great Dalby, Little Dalby, Diseworth, Grimston, Hathern, Hoby, Ingarsby, Kegworth, Markfield, Melton, Mountsorrel, Cold Overton, Rearsby, Segrave, Sileby, Somerby, Thorpe Satchville, Thrustrington, Thurmaston, Thurnby, Twyford, Walton on the Wolds, Long Whatton, Whetstone, Wimeswould, Witherley.
Segrave, Nicholas—Cotes, Great Dalby, Diseworth, Groby, Leicester 97, Melton, Mountsorrel, Cold Overton, Segrave, Sileby, Somerby, Thurnby.
Segrave, Stephen—Barrow upon Soar, Burton on the Wolds, Cotes, Great Dalby, Diseworth, Garendon, Grimston, Hathern, Hoby, Kegworth, Melton, Mountsorrel, Cold Overton, Quorndon, Rearsby, Segrave, Thorpe Satchville, Thrustrington, Thurnby, Twyford, Walton on the Wolds, Long Whatton, Whetstone.
Segrave, Thomas—Medbourne.
Seile, Ralph—Seale.

- Seneschalship, of England*—Leicester 114.
Seneschal, William—Kibworth Harcourt.
Seneville, Simon—Lockington.
Senneville, Simon de—Ratcliff on the Wreke.
Seral, Andrew Loveral—Houghton on the Hill.
Seymour, Edmund—Welham.
Seyton, Everard—Hallaton.
Seyville, William—Harborough.
Shakelady, Rowland—Tugby.
Shakspeare John—Belton.
Sharp, William—Scalford.
Sharpe, William—Rollestone.
Sharrard, William—Knossington.
Sheldon, Ralph—Coleorton.
Shepey, John—Shackerstone.
Shepey, William—Congerstone.
Shepeys, The—Sheepy Magna.
Sherard, George—Saxby.
Sherard, James—Evington.
Sherard, Robert—Scalford, Stapleford.
Sherard, Thomas—Stapleford.
Sheriff of Leicestershire—Croxtan Kyriel.
Sherwin, John Sherwin—Arnesby.
Sherwin, William—Swanington.
Shillcock, John—Redmile.
Shirford, John—Leicester 100.
Shirley, Francis—Breedon, Dunton Basset, Newbold, Wilson.
Shirley, George—Sileby.
Shirley, Hugh—Rakedale, Ratcliff on the Wreke, Willoughes.
Shirley, Joseph—Heather.
Shirley, Ralph—Burton on the Wolds, Rakedale, Staunton Harold, Long Whatton, Willoughes.
Shirley, Thomas—Worthington.
Shuttleworth, Rev. B.—Laughton.
Shuttleworth, Henry—Bowden Magna.
Shuttleworth, Nathaniel—Bowden Magna, St. Mary in Arden.
Simmonds, ——Scraptoft.
Simmonds, Miss S.—Gumley.
Simons, Matthew—Leicester 110.
Simpkin, Benjamin—Queniborough, Somerby, Thrusington.
Simpson, John—Laund.
Simpson, John Finch—Laund.
Simpson, John Woodhouse—Rearsby.
Simpson, Thomas—Wyverby.
Sison, William—Walton on the Wolds.
Siwoldeby, Thomas—Shouldby.
Sixteneby, Ralph—Sysonby.
Skeffington, Agnes—Skeffington.
Skeffington, Arnold—Skeffington.
Skeffington, Geffrey—Skeffington.
Skeffington, John—Newton Harcourt, Tilton.
Skeffington, Thomas—Skeffington.
Skeffington, William—Billesdon.
Skinner, John—Kirby Muxloe.
Shipwith, H.—Beaumont Leys, Hoton, Knight Thorpe.
Skirmer, William—Belton.
Smith, Ayscough—Leesthorpe, Mowsley, Pickwell.
Smith, Charles—Burbach.
Smith, Charles Lorraine—Enderby, Whetstone.
Smith, Erasmus—Husbands Bosworth.
Smith, F.—Queniborough.
Smith, George—Gaddesby.
Smith, Henry—Withcote.
Smith, Holled—Basset House, Normanton Turville.
Smith, Rt. Hon. J.—Frowlesworth.
Smith, J.—Quorndon.
Smith, John—Wyverby.
Smith, Richard—Enderby.
Smith, Mr.—Huncote.
Smith, Roger—Edmundthorpe, Frowlesworth.
Smith, Thomas—Asfordby, Ashby Folville, Foxton.
Smith, Thomas Asheton—Quorndon.
Smith, William—Dishley, Withcote.
Smith's Charity, Trustees of, Henry—Stoughton.
Smyth, William—Ratcliff Culey.
Sneyd, Richard—Glenfield.
Snipestone, Warin—Packington.
Somerby, Roger—Somerby.
Somery, Roger—Barrow upon Soar.
Somersall, Godfrey—Walton on the Wolds.
Somerville, Philip—Cossington, Knaptoft, Mowsley.
Somerville, Simon—Cossington.
Southill, Henry—Stockerston.
Southrop, Thomas—Thrusington.
Southwell, St. Mary's, Nottinghamsh.—Tilton.
Southworth, Rev. Paul—Burton Overy.
Spencer, Richard Sharpe—Snarestone.
Spigurnell, John—Dadlington.
Spigurnell, William—Dadlington.
Spirgurnell, Henry—Shawell.
Spirgurnell, Thomas—Shawell.
Spirgurnell, William—Kirby Belers.
Sproxtan, John—Lockington, Pickwell, Saxby, Sproxtan.
St. Andrew, Peter—Lubbesthorpe.
St. Clere, Philip—Ashby Magna.
St. Clere, John—Lubbenham, Scalford, Thrusington, Willoughby Waterless.
St. Clere, Thomas—Willoughby Waterless.
St. John, John—Cold Overton.
St. John, Roger—Leicester 97.
St. Johns, The—Sapcote.
St. Margaret's, Prebend of—St. Margaret's Leicester.
St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Leicester—Hathern, LEICESTER 104, St. John's and St. Leonard's Hospitals.
St. Mary-de-Castro College, Leicester—Bromkinsthorpe.
St. Mary's College, Lincoln—Kirby Belers.
St. Mary's, Leicester, Dean and Chapter of—Edmundthorpe, Knighton, Knipton, Leicester 106, Wymondham.
St. Piere, John—Skeffington.
Stafford, Humphrey—Huncote.
Stafford, Richard—Seale.
Stafford, Thomas—Seale.
Standish, William—Charley.
Stanford, Richard—Barkby.
Stanley, W. H.—Medbourne.
Stanton, F.—East Langton.
Stanton, John—Thurmaston.
Stapleton, Robert—Normanton, Normanton on the Heath.
Staunton, Harold—Castle Donington.
Staunton, Jno.—Staunton Harold, King's Norton.
Staunton, Thomas—Staunton Harold.
Staveley, Rev. G.—Sileby.
Staveleys, The—East Langton.
Stavesmore, John—Frowlesworth.
Steeles, The—Morebarne, Orton on the Hill.
Stephens, Bryan—Hallaton.
Stevens, Deborah—Saxelby.
Stevens, William—Humberstone.
Stevenson, William—Stockerston.
Steward of England, High—Leicester 94, 96.
Stocks, Adrian—Beaumanor.
Stockport, Robert—Appleby Parva.
Stockton, John—Saddington, Stoughton.
Stoke, Robert—Husbands Bosworth.
Stokes, John Henry—Laughton.
Stokton, Robert—Somerby.
Stone, John P.—Quorndon.
Stone, Thomas—Barrow upon Soar.
Stonesby, ——Knipton.
Stonesby, John—Saltby.
Stonham, Robert—Hallaton.
Storer, John—Ibstock, Newtown Unthank.
Storer, Rev. Thomas—Ibstock.
Story, Rev. Philip—Kegworth, Lockington, Osgathorpe, Walton on the Wolds.
Stotvil, Gunnora—Twysford.
Stouton, John—Leicester 101.
Stow, Thomas—Caldwell.
Strange, Peter—Hardwick.
Stranger, Robert—Medbourne.
Stratford's, Dr., Trustees—Bowden Magna.
Strelley, Robert—Bowden Magna, Harborough.

Strelley, Fredeswide—Ulverscroft.
Strelleys, The—East Langton.
Strete, Berkeley—Hallaton.
Strete, William—Hallaton.
Stretton, Thomas—South Mardefield.
Stretton, Walter—Twycross.
Strickland, Richard—Claybrook.
Strickland, Walter—Claybrook.
Strutt, William—Normanton on the Heath.
Sully, Mabel—Barrow upon Soar.
Sully, Raymond—Barrow upon Soar.
Sumner, Francis—Stathern.
Sutton, ——Humberstone.
Sutton, James—Castle Donington, Loughbro', Wimeswold.
Sutton, John—Ashby Folville.
Sutton, Richard—Kegworth, Sutton in the Elms.
Sutton, Thomas—Somerby, Whetstone.
Swillington, George—Croxtan Kyriel.
Swillington, John—Wigston Magna.
Swillington, Margaret—Leicester 101.
Swillington, Robert—Cotes, Coton, Croxtan Kyriel, Dadlington, Little Dalby, Eastwell, Goadby Marwood, Grimston, Holwell, Hoton, Kirby Belers, Leicester 101, Melton, New Hall, Somerby, Thorpe Satchville, Thrusington, Thurlaston, Thurnby, Twyford.
Swillington, Roger—Dadlington, Little Dalby, Goadby Marwood, Holwell, Hoton, Ibstock, Kirby Belers, Leicester 101, Lubbesthorpe, New Hall, Stoke Golding, Stretton Magna, Stretton Parva.
Swillingtons, The—Stonesby, Tooley Park.
Swinburne, Mrs.—Alton Grange.
Swindell, J. R.—Peatling Magna.
Sykes, Thomas—Tilton.

T.

Tailby, ——Humberstone.
Tailby, William—Welham.
Talbot, Alan—Swanington.
Talbot, Thomas—Melton.
Tamworth, Colby—Halstead.
Tate, Henry—Burleigh.
Tate, Miss—Burleigh, Loughborough.
Tateshall, John—Somerby.
Tateshall, Robert—Ab-Kettleby, Breedon, Burton Lazars, Great Dalby, Little Dalby, Fleckney, Frowlesworth, Grimston, Harby, Holwell, Kibworth Harcourt, Knossington, Langley, Loddington, East Norton, Slawston, Somerby, Sysonby, Tur Langton.
Tateshall, William—Breedon.
Tauresore, Thomas, Vicar of Welham—Frisby on the Wreke, Halstead, Slawston, Welham.
Taylor, Isaac—Somerby.
Taylor, Mr.—Knight Thorpe.
Tebbs, John—Arnesby.
Tebbs, Richard—Countesthorpe, Gilmorton.
Temple, Nicholas—Cadeby.
Temple, Peter—Temple Hall, Shawell.
Temple, Robert—Leicester 103.
Temples, The—Sheepy Parva.
Terwhit, Thomas—Belvoir.
Thomas, Dr.—Skeffington.
Thompson, Ralph—Witherley.
Thorpe, Saër de—Stapleford.
Thorpe, Thomas—Seale, Sheepshead.
Thorpe, Rev. T.—Burton Overy, Leicester 106.
Thurlby, William—Ibstock.
Thurlow, John—Garendon.
Thurman, John—Ratcliff Culey.
Thurmaston, Thomas—Thurmaston.
Tibtoft, Pagan—Barkston, Thorpe Parva.
Tibtoft, Robert—Barkston, Edmundthorpe, Stapleford, Wymondham.
Tiers, Isabella—Theddingworth.
Tilton, John—Keythorpe.
Todenci, Robert—Barkby, Barkstone, Belvoir, Blaston, Bottesford, Long Clawson, Harby, Horninghold, Howes, Hungerton, Knipton, Loughton, Lubbenham, Medbourne, Queniborough, Redmile, Stathern.

Tompson, William—Houghton on the Hill.
Toone, William—Belton.
Tours, John—Leicester 103.
Townley, Edward—Bittesby.
Townley, William—Long Whatton.
Townsend, Mr.—Wykin.
Truan, William—Blackfordby.
Trumpington, Roger—Shearsby.
Trussel, Geoffrey—Sharnford.
Trussell, Philip—Husbands Bosworth.
Trussell, Edward—Elmesthorpe.
Trussell, John—Peatling Magna.
Trussell, Laurence—Elmesthorpe.
Trussell, Thomas—Desford.
Trussell, William—Elmesthorpe, Fleckney, Peatling Parva, Earl Shilton, Thorpe Parva, Thorpe Prime.
Trussells, The—Sweepstone.
Trychenham, Lambert—Belvoir, Harby.
Tufton, John—Lockington, Sapcote.
Tuftons, The—Wymondham.
Turner, John—Sapcote.
Turner, John Frewin—Catthorpe, Fleckney, Knossington, Cold Overton, Sapcote.
Turnpenny, Robert—Evington.
Turpin, George—Claybrook.
Turpin, John—Knaptoft.
Turpin, William—Horninghold.
Turville, Francis Fortescue—Husbands Bosworth.
Turville, John—Thurlaston.
Turville, Ralph—Croft, Saxelby, Sileby, Smeeton Westerby, Thurlaston, Walton on the Wolds, Wanlip.
Turville, Richard—Aston Flamville.
Turville, William—Shearsby.
Turvilles, The—Long Clawson, Croft.
Tutbury, Honor of—Groby.
Twisleton, Josias Cockshutt—Osbaston.
Twyford, John—Barwell.
Ty, William—Nether Broughton, Waltham.
Tybetoft, Robert—Thorpe Parva.
Tyrel, Hugh—Claybrook.

U.

Ulverscroft, Benedict—Anstey.
Unwin, S.—Bromkinsthorpe.
Usher, Robert the—Howes.

UNIVERSITIES.

Christ's College, Cambridge—Diseworth, Ilstone, Kegworth.
Emmanuel College, Cambridge—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market Bosworth, Loughborough, Thurcaston.
Jesus College, Cambridge—Loughborough.
Peter House College, Cambridge—Stathern.
Queen's College, Cambridge—Segrave.
St. John's College, Cambridge—Barrow upon Soar, Medbourne.
Trinity College, Cambridge—Blaby, Whetstone, Wimeswold.
University of Oxford—Syston.
All Souls College, Oxford—Laund, Whadborough.
Brazen Nose College, Oxford—Burrow, Somerby.
Cardinal College, Oxford—Scalford.
Christ Church College, Oxford—Bowden Magna, Lubbenham, St. Mary in Arden.
Lincoln College, Oxford—Leicester Grammar School, Melton, Newbold Verdun.
Merton College, Oxford—Barkby, Kibworth Beauchamp, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicester 100, Smeeton Westerby, Thurmaston, Wanlip.
Pembroke College, Oxford—Sibson.

V.

Vache, Richard de la—Whitwick.
Vann, Mrs.—Belgrave.
Varadon, Jocosa—Gracedieu.
Vaux, John—Goadby.
Vaux, William—Hardwick, Shankton.

- Feci, Robert*—Husbands Bosworth, Gilmorton, Gumley, North Kilworth, Thorpe Langton, Leicester 100, Newton Harcourt, Shankton, Shenton.
Venour, Matthew—Hathern, Kirby Muxloe, Kirkby Mallory, Leicester 100, Ratby.
Venour, Robert—Hathern, Kirby Muxloe, Kirkby Mallory.
Venour, Thomas—Long Whatton.
Verdun, ——Ibstock.
Verdun, Bertram—Worthington.
Verdun, John—Belton, Bittesby, Cottesbach, Goadby Marwood, Lutterworth, Muston, Newbold Verdun, Skeffington, Tugby.
Verdun, Nicholas—Lutterworth.
Verdun, Robert—Whitwick.
Verdun, Roesia—Gracedieu, Merrill Grange, Lutterworth.
Verdun, Theobald—Ashby Parva, Bilston, Bittesby, Market Bosworth, Bruntingthorpe, Burton Overy, Catthorpe, Cosby, Cottesbach, Fleckney, Lutterworth, Newbold Verdun, Noseley, Peatling Parva, Rolleston, Shawell, Skeffington, Staunton Harold, Knight Thorpe, Wilson, Worthington.
Verdun, Thomas—Peatling Parva.
Vere, Richard—Wigston Magna.
Vergeus, John—Rothley.
Verney, Richard—Allexton.
Vernon, Richard—Appleby Parva.
Vernon, William—Appleby Magna, Appleby Parva.
Vescy, William—Saxby.
Vescy, John—Leicester 97.
Vesey, Agnes—Stapleford.
Vesey, Clement—Stapleford.
Vesey, William—Stapleford.
Vickers, J.—Charley.
Vickerson, Reginald—Loseby.
Villars' Family—Hoby.
Villars, John—Bradley, Garendon, Hoby, Kirby Belers, Medbourne, Owston.
Villars, Thomas—Belvoir.
Villiers, Christopher—Bowden Magna, Burstall, Kilby.
Villiers, George—Goadby Marwood.
Villiers, John—Brookesby, Goldsmith's Grange, Langley.
Villiers, Richard—Brookesby.
Villiers, Thomas—Peatling Magna.
Vincent, Edward—Potters Marston.
Vincent, George—Potters Marston.
Vincent, Mr.—Normanton.
Vincent, Robert—Sheepy Magna.
Vitalis, Robert—Gumley, Scalford.
Vowes, Mrs. Anne—Hallaton.
Vowes, William—Hallaton.
Vylers, John—Wigston Magna.
- W.
- Wade, Robert*—Swinford.
Wake, Baldwin—Atterton, Kilby, Witherley.
Wake, John—Atterton, Witherley.
Wake de Liddell, Thomas—Atterton, Little Dalby, Hoby, Kilby, Sysonby, Thrussington, Welby, Witherley.
Walcote, Elizabeth—Swithland.
Walcote, Robert—Walcote.
Waldescher, Robert—Bushby.
Waldron, John—Oadby.
Wales, Archdeacon de—Wanlip.
Wales, Prince of, Edward—Elmesthorpe, Sweptstone.
Waleshall, Robert—Frowlesworth.
Waleshall, or Wallethull, William—Cosby, Frowlesworth, Leire, Sharnford, Ullesthorpe.
Waleys, John—Dalby on the Wolds, Swithland.
Waleys, Richard le—Ashby Folville, Saxby.
Walker, James—Shearsby.
Walker, Thomas—Stockerston.
Walker, William Kenworthy—Leicester Forest.
Walleis, Olivia—Dalby on the Wolds, Swithland.
Walrond, Matilda—Garthorpe.
Walsh, Thomas—Bromkinthorpe, Burton Overy, Cropston, Syston, Thorpe Parva.
Wappingburg, Richard—Thrussington.
Ward, ——Carlton Curlien.
Ward, Thomas—East Langton, Shearsby, Sileby.
Ward, William—East Norton.
Warde, Robert de la—Burton Overy, Upton.
Warde, Thomas de la—Melton.
Wardedieu, John—Allexton, Carlton Curlien.
Warden, William—Gilmorton.
Wardieu, John—Somerby.
Waring, Thomas—Thorpe Arnold.
Warner, Thomas—Loughborough.
Warre, John la—Burstall.
Warre, Roger la—Burstall, Harby.
Wartnaby, George—Wartnaby.
Wartnaby, John—Great Dalby.
Wasteneys, John—Osgathorpe.
Watkinson, George—Barrow upon Soar, Woodhouse.
Watson, Edward—Knipton.
Watson, Lewis—Bringhurst, Great Easton, Garthorpe.
Watts, Dr.—Leicester 102.
Watts, Mr.—Wykin.
Watts's, The—Bromkinthorpe.
Wauton, Roger—Cossington.
Weaver, Captain—Atterton.
Wehard, William—Cotes Deville.
Welsh, Thomas—Wanlip.
West, John—Harby.
West, Reginald—Harborough.
West, Thomas—Burstall, Harby.
Westminster, Dean and Chapter of—Dadlington, Hinckley, Segrave.
Weston, Mr.—Claybrook.
Weston, Samuel—Ibstock.
Weston, Peter—Carlton Curlien.
Whalley, Ralph—King's Norton.
Whalley, William—Galby.
Whattoff, Mrs. Anne—Leicester Forest.
Whetton, John—Wigston's Hospital Leicester.
Whellesborough, John—Fenny Drayton, Wellsborough.
Whetstone, Francis—Isley Walton.
While, Thomas—Burstall.
Whitby, R.—Osbaston.
White, Henry—Cold Newton.
White, Mrs.—Stoke Golding.
White, Thomas—Market Bosworth.
Whithull, Richard—Sheepy Parva.
Whyted, John—Hallaton, Loddington, East Norton, Skeffington, Slawston, Tilton, Welham.
Whytham, John—Frisby on the Wreke.
Wickliffe, John—Lutterworth.
Wightman, ——Bromkinthorpe.
Wightman, Thomas—Brackenholme.
Wightman, William—Hinckley, Wykin.
Wigley, Edward Hartopp—Little Dalby, Stoke Golding.
Wigley, Rev. H.—Ullesthorpe.
Wigley, Mrs.—Ullesthorpe.
Wigston, Roger—Leicester 111.
Wigston, Simon—Wigston Magna.
Wigston, Thomas—Leicester 111.
Wigston, William—Leicester 106, 111, Swanington, Whetstone.
Wild, John—Sileby.
Wildbore, Robert—Tilton.
Wille, John—Husbands Bosworth.
Willes, Geoffrey—Goadby.
Williamson, George—Gaddesby.
Williamson, Mrs. C.—Grimston, Queniborough, Rearsby.
Williamson, Thomas—South Mardefield.
Willeford, Reginald—East Norton.
Willoughby, Hugh—Cossington, Wimeswold.
Willoughby, Richard—Wimeswold.
Wilmot, Robert—Sheepy Parva.
Wilson, Colonel—Goadby, Horninghold, Keythorpe, Loddington, Mowsley, Tugby.
Wilson, Henry—Allexton.
Wilson, John—Ratcliff Culey, Ulverscroft.

Wilson, Robert—Knight Thorpe, Tugby.
Wilson, Samuel—Swanington.
Wilson, William—Allexton.
Windsor, John—Dadlington, Shawell.
Wingfield, John—Pickwell.
Winstanley, Clement—Braunston, Glenfield,
 Kirby Muxloe, Simon's Hospital Leicester.
Winstanley, James—Braunston.
Winter, Henry—Worthington.
Winterton, Richard Spooner Jacques—Burbach,
 Sketchley.
Wirce, Goisfrid de—Bitteswell, Burrow, Burton
 Lazars, Burton on the Wolds, Little Dalby,
 Eastwell, Eye-Kettleby, Freeby, Garthorpe,
 Goadby Marwood, Kirkby Belers, Leicester
 100, Lindley, Melton, Cold Newton, East
 Norton, Pickwell, Queniborough, Stanton
 under Bardon, Stathern, Swinford, Sysonby,
 Ullesthorpe, Welby, Withcote, Wyverby.
Wischar, Robert—Osbaston.
Withers, John—Melton.
Witwile, Hugh—Leicester 100.
Wodeford, Robert—Burton Lazars.
Wodeford, Thomas—Burton Lazars, Sysonby.
Wodeford, William—Sproxton.
Woley, Nicholas—Swinford.
Wolfe, John—Frowlesworth, Newton Harcourt.
Wollaston, Colonel—Shenton, Temple Hall,
 Upton.
Wollaston, Richard—Loseby.
Wollaston, William—Saddington, Shenton.
Wollastons, The—Harborough.
Wolsey, Cardinal—Buckminster, Leicester 101,
 Scalford.
Wolsthorpe, Robert—Knipton.
Wood, ——Isley Walton.
Wood, William—Swinford.
Woodford, John—Brentingby, Melton, Swin-
 ford, Wyverby.
Woodford, Robert—Freeby, Garthorpe, Knip-
 ton, Melton, Sproxton, Wyverby.
Woodford, William—Garthorpe.
Woodfords, The—Ashby Folville.
Woodroffe, John—Burton Overy.
Woolley, C. B.—Thrussington.
Worcester, Philip of—Elmesthorpe.
Worthington, Richard—Naneby.
Wragg, John—Wigston Magna.
Wright, Miss A. B.—Brookesby, Oadby.
Wright, George—Broughton Astley, Charley.
Wright, Samuel—Lubbenham.
Wright's Charity, Trustees of—Newtown
 Unthank.

Wrightson, William—Osbaston.
Wyatt, Thomas—Arnesby.
Wychard, John—Congerstone.
Wychard, Nicholas—Congerstone.
Wychard, Thomas—Congerstone.
Wyche, Peter—Goadby Marwood.
Wykyngeston, Simon de—Burton Overy, Ulles-
 thorpe.
Wyleby, John—Hardwick, Shankton.
Wylks, George—Frowlesworth.
Wyloughby, Richard—Hoton.
Wyme, Roger—Pickwell.
Wyndham, Hon. Charles—Burstall.
Wyndham, George—Brookesby, Hoby, Oadby.
Wynthorp, William—Braunston.
Wyrley, John—Shankton.
Wyville, Robert—Hardwick, Shankton, Staun-
 ton Wyville.
Wyvilles, The—Harborough.

Y.

Yeo, George—Normanton Turville.
York, Dean of—Leicester 97, 105.
York, Mr.—Ullesthorpe.

Z.

Zouch, Alan—Alton Grange, Ashby-de-la-Zouch,
 Blackfordby, Carlton Curlicu, Coleorton,
 Dadlington, Great Dalby, Garendon, Great
 Glenn, Hardwick, Kilwardby, Laughton,
 Lockington, Misterton, King's Norton, Peat-
 ling Magna, Rolleston, Shankton, Sheeps-
 head, Syston, Long Whatton.
Zouch, Elena—Sheepshead.
Zouch, George—Stoney Stanton.
Zouch, Hugh—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Kilwardby.
Zouch, Roger—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Lubbes-
 thorpe, Syston.
Zouch, Thomas—Hallaton.
Zouch, William—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Baggrave,
 Belgrave, Brentingby, Bushby, Claybrook,
 Little Claybrook, Leire, Thorpe Arnold,
 Thurnby, Walton on the Wolds.
Zouch, William, of Harringworth—Barleston,
 Husbands Bosworth, Brentingby, Bushby,
 Claybrook, Cropston, Drayton, Elmesthorpe,
 Holt, Houghton on the Hill, Kilby, Mister-
 ton, Nailstone, Peatling Magna, Prestgrave,
 Thorpe Arnold, Ullesthorpe.
Zouch, William, of Mortimer—Kilwardby.

THE END.

P. C.

Curtis, John

A Topographical History of the County of Leicester the ancient part
compiled from parliamentary and other documents, and the modern from
actual survey, being the first of a series of the counties of England and
Wales ; On the same Plan

Ashby-de-la-Zouch 1831

Brit. 154 n

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